

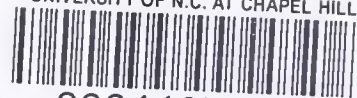
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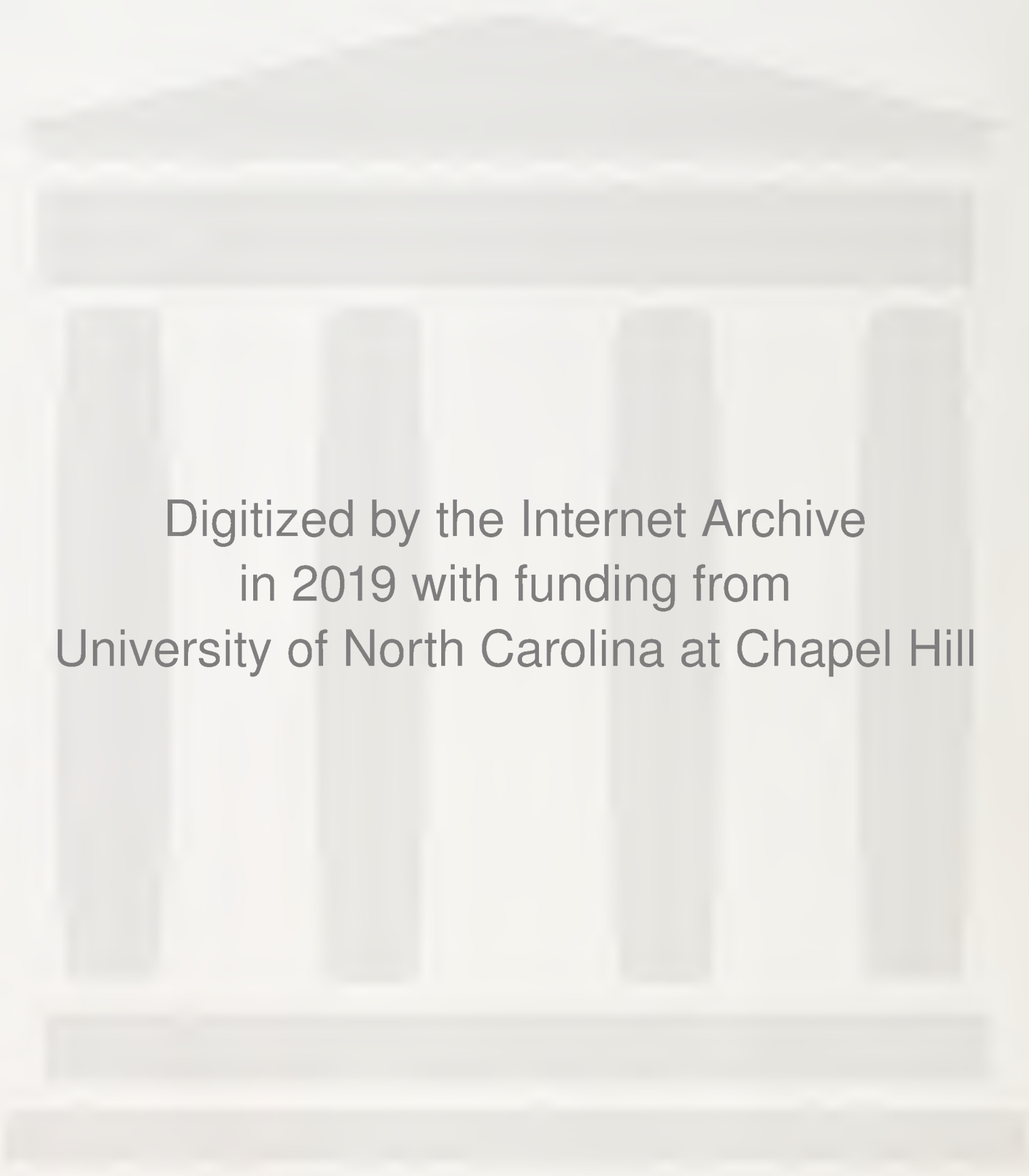
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North Carolina

Labor and Industry

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVI

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1959

No. 1

TAR HEEL CITIES REPORT \$171,009,416 IN BUILDING PERMITS DURING 1958

'58 Figures Is 29.4%
Above '57 Total

Building permits for construction costing an estimated \$171,009,416 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during 1958.

Last year's building permit total for the cities was 29.4 per cent higher than \$132,146,743 reported for 1957. Principal reason for the increase appears to have been last year's relaxation of credit controls by the Federal government.

City building totals for 1958 were as follows: Albemarle \$997,885, Asheville \$5,208,266, Burlington \$4,731,262, Charlotte \$24,248,321, Concord \$1,472,175, Durham \$11,477,120, Elizabeth City \$131,085, Fayetteville \$4,566,187, Gastonia \$5,081,875, Goldsboro \$1,804,770, Greensboro \$26,854,766, Greenville \$4,034,628, Henderson \$764,585, Hickory \$2,685,526, High Point \$7,197,544.

Kinston \$2,504,412, Lexington \$1,818,656, Monroe \$1,012,300, New Bern \$1,311,878, Raleigh \$25,138,376, Reidsville \$601,700, Rocky Mount \$2,689,117, Salisbury \$3,010,321, Sanford \$546,850, Shelby \$1,867,157, Statesville \$3,074,738, Thomasville \$2,381,926, Wilmington \$1,834,625, Wilson \$3,430,284, Winston-Salem \$18,531,081.

FEB. 15 IS SAFETY AWARDS DEADLINE

Applications are being received for the Department of Labor's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* for the calendar year 1958.

Safety Director William C. Creel points out that the deadline for safety award applications has been set at February 15.

A total of 961 North Carolina plants received the award last year for their outstanding safety records during 1957, Creel said.

To qualify for a 1958 award, an industrial plant must have reduced its injury frequency rate 40 per cent or more below its rate for the previous year, had a perfect safety record for the year, or maintained an injury frequency rate 75 per cent or more below the State average for the particular industry.

Seasonal Employment Gains Reported In North Carolina During December

Nonagricultural employment increased 1,900 in North Carolina during December due to seasonal job gains in retail trade and post offices.

The State's non-farm employment total reached a peak of 1,095,900 in mid-December for a gain of two-tenths of one per cent over the November figure.

The employment gains of 9,600 in retail trade and 2,200 in post offices and public schools were counterbalanced by substantial seasonal decreases in the textile and tobacco industries.

Textiles were down 1,000 from the November job level, with job decreases of 800 in yarn and thread mills and 500 in seamless hosiery. However, the employment situation improved by 100 in full-fashioned hosiery and increased by 200 in broadwoven fabrics.

Tobacco industry employment was down 3,100 due to continued seasonal contraction of stemmery and redrying plant operations and a decrease of 400 in cigarette manufacturing.

Employment held firm in furniture manufacturing and was down seasonally only 100 in the lumber industry.

Factory employment as a whole totaled 462,600 in December for a drop of 4,100 from the November figure. The job total in non-manufacturing types of employ-

ment stood at 633,300 for a gain of 6,000 over the November total.

In both manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment categories, the job totals were less than one per cent below the levels of a year previously.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 462,600 factory employees increased a penny during December, rising to \$1.48.

Average weekly earnings dropped \$1.36 to \$58.76 due to a decrease of 1.2 hours in the average factory workweek, which was down to 39.7 hours in December.

A seasonal job decline of 4,400 occurred in the construction industry due to contract completions and unfavorable weather conditions.

Employment in service industries also was down seasonally by 800. Other employment groups showing December decreases included wholesale trade, down 400; transportation (except railroad), down 300; non-metallic mining, down 100; fabricated metals, down 100; stone, clay and glass products, down 100; food products, down 100; and chemical products, down 100.

Employment increases in other industries were reported as follows: electrical machinery, up 100; machinery, up 200; printing and publishing, up 100; finance, insurance and real estate, up 100.

No change in employment was reported by primary metals, apparel manufacturing, paper and allied products, and miscellaneous other manufacturing industries.

Many reporting factories explained that December decreases in the workweek were caused by snow, sleet and ice during their workweek nearest mid-December. These weather conditions particularly affected the lumber, stone, clay and glass, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment industries. The workweek in the textile industry also was reported to have been affected by December weather conditions.

One large firm in paper and paperboard mills reported an increase of 13 cents an hour in average hourly earnings, due to a wage increase and increased overtime work. However, the majority of firms in this industry showed a shorter workweek and less overtime production.

INDONESIAN OFFICIALS VISIT LABOR DEPARTMENT

Two governmental labor officials from the Republic of Indonesia visited the Department of Labor during the week of Jan. 5-9 for a look at Tar Heel labor law administration.

They were Amir Natasapoetra, chief of the Labor Welfare Division, and Justan Tampubolon, Information Division Librarian. Both were from Djakarta, capital of Indonesia, where they work in the national Ministry of Labor.

The officials conferred with Commissioner Frank Crane and the various Labor Department division heads about the work of the department. Safety Inspector Bill Bethune of Clinton assisted them on a tour of nearby manufacturing plants.

The officials' five-day North Carolina visit was part of their 12-month U. S. training program sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration.

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Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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DECEMBER LABOR LAW INSPECTION ACTIVITY

A total of 1,667 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected during December by the Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Department of Labor.

The inspections were made to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and to eliminate hazards to the safety and health of workers.

The establishments inspected during December employed a total of 54,337 workers.

Four serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors to ascertain their causes and develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

In 1,162 instances, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to worker safety or health and made recommendations for their correction. A total of 1,043 instances of compliance with previous health and safety recommendations were noted.

Two special investigations were made during December and seven establishments were inspected in response to complaints made to the Department of Labor.

Among six of these complaint cases alleging Maximum Hour or Child Labor Law violations, actual violations were found and corrected in all six instances.

Safety and health code violations were also found and corrected in the seventh complaint case.

**CRANE ADDRESSES
HENDERSONVILLE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Commissioner Frank Crane on January 17 delivered the principal address at the annual meeting of the Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce. His subject was "Horizons Unlimited."

Mr. Crane outlined North Carolina's industrial expansion of recent years, emphasizing the potentialities of the State for developing a higher standard of living for its citizens.

"The Research Triangle of North Carolina," he said, "is being developed to become the hub of one of the Nation's great industrial research centers of tomorrow. It holds tremendous promise for the future development of the State."

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—DECEMBER, 1959
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			WEEKLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		HOURLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	One Month Ago			Current Month		Current Month		Current Month		Current Month		Current Month	
	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	24.2	24.2	23.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles	6.1	6.1	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.3	2.3	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.5	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food	3.7	3.6	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.3	5.4	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.0	43.9	43.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile Mill Products	20.0	20.0	20.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.5	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel	3.2	3.1	3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.0	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HH Furniture	5.3	5.2	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.6	6.6	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.

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EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—DECEMBER, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S					
	Current Month ¹ (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
							Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,095.9	1,094.0	1,105.0	+ 0.2	—	— 0.8	58.76	60.12	39.7	40.9	1.48	1.47
Manufacturing	462.6	466.7	466.9	— 0.9	—	— 0.9	58.40	61.06	40.0	42.4	1.46	1.44
Durable Goods	125.7	125.7	124.7	—	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	59.00	56.12	39.6	40.4	1.49	1.45
Nondurable Goods	336.9	341.0	342.2	— 1.2	— 1.5	— 1.5	75.27	76.86	39.0	41.1	1.93	1.83
Electrical Machinery	20.9	20.8	19.4	+ 0.5	+ 7.7	+ 7.7	85.36	85.67	39.7	41.9	2.15	2.11
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.7	1.9	—	— 10.5	— 10.5	67.40	68.62	41.1	42.1	1.64	1.56
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.1	7.9	8.4	+ 2.5	— 3.6	— 3.6	67.73	69.30	41.3	42.0	1.64	1.61
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.2	7.7	— 1.4	— 7.8	— 7.8	46.87	52.22	37.8	42.8	1.24	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.1	33.2	33.2	— 0.3	— 0.3	— 0.3	43.32	50.10	36.4	42.1	1.19	1.18
Sawmills & Planing Mills	23.0	23.2	23.0	— 0.9	—	—	49.57	51.66	40.3	42.0	1.23	1.23
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.5	4.5	4.4	—	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	58.24	58.36	42.2	42.6	1.38	1.36
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.7	—	— 5.9	— 5.9	57.96	58.23	42.0	42.5	1.38	1.36
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	39.4	39.4	39.4	—	—	—	57.54	62.27	41.1	44.8	1.40	1.33
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.4	35.4	35.4	—	—	—	62.42	66.73	37.6	40.2	1.66	1.52
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.9	7.0	7.0	— 1.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	56.20	58.20	39.3	40.7	1.43	1.41
Other Durable Goods ¹	8.5	8.5	7.7	—	—	—	51.22	52.53	39.4	40.1	1.30	1.28
Textile Mill Products	217.6	218.6	224.4	+ 0.5	— 3.0	— 3.0	58.80	61.74	40.0	42.0	1.47	1.45
Yarn & Thread Mills	44.0	44.8	47.3	+ 0.2	— 3.5	— 3.5	55.42	56.94	37.7	39.0	1.47	1.45
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.7	93.5	97.1	— 0.8	— 0.5	— 0.5	60.68	60.13	39.4	39.3	1.54	1.54
Knitting Mills	63.6	64.1	63.7	+ 0.5	— 0.6	— 0.6	53.36	55.83	36.8	38.5	1.45	1.41
Full Fashioned Hosiery	19.1	19.0	19.0	— 1.4	— 1.5	— 1.5	42.60	46.95	35.8	38.8	1.19	1.19
Seamless Hosiery	35.0	35.5	35.2	+ 0.8	— 2.4	— 2.4	52.83	51.66	41.6	41.0	1.27	1.22
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.9	26.9	26.5	—	—	—	49.83	50.90	45.3	46.7	1.10	1.08
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.3	12.2	12.6	+ 0.4	— 1.2	— 1.2	74.34	65.18	42.0	42.5	1.77	1.68
Food & Kindred Products	24.0	24.1	24.3	— 2.3	— 8.6	— 8.6	86.09	82.88	43.7	42.5	1.97	1.86
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.4	4.3	— 2.2	— 16.4	— 16.4	58.65	45.20	39.9	34.5	1.47	1.31
Tobacco Manufacturers	33.0	36.1	31.0	+ 8.1	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	93.95	94.18	42.9	43.4	2.19	2.09
Cigarettes	17.7	18.1	16.8	—	—	—	106.75	108.19	42.7	43.8	2.50	2.39
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	13.3	15.9	12.3	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	81.18	79.15	39.6	38.8	2.05	1.99
Paper & Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.2	— 0.8	— 3.2	— 3.2	71.34	71.55	41.0	41.6	1.74	1.66
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.8	7.8	7.3	+ 3.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	73.98	74.62	41.1	41.0	1.80	1.72
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.8	8.7	8.7	—	—	—	56.93	68.62	37.7	47.0	1.51	1.44
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.0	12.1	13.0	—	—	—	54.60	67.45	37.4	47.5	1.46	1.38
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.0	2.9	3.1	+ 3.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	58.76	60.12	39.7	40.9	1.48	1.44
Nonmanufacturing	633.3	627.3	638.1	+ 1.0	— 11.4	— 11.4	58.40	61.06	40.0	42.4	1.49	1.45
Mining	3.1	3.1	3.5	—	—	—	75.27	76.86	39.0	41.1	1.93	1.83
Non-Metallic Mining	2.8	2.9	2.8	—	—	—	85.36	85.67	39.7	41.9	2.15	2.11
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.5	61.8	62.8	— 3.4	—	—	67.40	68.62	41.1	42.1	1.64	1.61
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.7	30.0	29.8	— 0.5	—	—	46.87	52.22	37.8	42.8	1.24	1.22
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.4	19.4	19.7	— 1.0	— 0.3	— 0.3	43.32	50.10	36.4	42.1	1.19	1.18
Trade	238.4	229.2	239.7	+ 4.0	— 0.5	— 0.5	49.57	51.66	40.3	42.0	1.23	1.23
Wholesale	54.0	54.4	54.8	—	—	—	58.24	58.36	42.2	42.6	1.38	1.36
Retail	184.4	174.8	184.9	+ 5.5	— 1.0	— 1.0	57.96	58.23	42.0	42.5	1.38	1.36
Retail General Merchandise	48.7	40.6	48.1	+ 20.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	57.54	62.27	37.6	40.2	1.66	1.52
Department Stores	21.9	18.1	22.2	+ 21.0	— 1.4	— 1.4	62.42	66.73	37.6	40.2	1.43	1.41
Limited Price Variety Stores	13.6	10.6	13.3	+ 28.3	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	51.22	52.53	39.4	40.1	1.30	1.28
Retail Food Stores	30.6	30.5	30.6	+ 0.3	—	—	58.80	61.74	40.0	42.0	1.47	1.45
Grocery Stores	24.4	24.3	24.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	49.83	50.90	45.3	46.7	1.10	1.08
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.7	35.6	34.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	74.34	65.18	42.0	42.5	1.77	1.68
Service	97.9	98.7	98.9	— 0.8	— 1.0	— 1.0	86.09	82.88	43.7	42.5	1.97	1.86
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.3	6.4	6.5	— 1.6	— 3.1	— 3.1	52.83	51.66	41.6	41.0	1.27	1.22
Personal Services	24.7	24.8	25.0	— 0.4	— 1.2	— 1.2	49.83	49.48	39.6	39.6	1.74	1.66
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	15.0	+ 1.5	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	46.24	46.24	35.3	35.3	1.31	1.26
Government	118.8	146.6	141.8	+ 1.5	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	78.40	78.42	58.76	60.12	39.7	40.9
Contract Construction	47.9	52.3	53.8	— 8.4	— 11.0	— 11.0	58.40	61.06	40.0	42.4	1.49	1.45

¹ Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data not available.
⁶ Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Employers Urged To Check Overtime Exemption Status of White-Collar Employees

Commissioner Crane Cites New Rules Effective Feb. 2

Commissioner Frank Crane urges employers using the Federal Wage-Hour Law's overtime pay exemption for their executive, administrative and professional employees to check on the salaries being paid to these employees.

"On Monday, February 2, new overtime exemption requirements go into effect," Mr. Crane stated. "Employers wishing to keep their executive, administrative and professional employees exempt from the overtime pay requirements should make sure these employees are being paid enough to qualify them for the exemption.

"Starting Feb. 2," said Commissioner Crane, "an executive employee must be paid at least \$80.00 a week or \$346.67 a month to remain exempt from the time-and-a-half for overtime after 40 hours a week requirement. The old rate for executives was \$55.00 a week or \$238.33 a month.

"Administrative or professional employees, starting Feb. 2, must be paid at least \$95.00 a week or \$411.67 a month to remain exempt from the overtime pay requirement. The old rate for these employees was \$75.00 a week or \$325.00 a month."

Commissioner Crane emphasized that unless the new minimum salary schedules are met starting Feb. 2, these white-collar employees will automatically lose their overtime exemption status under the Wage-Hour Law and their employers will have to pay them one and one-half times their regular rates of pay for all time worked after 40 hours each workweek.

The regulations also require that the executive, administrative or professional employee's job must meet certain tests regarding duties and responsibilities to qualify for the overtime exemption. However, this section of the regulations has not been changed.

The higher salary requirements were set because of widespread increases in wages and salaries that have taken place since January, 1950, when the now-superseded salary tests were established. Wage-Hour Administrator C. T. Lundquist set the new salary requirements after considering evidence obtained from employers, employees and the general public at extensive public hearings.

Unless specifically exempt, employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce must be paid a minimum of \$1.00 an hour and at least time and one-half their regular rate for all hours worked over 40 a week.

FOUNDRY SAFETY METHODS STUDIED BY INSPECTORS

John V. Waits of Washington, D. C., regional consultant with the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards, conducted a three-day foundry accident-prevention course for Industrial Safety Inspectors of the Department of Labor on January 19-21.

The course was held in Raleigh preliminary to the launching of a Statewide accident prevention program in the North Carolina foundry industry. The program got under way Jan. 26 as Labor Department Inspectors started an intensive drive to eliminate hazards to foundry workers.

There are some 40 ferrous and non-ferrous foundries in the State employing about 1,700 workers. While injury rates in the nation as a whole have been decreasing in foundries during the last two years, the rates have been going up in North Carolina.

The lost-time injury rate in Tar Heel foundries increased from 27 injuries per million manhours in 1955, to 33 in 1956, and to 34.4 in 1957.

The safety course featured accident prevention methods and techniques in foundry industry operations. It included both classroom instruction and a field trip to a foundry.

Businessmen who may be in doubt about how the new salary rules apply to their white-collar employees may obtain further information from the Wage and Hour Office in the North Carolina Department of Labor at Raleigh.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Dec. 1958	Dec. 1957	12 Mos. 1958	12 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	\$44,050	\$ 77,925	\$ 997,885	\$ 1,473,395
Asheville	218,350	385,734	5,208,266	3,274,959
Burlington	213,500	146,029	4,731,262	6,162,213
Charlotte	1,067,043	389,758	24,248,321	17,107,427
Concord	507,350	16,025	1,472,175	1,352,289
Durham	991,893	279,530	11,477,120	7,927,941
Elizabeth City	9,100	14,700	131,085	140,325
Fayetteville	184,965	62,967	4,566,187	5,522,777
Gastonia	234,800	176,100	5,081,875	6,723,450
Goldsboro	52,000	132,200	1,804,770	2,654,202
Greensboro	1,420,264	1,207,953	26,854,766	13,124,995
Greenville	45,545	90,900	4,034,628	3,678,939
Henderson	29,550	211,800	764,585	1,425,155
Hickory	104,062	367,785	2,685,526	1,780,092
High Point	133,145	1,351,866	7,197,544	5,888,101
Kinston	82,650	113,800	2,504,412	2,034,262
Lexington	58,600	235,300	1,818,656	2,482,371
Monroe	55,500	8,000	1,012,300	858,738
New Bern	16,295	104,830	1,311,878	808,441
Raleigh	2,259,000	382,590	25,138,376	12,872,987
Reidsville	47,550	6,000	601,700	1,404,950
Rocky Mount	158,832	122,382	2,689,117	5,434,508
Salisbury	66,650	22,300	3,010,321	2,479,458
Sanford	27,000	36,000	546,850	677,700
Shelby	247,000	168,294	1,867,157	1,453,057
Statesville	475,200	202,375	3,074,738	2,047,580
Thomasville	74,320	42,561	2,381,926	1,042,558
Wilmington	28,450	107,779	1,834,625	1,908,454
Wilson	128,700	127,200	3,430,284	2,106,160
Winston-Salem	1,211,977	420,631	18,531,081	16,299,259
TOTAL All Cities	\$10,193,341	\$7,011,314	\$171,009,416	\$132,146,743

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVI

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY, 1959

No. 2



INDUSTRIAL SAFETY INSPECTORS — Pictured above is the industrial safety inspection staff of the Department of Labor and officials of Dewey Brothers Foundry at Goldsboro, which the inspectors visited Jan. 20 as part of a Foundry Safety Training School conducted by John V. Waits of Washington, D. C. Shown from left to right in picture are J. R. Brandon, Harry M. Tillet, Robert E. Peele of the State Board of Health, Reuben B. Hornbuckle, W. G. Watson, Max L. Avery, Robert M. Colville, plant personnel director John Sullivan, Harry E. Billings, W. Reece Shore, Wendell W. McDevitt, Deputy Labor Commissioner Lewis P. Sorrell, plant Superintendent Winfield Byrd, Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, W. M. Bethune, Regional Consultant John V. Waits, John R. Bulla, plant General Manager W. R. Helms, Lynn F. Robbins, William C. Creel, Stanton L. Blaylock, Allen N. Honbarrier, Robert J. Dunnagan, Thomas B. Knight, Fletcher Roberts, Jr., and William L. Lancaster. (Photo by Safety Inspector W. M. Shaw of Wilmington.)

BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$12,287,749 IN N. C. CITIES IN JANUARY

Building permits totaling \$12,287,749 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during January.

The January figure was two per cent below the \$12,565,512 total reported for the same month last year.

Winston-Salem led the cities with estimated construction costs totaling \$1,952,753 in January. Charlotte was second with \$1,620,527, Raleigh third with \$1,228,206, and Greensboro fourth with \$1,052,129.

19,660 MINORS ARE CERTIFIED FOR JOBS IN STATE DURING '58

A total of 19,660 minors under 18 years of age were certified for full-time, part-time or vacation employment in North Carolina during the year 1958.

The year's total was six per cent below the 21,037 certifications reported during 1957.

The figures were compiled from reports furnished by county superintendents of public welfare, who serve as issuing agents for the Labor Department with respect to clearing minors for employment.

Seasonal Employment Drop Reported In January, 1959

Nonagricultural employment dropped 15,400 in North Carolina during January due to seasonal layoffs in trade, construction, and government.

The State's non-farm employment dropped to 1,084,100 in January after having climbed to a seasonal peak of 1,099,500 in December.

A bright spot in last month's total job picture was that non-farm employment was 1.4 per cent, or 15,400, higher than in January, 1958. The job total of January a year ago was down to 1,068,700, and last month's increase over the January 1958 figure furnishes a further indication of recovery from the 1957-58 recession period.

Largest of the seasonal job decreases from December to January occurred in trade. Employment in retail trade dropped 11,100, while jobs in wholesale firms were down 500, for a net drop of 11,600 in the trade category.

Other normal seasonal declines of 1,700 took place in the State's construction industry, 1,100 in Federal government (post office) jobs, 1,200 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants, 200 in food products, and 100 each in lumbering operations and apparel manufacturing.

Employment in the textile industry was down 1,300 as somewhat curtailed activity was reported by all divisions of the industry. Broadwoven fabrics mills and

seamless hosiery mills both reported decreases of about 500 each. Yarn mills reported a drop of 400.

A definite uptrend was reported in furniture manufacturing, in which jobs increased 400 in January. January employment in furniture was 1,300 above the year-ago level.

Several large pulp and paperboard mills reported better business and increased employment resulting in a job gain of 200 for the paper industry in January.

Cigarette factories reported a job gain of 200 last month, while tobacco stemmeries continued the usual pattern of seasonal declines.

Machinery manufacturing firms reported a job increase of 100. In electrical machinery, employment also was up 100. Total employment of 22,300 in electrical machinery firms was up 1,700 over the year-ago level. Several large plants in this industry have reported expanded programs during the past year.

The January employment level in stone, clay and glass products was 500 above the year-ago figure due to a gradual growth in structural clay, concrete and brick products.

Total factory employment in the State stood at 468,800 last month for a gain of 4,000 compared with January, 1958.

Non-manufacturing employment levels were consistently higher in January than

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA Labor and Industry

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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Raleigh, N. C.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

Vol. XXVI February, 1959 No. 2

Seasonal Employment Drop

(Continued from page 1)

a year previously. A total of 615,300 workers were included in this group last month, for a gain of 11,400 over the year.

Employment increases of 400 were reported from December to January in transportation (except railroad) firms, 200 in communications and public utilities, 200 in finance, insurance and real estate, and 100 in service industries.

Retail general merchandise reported seasonal job declines after December expansion for the Christmas trade.

Total employment in trade in January was up 4,600 from the year-ago level. Service-industry employment was up 1,900 over the year.

Federal government jobs were up 1,500; State and local public school jobs were up 1,200; and State and local non-school government jobs showed an increase of 800 over January, 1958.

The factory workweek was up 1.6 hours in January to an average of 39.5 hours. Factory workers averaged \$1.47, down a penny from their December earnings but three cents higher than the year-ago average of \$1.44. Weekly earnings of factory workers averaged \$58.06 last month for a gain of \$1.98 from the December figure due to the longer workweek.

Hotel and rooming house workers put in a 46.5-hour workweek in January, averaging earnings of 58 cents an hour and \$26.97 per week.

Employees in the laundry and dry cleaning industry averaged 39.5 hours, 76 cents an hour, and \$30.02 per week.

Variety store employees had an average workweek of 30.1 hours in January, averaged 73 cents an hour and \$21.97 per week.

In retail trade as a whole, employees worked a 39.8-hour week, received an average of \$1.27 an hour, and averaged \$50.55 per week. Earnings in wholesale trade averaged \$1.74 an hour and \$74.47 a week.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—JANUARY, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.1	25.3	24.3	24.3	— 0.8	— 4.4	— 3.3	— 3.3	\$64.87	\$65.99	\$61.45	\$61.45
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	— 2.3	— 4.4	— 4.4	— 4.4	57.54	58.94	55.22	55.22
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	59.94	62.43	55.72	55.72
Textile Mill Products	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	—	—	—	—	56.49	58.63	55.95	55.95
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	58.16	60.08	61.86	61.86
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	57.28	60.32	52.11	52.11
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	75.26	83.54	70.93	70.93
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	— 8.3	—	—	—	66.25	67.51	59.28	59.28
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	—	73.14	77.11	76.56	76.56
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	57.96	57.77	58.29	58.29
Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	75.48	75.47	71.51	71.51
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	75.69	73.39	66.18	66.18
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.9	—	—	—	—	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.9	45.1	44.3	44.3	— 0.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	\$54.91	\$55.06	\$52.93	\$52.93
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	59.45	61.63	58.38	58.38
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	55.74	60.55	54.86	54.86
Textile Mill Products	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	— 1.0	—	—	—	48.28	49.13	47.85	47.85
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0	—	—	—	—	45.83	47.44	44.34	44.34
Apparel	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	— 3.1	—	—	—	47.12	40.00	46.38	46.38
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	50.82	52.67	47.25	47.25
(Except Furniture)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	—	—	—	—	58.75	59.42	55.63	55.63
Furniture	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	—	—	—	57.28	58.31	56.21	56.21
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	80.11	83.63	76.44	76.44
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	— 8.3	—	—	—	67.57	66.66	64.06	64.06
(Chemicals)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	56.63	52.27	46.98	46.98
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	61.61	59.64	61.91	61.91
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	74.56	70.67	67.86	67.86
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	5.9	6.0	5.1	5.1	— 1.7	—	—	—	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

172,600 N. C. WORKERS EARN UNDER \$1.00 AN HOUR

79,100 ARE PAID LESS THAN 75 CENTS AN HOUR

More than 172,000 North Carolina workers now earn less than \$1.00 an hour and 79,100 of them receive less than 75 cents an hour, according to a new survey conducted by the Department of Labor.

The special survey of January, 1959 wages in retail trade, service industries, and miscellaneous other non-manufacturing enterprises was prepared for the information of the General Assembly and the public in connection with State minimum wage legislation recommended by Governor Luther H. Hodges and endorsed by Commissioner Frank Crane.

The survey lists the earnings of lower-paid Tar Heel workers in groups ranging from below 55 cents an hour to as high as 99 cents. Copies are available to the public free upon request.

The Labor Department study shows that a total of 172,600 workers earn less than \$1.00 an hour, 129,900 under 85 cents an hour, 79,100 under 75 cents, 64,000 under 70 cents, 51,000 under 65 cents, 37,800 under 60 cents, and 25,300 under 55 cents.

Among the 237,200 retail trade and service-industry workers employed in North Carolina, 133,000 people, or 56 per cent of this group, earn less than \$1.00 an hour. Wages under 85 cents an hour are received by 106,200 workers, or 45 per cent of the group. Earnings of less than 75 cents an hour are paid to 75,200, or 32 per cent of the group. Others include 63,000 earning below 70 cents, 51,000 earning under 65

cents, 37,800 drawing less than 60 cents, and 25,300 people making less than 55 cents.

RETAIL TRADE

A total of 184,400 workers are employed in retail trade alone, of whom 98,300 earn under \$1.00, 75,400 under 85 cents, 51,200 under 75 cents, 41,500 under 70 cents, 31,800 under 65 cents, 20,800 under 60 cents, and 14,600 under 55 cents.

General merchandise stores, including variety stores, department stores and other general merchandising enterprises, employ 48,700 people, of whom 31,800 or 65 per cent earn less than \$1.00, 24,800 under 85 cents, 16,800 under 75 cents, 13,000 under 70 cents, 8,900 under 65 cents, 5,100 under 60 cents, and 3,000 under 55 cents.

In variety stores, employing a total of 13,600 workers, 11,400 or 84 per cent of the group earn less than \$1.00 an hour, 10,100 under 85 cents, 8,000 under 75 cents, 6,700 under 70 cents, 5,000 under 65 cents, 3,000 under 60 cents, and 1,900 under 55 cents.

In department stores and other general merchandise outlets employing 35,100 workers, 20,400 or 58 per cent earn less than \$1.00 an hour, 14,700 under 85 cents, 8,800 under 75 cents, 6,300 under 70 cents, 3,900 under 65 cents, 2,100 under 60 cents, and 1,100 under 55 cents.

In grocery stores and other types of retail food stores employing 30,600 workers,

11,300 or 37 per cent earn under \$1.00, 7,300 under 85 cents, 4,000 under 75 cents, 2,800 under 70 cents, 1,800 under 65 cents, 900 under 60 cents and 600 under 55 cents.

In clothing stores employing 13,400 workers, 7,200 or 54 per cent earn less than \$1.00, 5,200 under 85 cents, 3,400 under 75 cents, 2,700 under 70 cents, 2,000 under 65 cents, 1,200 under 60 cents, and 700 under 55 cents.

In restaurants, cafeterias and other eating establishments employing 21,100 workers, 16,900 or 80 per cent earn less than \$1.00, 14,800 under 85 cents, 12,200 under 75 cents, 11,000 under 70 cents, 9,900 under 65 cents, 8,000 under 60 cents, and 6,800 under 55 cents.

In miscellaneous other retail establishments (including hardware, building materials, farm equipment, automobile dealers, service stations, furniture and home furnishings, and others) employing a total of 70,600 workers, 31,100 or 44 per cent earn less than \$1.00 an hour, 23,300 less than 85 cents, 14,800 under 75 cents, 12,000 under 70 cents, 9,200 under 65 cents, 5,600 under 60 cents, and 3,500 under 55 cents.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

In the State's service-industry group, employing 52,800 workers 34,700 or 66 per cent of the total are paid less than \$1.00 an hour, 30,800 less than 85 cents, 24,000 under 75 cents, 21,500 under 70 cents, 19,200 under 65 cents, 17,000 under 60 cents, and 10,700 under 55 cents.

In hotels and motels employing 6,300 workers, 5,000 or 79 per cent of the group are paid less than \$1.00 an hour, 4,700 under 85 cents, 4,400 under 75 cents, 4,200 under 70 cents, 4,000 under 65 cents, 3,800 under 60 cents, and 3,400 under 55 cents.

In laundries and dry cleaning plants employing 14,500 workers, 10,200 or 70 per cent of the group earn less than \$1.00 an hour, 8,800 less than 85 cents, 6,800 under 75 cents, 5,800 under 70 cents, 4,600 under 65 cents, 3,300 under 60 cents, and 2,500 under 55 cents.

In amusement places, repair shops, and miscellaneous other service industries employing a total of 32,000 workers, 19,500 or 61 per cent of the total earn under \$1.00 an hour, 17,300 under 85 cents, 12,800 under 75 cents, 11,500 under 70 cents, 10,600 under 65 cents, 9,900 under 60 cents, and 4,800 under 55 cents.

OTHER NON-MANUFACTURING

In miscellaneous non-manufacturing industries, the Labor Department survey shows, there are 39,600 workers earning less than \$1.00 an hour, 23,700 under 85 cents, 3,900 under 75 cents, and 1,000 under 70 cents.

This "catch-all" group includes 396,100 Tar Heels employed in all other non-farm activities except manufacturing, retail trade and service industries. The 39,600 people earning under \$1.00 constitute 10 per cent of this large group. The 3,900 earning below 75 cents an hour are only one per cent of the group.

Based upon January, 1959 reports from the field inspection staff of the Department of Labor, the survey was compiled and tabulated by the Labor Department's Division of Statistics.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Jan., 1959	Jan., 1958
Albemarle	\$ 47,200	\$ 28,400
Asheville	139,449	161,004
Burlington	480,540	176,540
Charlotte	1,620,527	1,411,508
Concord	188,100	97,700
Durham	496,389	885,478
Elizabeth City	0	23,500
Fayetteville	420,975	265,975
Gastonia	226,675	344,650
Goldsboro	259,050	180,700
Greensboro	1,052,129	3,692,076
Greenville	354,425	250,245
Henderson	47,425	17,300
Hickory	372,925	122,221
High Point	690,750	394,120
Kinston	127,581	155,000
Lexington	62,403	170,600
Monroe	22,000	40,000
New Bern	77,200	52,746
Raleigh	1,228,206	1,487,982
Reidsville	81,400	54,000
Rocky Mount	771,156	724,927
Salisbury	351,850	244,514
Sanford	139,650	30,000
Shelby	333,500	161,200
Statesville	119,330	190,890
Thomasville	78,550	242,150
Wilmington	459,161	118,530
Wilson	86,450	246,750
Winston-Salem	1,952,753	594,807
TOTAL All Cities	\$12,287,749	\$12,565,513

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Vol. XXVI

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH, 1959

No. 3

TARHEEL EMPLOYMENT 21,900 ABOVE YEAR-AGO LEVEL IN FEBRUARY

Nonagricultural employment increased slightly in North Carolina last month to a point 21,900 higher than in February, 1958.

A total of 1,081,500 people were employed in non-farm jobs in the State during February. This was 300 higher than in January and 21,900 above the level of February a year ago.

Factory employment totaling 469,200 last month was up 8,400, or 1.8 per cent, above a year ago. Non-manufacturing enterprises employed 612,300 people in February for a gain of 13,500, or 2.3 per cent, above a year ago.

While the State's durable goods industries, such as lumber, furniture, metals, and machinery, in which employment totaled 130,100 last month, experienced employment gains of 6,800 or 5.5 per cent over the year, the non-durable goods group with employment totaling 339,100 gained only 1,600 or 0.5 per cent over a year ago.

The most outstanding job gains over the year were in durable goods manufacturing and the non-manufacturing employment groups.

Earnings Up

Average hourly earnings of the State's 469,200 factory workers were up four cents from last year's level, rising from \$1.44 in February 1958 to \$1.48 in February 1959.

Weekly earnings also increased by \$5.21 over the year, rising from an average of \$54.29 in February 1958 to \$59.50 last month. The average workweek also was up by two and one-half hours, rising from 37.7 hours in February 1958 to 40.2 hours in February 1959.

With a few exceptions, the general trend of employment in manufacturing industries was up fractionally in February.

The apparel industry reported general increases and expanded operations for the summer market, with an employment gain of 400 during February.

A job gain of 200 was reported by the lumber industry as sawmills showed an upturn in production due to improved weather conditions.

Furniture factories likewise showed an increase of 200 as generally better business was reported by many household furniture manufacturers.

The chemicals industry reported job gains of 300 during February due to seasonal increases in fertilizer manufacturing.



COMMISSIONER CRANE PRESENTS AWARD TO MRS. HOWE

Statistician Receives 20-Year Federal Service Award

Mrs. Eula N. Howe of 2104 Woodland Avenue, Raleigh, received a 20-year Federal Service Award during a brief ceremony on March 10th. Commissioner Frank Crane made the award presentation.

A native of Georgia, Mrs. Howe is employed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and is assigned to work in the Division of Statistics of N. C. Department of Labor under the State-Federal cooperative program.

Mrs. Howe began her Federal service with the Treasury Department in Washington before World War II, where she worked in the Savings Bonds Division. After serving with the War Department and the Army, she returned to Atlanta, Ga. early in 1945 and began her career as a Labor Department statistician. In 1947 she was assigned to the Manpower and

BUILDING ACTIVITY RISES 22% IN TAR HEEL CITIES

Building permits totaling \$14,863,263 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during February.

The February total was 22 per cent above the \$12,156,726 reported in the same month last year.

Permits for the first two months of 1959 totaled \$27,151,012 for a gain of nearly ten per cent over the same period last year.

Charlotte led the cities in February with estimated construction costs totaling \$3,968,576. Greensboro was second with \$1,542,578, Winston-Salem third with \$1,509,459, and Raleigh fourth with \$1,249,903.



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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

Vol. XXVI March, 1959 No. 3

**JAN.-FEB. STATE LABOR
LAW INSPECTION REPORT**

Inspectors of the Department of Labor visited 2,347 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during January and February to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed a total of 84,742 workers.

The inspectors in 1,481 instances found conditions detrimental to worker safety and health and made recommendations for their correction. A total of 1,314 instances of compliance with previous safety and health recommendations were noted.

Nine serious industrial accidents were investigated during the two months to ascertain their causes and attempt to develop methods to prevent their recurrence.

The inspectors also made 159 reinspections to check on employer compliance with previous recommendations where violations had been found, investigated 19 complaints, and held 1,975 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the Labor Laws and regulations.

Violations of the Child Labor Law and Maximum Hour Law were found as alleged in twelve out of 14 complaint cases handled during January and February. Safety and health violations were found as alleged in four out of five additional complaint cases.

Compliance with the laws and regulations was promised by the employers in these complaint cases. Reinspections will be made at an early date to determine compliance.

**STATISTICIAN RECEIVES
AWARD**

(Continued from page 1)

Employment Statistics program as statistician in charge of the office in the N. C. Department of Labor. She has served in this capacity until the present time.

In presenting her with the award, which was signed by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Commissioner Crane commented on Mrs. Howe's fine service and the splendid progress made by the Federal-State partnership during the last 12 years in developing detailed information on employment, hours of work, and earnings for the State of North Carolina and selected metropolitan areas.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—FEBRUARY, 1959
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS					
	EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
							WEEKLY EARNINGS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) ¹	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month ⁴	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month ⁴	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.2	25.2	24.5	—	+ 2.9	—	\$ 65.76	\$ 65.67	\$ 62.00	41.1	41.3	40.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	—	+ 4.4	—	55.38	58.23	52.79	39.0	41.3	39.1
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	—	+ 4.5	—	59.25	60.75	52.73	39.5	40.5	37.4
Textile Mill Products	5.7	5.8	5.6	— 1.7	+ 1.8	—	58.77	58.06	59.06	41.1	40.6	41.3
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.5	—	+ 4.0	—	62.01	62.16	64.67	41.9	42.0	43.4
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.0	—	+ 10.0	—	57.74	57.28	57.79	40.1	39.5	40.7
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	75.50	75.26	72.38	42.9	43.5	41.6
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	—	+ 8.3	—	65.73	66.25	61.23	41.6	42.2	39.5
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ 5.3	—	—	73.52	73.14	81.20	37.7	38.7	40.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	61.65	58.50	57.17	41.1	39.0	39.7
Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	78.51	76.99	63.86	42.9	42.3	36.7
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	74.65	76.13	66.99	42.9	43.5	41.1
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.0	—	+ 20.0	—	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.5	44.9	44.0	— 0.9	+ 1.1	—	\$ 57.37	\$ 56.68	\$ 54.17	38.5	38.3	37.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	—	+ 3.3	—	57.49	60.27	57.27	40.2	41.0	41.5
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	54.14	55.74	55.68	40.4	41.6	42.5
Textile Mill Products	19.0	19.5	19.6	— 2.6	— 3.1	—	52.48	51.97	50.27	36.7	36.6	35.4
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.2	8.0	— 3.7	— 1.3	—	47.39	46.90	46.10	35.1	35.0	33.9
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.3	—	—	—	49.53	47.00	44.38	39.0	37.3	35.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	50.80	50.82	46.88	40.0	39.7	37.5
(Except Furniture)	6.1	6.1	6.0	—	+ 1.7	—	61.42	58.75	55.73	41.5	40.8	38.7
Furniture	5.2	5.2	5.1	—	+ 2.0	—	60.45	57.28	55.77	40.3	39.5	38.2
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	82.18	80.11	78.99	39.7	38.7	39.3
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	68.15	67.57	63.76	41.3	41.2	39.6
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.0	—	+ 10.0	—	61.09	56.63	48.28	41.0	39.6	35.5
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	62.93	61.61	62.52	40.6	40.8	40.6
Metal Products	.9	.9	1.0	—	—	—	76.86	74.56	73.16	41.1	40.3	41.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	6.0	5.9	5.1	+ 1.7	+ 17.6	—	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....
Other Manufacturing Industries ²												

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	Month (thous.)	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,081.5	1,081.2	1,059.6	+	2.1	59.50	58.36	54.29	40.2	39.7	5.5	37.7
Manufacturing	469.2	468.9	460.8	+	0.1	60.88	59.74	54.67	41.7	41.2	5.5	38.5
Durable Goods	130.1	129.6	123.3	+	0.4	51.25	50.53	46.75	41.0	40.1	5.5	37.7
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.7	33.5	32.3	+	0.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.1	21.0	20.3	+	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.4	6.4	.....	.....	52.52	51.73	45.72	42.7	42.4	5.5	38.1
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	40.7	40.5	38.6	+	0.5	58.09	57.11	51.46	42.4	42.3	5.5	38.4
HH Furniture	36.9	36.7	35.0	+	0.5	58.09	56.97	51.19	42.4	42.2	5.5	38.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.3	8.3	7.8	+	0.4	58.50	55.49	49.92	42.7	41.1	5.5	38.4
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.3	3.3	3.0	+	10.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Primary Metals	2.1	2.0	2.1	+	5.0	86.71	87.99	78.42	40.9	41.9	5.5	37.7
Fabricated Metals	7.0	7.0	6.9	.....	.....	67.47	65.60	62.37	40.4	40.0	5.5	38.5
Fab. Structural Metals	2.9	2.9	3.3	.....	.....	75.89	71.78	69.63	41.7	40.1	5.5	38.9
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.4	9.3	9.4	+	1.1	71.07	72.27	64.15	43.6	43.8	5.5	40.6
Special Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.6	5.3	.....	.....	71.81	73.51	64.17	44.6	45.1	5.5	41.4
Electrical Machinery	22.3	22.4	20.1	-	0.4	78.14	77.33	71.31	40.7	40.7	5.5	39.4
Other Durable Goods ¹	6.6	6.6	6.1	.....	.....	66.83	64.96	61.69	41.0	40.1	5.5	39.8
Nondurable Goods	339.1	339.3	337.5	-	0.1	58.61	57.87	54.23	39.6	39.1	5.5	37.4
Food & Kindred Products	30.5	30.3	29.8	+	0.7	51.41	52.25	49.45	40.8	41.8	5.5	40.2
Meat Packing	6.4	6.3	6.1	+	1.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Dairy Products	5.1	5.1	5.2	-	1.9	63.14	63.14	61.29	45.1	45.1	5.5	45.4
Grain Mill Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	-	3.0	55.25	56.00	54.86	43.5	44.8	5.5	44.6
Bakery Products	7.0	7.0	7.3	.....	.....	57.08	57.79	53.45	40.2	40.7	5.5	39.3
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.2	.....	.....	52.73	53.20	46.65	47.5	47.5	5.5	43.6
Tobacco	28.8	29.2	26.5	-	1.4	66.68	66.64	65.36	38.1	38.3	5.5	38.0
Cigarettes	18.1	17.8	17.0	+	0.5	73.73	73.73	69.92	38.4	38.6	5.5	38.0
Stemmeries	8.8	9.5	7.6	.....	.....	52.36	53.06	55.01	37.4	37.9	5.5	38.2
Textiles	216.4	217.0	219.6	-	1.5	56.63	55.48	51.66	39.6	38.8	5.5	36.9
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.0	92.3	93.6	-	1.7	59.54	57.67	55.01	40.5	39.5	5.5	38.2
Broadwoven Cotton	62.0	62.2	64.1	-	0.3	56.70	54.81	53.34	39.1	37.8	5.5	37.3
Knitting Mills	62.8	63.1	62.2	-	0.5	55.94	55.20	50.98	37.8	37.3	5.5	35.4
Full Fashioned Hosiery	16.0	16.2	17.1	-	1.2	58.21	56.76	58.21	37.8	37.1	5.5	37.8
Seamless Hosiery	36.9	37.0	35.2	+	4.8	54.83	54.10	48.00	37.3	36.8	5.5	33.8
Yarn Mills	44.2	44.3	46.8	-	0.2	52.27	50.83	46.59	39.9	39.1	5.5	36.4
Apparel	26.8	26.4	25.7	+	1.5	45.93	44.98	42.83	38.6	37.8	5.5	36.3
Men's & Boys' Clothing	10.9	10.8	10.9	.....	.....	42.07	40.58	38.87	36.9	35.6	5.5	34.4
Paper & Allied Products	12.5	12.5	12.0	+	4.2	93.53	92.45	86.93	43.3	43.0	5.5	41.2
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.5	8.4	8.0	+	6.3	106.04	104.68	100.49	44.0	43.8	5.5	42.4
Paperboard Containers	3.1	3.1	3.0	.....	.....	63.95	62.47	55.63	41.8	41.1	5.5	38.1
Printing	8.9	9.0	8.8	-	1.1	84.41	82.13	80.94	38.9	38.2	5.5	38.0
Newspapers	4.9	4.9	4.9	.....	.....	87.82	84.96	82.99	36.9	36.0	5.5	36.4
Chemicals	12.0	11.7	11.8	.....	.....	72.67	71.78	68.25	40.6	40.1	5.5	39.0
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	7.0	6.9	6.8	.....	.....	83.23	81.40	78.79	40.8	39.9	5.5	39.2
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.2	3.2	3.3	.....	.....	72.14	73.34	67.03	40.3	41.2	5.5	39.2
Nonmanufacturing	612.3	612.3	598.8	-	2.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Mining	2.8	2.8	3.3	-	15.2	64.52	61.74	51.83	43.3	42.0	5.5	35.5
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.6	2.7	.....	.....	63.51	60.77	47.61	43.5	42.2	5.5	34.5
Contract Construction	51.7	51.4	49.3	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	62.9	62.9	61.5	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Transportation (Except RR)	28.9	28.9	27.2	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	21.6	21.6	21.7	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Trade ³	201.7	202.8	198.0	-	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Wholesale	52.3	52.3	52.4	-	0.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Retail General Merchandise	149.4	150.5	145.6	-	2.9	36.77	36.31	34.95	35.7	35.6	5.5	35.3
Department Stores	33.6	34.6	30.5	-	4.7	39.98	39.74	38.73	35.7	36.8	5.5	36.2
Limited Price Variety	14.3	15.0	12.8	.....	.....	22.18	21.97	23.35	30.8	30.1	5.5	27.8
Retail Food Stores	8.8	8.7	7.5	.....	.....	46.99	47.00	46.08	37.0	37.3	5.5	36.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	21.6	21.7	21.9	-	0.5	77.99	78.72	76.11	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Service	34.7	34.7	33.8	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	99.7	99.7	98.2	.....	.....	26.56	26.91	26.33	45.8	46.4	5.5	46.2
Personal Services	6.8	6.7	6.6	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	24.9	24.9	24.5	.....	.....	29.16	29.23	28.64	39.4	39.5	5.5	38.7
Government	158.8	158.0	154.7	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Federal	35.3	34.9	33.7	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
State & Local Schools	68.1	67.9	66.3	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
State & Local Non-Schools	55.4	55.2	54.7	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
* Less than .1%

TURKISH LABOR OFFICIALS VISIT LABOR DEPARTMENT

Nine officials from the Turkish Ministry of Labor in Ankara visited Raleigh for two days Feb. 19-20 for a brief tour of observation and study in the N. C. Department of Labor.

The officials were Hasan Tiryaki, Ali Gokalp, Ilyas Karaoz, Ali Kazgan, Ahmet Urtlu, Fuat Baydere, Perihan Derya, Muammer Mete and Necati Tacan. In charge of the group on their tour were John W. Welch of the U. S. State Department and two interpreters.

The Turks were on a three-month study tour of the United States under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration. Their subjects of study included labor law administration, industrial safety promotion, labor-management relations, and manpower utilization.

The group was addressed by Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, Deputy Commissioner Lewis P. Sorrell, and several Labor Department division heads. They also visited the Capitol and observed the General Assembly in session.

4,200 APPRENTICES TRAINING ON JOB IN TARHEEL INDUSTRY

More than 4,200 young North Carolinians are now receiving on-the-job and classroom training as apprentices in the skilled trades, according to the Labor Department's Director of Apprenticeship, C. L. Beddingfield.

The small army of potential craftsmen and skilled mechanics is being paid to work full-time at the job of learning proficiency in some 200 different skilled trades, says Beddingfield.

LOCAL QUARRY RECEIVES 4TH-YEAR SAFETY AWARD

Workers and officials of the Crabtree Quarry of Bryan Rock and Sand Company on March 13th were presented their fourth annual Certificate of Safety Achievement by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane.

The Crabtree Quarry, now a division of Superior Stone Company following that firm's purchase of the Bryan Rock and Sand Company during March, employs some 35 workers in the quarrying and production of crushed stone.

Superintendent James D. Roberts received the award in behalf of the employees, who have completed 1,534 days, or about 375,000 manhours, without a disabling injury.

Mr. Crane said the quarry's safety record is the best in the State for the industry, which is classed among the more hazardous types of industrial operations. The statewide lost-time injury frequency rate for quarrying is 14 injuries per million man-hours, he said.

"Had you conformed to the State average during the last four years, you would have suffered six disabling injuries," Commissioner Crane told the quarry workers. "Because of your splendid safety program, you have had no disabling injuries at all."

The presentation was made at a barbecue luncheon given by the company for the quarry workers and guests.

TARHEEL EMPLOYMENT UP

(Continued from page 1)

Tobacco industry employment was down 400 due to seasonal layoffs of 700 workers in stemmeries and redrying plants. However, cigarette factory employment was up by 300 in February.

Textile mill employment was down 600 in February with all segments of the industry showing general but minor decreases. Employment dropped 300 in broadwoven fabrics, 100 in yarn mills, and 200 in full-fashioned hosiery.

Employment was down 1,100 in retail trade due to the usual seasonal drop in February, the most pronounced decreases occurring in general merchandise stores.

The job trend was up in other non-manufacturing activities. The contract construction industry showed job gains of 300 as weather conditions improved.

Federal, State and local government employment increased 800 in February. In the Federal sector, job gains of 400 were due to increased employment in soil conservation agencies and the Internal Revenue Department.

Employment held firm, with no change, in mining, transportation, communications, public utilities, finance, and service industries.

BUILDING ACTIVITY RISES

(Continued from page 1)

Other city building permit totals for February were as follows:

Albemarle \$90,625, Asheville \$481,904, Burlington \$269,545, Concord \$49,350, Durham \$732,999, Elizabeth City \$13,250, Fayetteville \$264,745, Gastonia \$658,300, Goldsboro \$269,975, Greenville \$134,800, Henderson \$40,425, Hickory \$731,384, High Point \$348,685.

Kinston \$196,550, Lexington \$75,000, Monroe \$129,000, New Bern \$70,947, Reidsville \$432,390, Rocky Mount \$224,805, Salisbury \$219,269, Sanford \$47,300, Shelby \$153,750, Statesville \$115,729, Thomasville \$229,170, Wilmington \$205,850, Wilson \$357,000.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Feb. 1959	Feb. 1958	1st 2 Mos. 1959	1st 2 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 90,625	\$ 22,600	\$ 137,825	\$ 51,000
Asheville	481,904	91,132	621,353	252,136
Burlington	269,545	262,455	750,085	438,995
Charlotte	3,968,576	2,604,188	5,589,103	4,015,696
Concord	49,350	48,000	237,450	145,700
Durham	732,999	763,785	1,229,388	1,649,263
Elizabeth City	13,250	450	13,250	23,950
Fayetteville	264,745	56,000	685,720	321,975
Gastonia	658,300	347,000	884,975	691,650
Goldsboro	269,975	84,000	529,025	264,700
Greensboro	1,542,578	1,269,531	2,594,707	4,961,607
Greenville	134,800	205,200	489,225	455,445
Henderson	40,425	5,000	87,850	22,300
Hickory	781,384	97,525	1,154,309	219,746
High Point	348,685	345,635	1,039,435	739,755
Kinston	196,550	707,953	324,131	862,953
Lexington	75,000	231,200	137,403	401,800
Monroe	129,000	74,000	151,000	114,000
New Bern	70,947	436,325	148,147	489,071
Raleigh	1,249,903	1,361,902	2,478,109	2,849,884
Reidsville	432,390	123,800	513,790	177,800
Rocky Mount	224,805	113,532	995,961	838,459
Salisbury	219,269	35,750	571,119	280,264
Sanford	47,300	24,000	186,950	54,000
Shelby	153,750	161,784	487,250	322,984
Statesville	115,729	144,950	235,059	335,840
Thomasville	229,170	82,616	307,720	324,766
Wilmington	205,850	51,910	665,011	170,440
Wilson	357,000	210,500	443,450	457,250
Winston-Salem	1,509,459	2,194,003	3,462,212	2,788,810
TOTAL All Cities	\$14,863,263	\$12,156,726	\$27,151,012	\$24,722,239

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL, 1959

No. 4

1958 State Safety Award Winners

More Than 800 Plants Qualified for Accident-Prevention Honors Last Year

More than 800 North Carolina industrial and service-industry establishments have been awarded the Department of Labor's annual Certificate of Safety Achievement and other Departmental safety honors in recognition of their outstanding work in preventing on-the-job accidents during the year 1958.

The award-winning plants reduced their accident frequency rates 40 per cent or more during 1958 compared with the previous year, maintained accident rates 75 per cent or more below the State average for their industry, or had perfect safety records during the entire year.

Officials of about 400 of the award-winning establishments received the safety certificates at public presentations which were held this spring in Gastonia, Winston-Salem, Thomasville, Albemarle, Concord, High Point, Greensboro, Burlington and Morganton. These ceremonial presentations were sponsored by the local chambers of commerce and were attended by approximately 1,000 people.

The Labor Department's safety awards program has been in effect for twelve years. It originated in 1946 through the cooperative planning of the Department and the Safety Advisory Board, a group composed of professional safety directors from a score of large and representative North Carolina industries. Wilford G. Jones of Winston-Salem, safety director for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, is chairman of the Awards Committee of the Safety Advisory Board.

Since the inception of the safety awards program, more than 10,000 awards have been made in recognition of outstanding plant performance in controlling on-the-job injuries to workers. Many plants have qualified for the annual award repeatedly. Nine establishments with excellent safety programs have qualified for the safety honors for twelve consecutive years, or for the entire period in which the award has been offered.

The following is the complete list of establishments which qualified for the Certificate of Safety Achievement during 1958. Establishments whose officers received the awards at public presenta-

tion ceremonies are listed separately under headings showing the communities in which the presentations were held. The others are listed alphabetically, according to the number of consecutive years for which they have received the award:

First Year Award Winners

Acme Laundry & Cleaners, Cary
Acme Laundry & Cleaners, Raleigh
Alford's, Henderson
American Bakeries Co., Charlotte
American Moistening Co.,
Cleveland Rowan Plant, Cleveland
Apex Cleaning Co., Apex
Atlantic Coffin & Casket Co., Inc.,
Rose Hill
Atlantic Sport Supply, Inc., Smithfield
Atlas Supply Co., Raleigh
Aycock Rulane Gas Service, Smithfield
B & E Cleaners, Wake Forest
Baby Diaper Service, Raleigh
Balfour Hosiery Co., Asheboro
Berry Hosiery Co., Durham
Bob's Cleaners & Laundry, Rockingham
The Borden Co.,
South Atlantic Division, Raleigh
Boyettes Electrical Co., Smithfield
Broad River Processing Co., Inc.,
Asheville
W. A. Brown & Son, Inc., Salisbury
Buie Motors, Inc., Smithfield
Burlington Industries, Inc.,
Franklin Hosiery Co., Franklin
Burlington Industries, Inc.,
Lakedale Plant, Fayetteville
Burlington Industries, Inc.,
Fayetteville Fabrics, Fayetteville
California Spray Chemical Corporation,
Goldsboro
Carolina Broom Works, Roxboro
Carolina Brush Co., Inc., Charlotte
Carolina Cleaners, Raleigh
Carolina Overall Service, Inc., Charlotte
Carolina Ventilated Awning Co.,
Salisbury
Charlotte Linen Service, Charlotte
City Cleaners, Henderson
R. L. Coleman & Co., Asheville
Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation
Fuquay Springs Division, Fuquay
Springs
Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation
Sanford Plant, Sanford
Coulbourn Lumber Co., Inc., Windsor
Creedmoor Dry Cleaners, Creedmoor
Day's Dry Cleaners, Smithfield
Delta Construction Co., Durham
Diesel Injection Sales & Service, Raleigh
Dixon Construction Co., Inc.,
Fayetteville
Dolly Madison Cake Co.,
Division Interstate Bakeries, Raleigh
Dover Mill Co., Shelby
Durham Brazing & Welding Works,
Durham
Durham Foundry & Machine Works,
Durham
Durham Hosiery Mills
No. 6 Spinning, Durham
R. W. Eldridge Co., Charlotte
Electrical Wholesalers, Inc., Raleigh
Elliott Motor Co., Oxford
Elmore Construction & Supply, Inc.,
Catawba
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 2 & 5, Erwin
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 6, Durham
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Friendship Terminal, Charlotte
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Thrift Terminal, Charlotte
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Asheville Bulk Plant, Asheville
Export Leaf Tobacco Co.
Oxford Dept., Oxford
FCX Farm Machinery Service,
Smithfield
Famous Baking Corporation, Raleigh
Farmers Tractor & Truck Co., Inc.,
Louisburg
Fasco Industries, Inc., Fayetteville
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Sheeting Mill, Draper
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Finishing Mill, Spray
Flints Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Raleigh
Ernest Foard, Charlotte
Foote Mineral Co., Kings Mountain
Formica Corporation
Farmville Plant, Farmville
France Neckwear Mfg. Corp.,
Wilmington
G & C Pontiac, Inc., Winterville
C. W. Gallant, Inc., Charlotte
Gardner Motor Co., Inc., Smithfield
General Baking Co., Hendersonville
Gilliam Auto Co., Warrenton
Granville Locker Plant, Inc., Oxford
Green Cleaners, Raleigh
Greystone Concrete Products, Inc.,
Henderson
Gulf Oil Corporation
Wholesale Bulk Plant Operations,
Raleigh
Gupton's Service Center, Louisburg
Hancock Bonded Warehouse Corp.,
Oxford

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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Raleigh, N. C.

 Sent Free Upon Request 

FRANK CRANE

*Commissioner of Labor*ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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No. 4

SAFETY AWARDS

(Continued from page 1)

Hancock Bonded Warehouse
Butner Unit, Butner, N. C.
Hatch Mill Corporation, Columbus
Hayes-Barton Laundry & Dry Cleaning,
Raleigh
Heavner-Wallace Implement Co.,
Smithfield
Henderson Laundry, Inc., Henderson
Henderson Vulcanizing Co., Henderson
James Heonis Co., Raleigh
Home Novelty Co., Inc., Draper
Honeycutt Fruit & Produce Co., Raleigh
Hood-Model Dry Cleaning Co., Raleigh
Ideal Cleaners, Raleigh
The Imperial Tobacco Co., LTD, Oxford
Jay Apparel Co., New Bern
Johnson & Roach Construction Co., Inc.,
Salisbury
Johnson's Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Inc.,
Smithfield
Jordan & Holt, Inc., Smithfield
F. R. King Construction Co.,
Wilmington
King's Dry Cleaners, Shelby
Kings Mountain Mica Co., Inc.
Moss Plant, Kings Mountain
Lambert Bros. Division
Vulcan Materials Co., Danville, Va.
Leaksville Publishing Co., Inc.,
Leaksville
Littleton Sales Co., Littleton
McNeill Poultry Co., Fayetteville
Walker Martin, Inc., Raleigh
Master Cleaners, Charlotte
Master Laundry & Cleaners, Inc., Shelby
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Ecusta Paper Division, Pisgah Forest
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Film Division, Pisgah Forest
May Cleaners, Henderson
Mayflower Laundry & Dry Cleaning,
Inc., Fayetteville
The Mengel Co.
Elizabeth City Plant, Elizabeth City
Morgan & Crews Wholesalers, Oxford
National Biscuit Co., Raleigh
N. C. Veneer Co., Inc., Bridgeton, N. C.
Newton's, Inc., Raleigh
Noll Construction Co., Charlotte
North State Construction Co., Inc.,
Rocky Mount
Novelty Furniture Co., Fayetteville
Oxford Implement Co., Inc., Oxford
Oxford Laundry & Cleaners, Oxford
Oxford Worsted Plant, Oxford
Owen Motor Co., Oxford
Roy Panther and Company, Lynn
Patterson's Cleaners, Shelby
Paul's Auto Supply, Fuquay Springs
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Henderson,
N. C., Inc., Henderson

Pickard Roofing Co., Inc., Durham
Piedmont Electric Membership Corp.,
Hillsboro
Piedmont Mill Supply Co., Salisbury
Pine State Creamery Co.
Oxford Plant, Oxford
Pitt Tractor & Equipment Co., Inc.,
Littleton
Player, Inc., Fayetteville
Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte
Pritchard Paint & Glass Co. of Durham,
Durham
Rhodes Brothers, Windsor
Robinson Bros., Contractors, Inc.,
Asheville
Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores
Fixture Plant, Henderson
Rowan Cooperative Dairy, Inc.,
Salisbury
Rowan Printing Co., Salisbury
Roxboro Cotton Mills
Longhurst Plant, Roxboro
Roxboro Cotton Mills
Roxboro Plant, Roxboro
Run-Prufe Hosiery Mills, Inc., Saluda
Salisbury Iron Works, Inc., Salisbury
Sealtest Foods
Div. of National Dairy Products
Corp., Brevard
Sealtest Foods
Div. of National Dairy Products Corp.,
Bryson City
Sealtest Foods
Southern Div., Wilmington
Self Service Laundry Co., Charlotte
Seven-Up Bottling Co., Wilmington
D. O. Smith Co., Inc., Raleigh
Smithfield Dry Cleaners, Smithfield
Smithfield Mule Co., Smithfield
Sno-White Launderers & Dry Cleaners,
Inc., Charlotte
Softspun Knitting Mills, Inc.,
Henderson
Southeastern Industries, Inc., Reidsville
Southern Auto Parts, Raleigh
Southern Parts & Electric, Inc., Durham
Southgrand Chevrolet, Inc., Creedmoor
Spangler & Sons, Shelby
Spray Cotton Mills, Spray
Star Cleaners, Creedmoor
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
Synthetics Division, Cleveland Plant,
Shelby
Stubbs Veneer Co., Windsor
Suburban Rulane Gas Co. of N. C., Inc.,
Oxford
Superior Stone Co.
Woodleaf Quarry, Raleigh
Swift & Company Sales Unit, Raleigh
Sycamore Dairy, Fayetteville
Table-Talk Bakery, Wilmington
Taylor Clay Products Co., Inc.,
Salisbury
Thermo-Industries, Inc., Raleigh
Thompson Co., Inc., Windsor
Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville
Valet Cleaning Co., Henderson
Variety Wholesalers, Inc., Fuquay
Springs
Wadesboro F. F. Hosiery Co.,
Wadesboro
Wendell Motor Co., Wendell
Wiggs Laundry & Dry Cleaning,
Smithfield
B & R Wilson, Inc.
T/A Auto Sales Upholstery,
Smithfield

Second Year Award Winners

Adams Concrete Products Co.
Durham Plant, Durham
Aluminum Company of America, Badin
Anderson-Creech Oil Co., Goldsboro
Athol Manufacturing Co., Butner

Atlantic Building Co., Inc., Charlotte
Auman-Robertson Construction Co.,
Inc., Asheboro
Austin-Heaton Co., Inc., Durham
Avalon Hosiery Mill
Robinson Hosiery Mill, Elizabeth City
Beacon Manufacturing Co., Swannanoa
Belding Heminway Corticelli,
Hendersonville
Blue Flame Gas Co., Kenly
Bowen-Hamor Co., Inc., Charlotte
Carolina Cleaners, New Bern
R. E. Carpenter & Co., Rutherfordton
C. J. Carroll Motor Co., Goldsboro
Cary Lumber Co., Morrisville
Charmeuse Hosiery Industries, Inc.,
Asheboro
Chowan Motor Co., Inc., Edenton
Coastal Terminals, Inc., of N. C.,
Wilmington
Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Forest City
The Courier Tribune, Asheboro
Danville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
Leaksville
Davidson College Laundry Department,
Davidson
Diana Hosiery Corporation, Bethel
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Kinston Plant, Kinston
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Textile Fibers Dept. Daeron Research
Lab., Kinston
Durham Builders Supply Co., Durham
The Durham Printery, Durham
Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant 7, Neuse
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Morehead City Terminal, Morehead
City
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Central Warehouse, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Automatic Blanket Mill, Spray
Frank Fairey Hosiery Finishers, Inc.,
Durham
General Electric Company, Charlotte
General Electric Co.
Outdoor Lighting Department,
Hendersonville
Home Feed & Fertilizer Co., Inc.,
Edenton
J-D Mills, Inc., Henderson
Jarrett's Laundry & Cleaners,
Lincolnton
Chas. H. Jenkins Motor Co., Inc.,
Edenton
Jones Knitting Corporation, Lumberton
Laurel Mills, Inc., Rutherfordton
Little River Oil Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Lloyd's Lingerie, Inc., Madison
Long Meadow Farms Cooperative, Inc.,
Durham
Marsh Chevrolet Co., Aulander
Maryland Baking Co. of the Carolinas,
Charlotte
Mead Containers, Inc.
Durham Container Division, Durham
The Mengel Co.
Logging Division, Elizabeth City
Meridian Motorcycle Co., Fayetteville
Mountain Top Co., Hendersonville
Murree Veneer Co., Inc., Murphy
Neighbors Motor Co., Kenly
New System Laundry, Leaksville
O-Kay Cleaners, Four Oaks
W. B. Oliver & Son, Inc., Pine Level
Pacific Mills
Hot Springs Plant, Hot Springs
Parham Motors, Henderson
Parkdale Hosiery Mill, Catawba
Peck Manufacturing Co. of N. C.,
Warrenton
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville,
Inc., Asheville
Person Mill
Pacific Mills, Roxboro

Phillips Petroleum Co.,
 Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
 Piedmont Dry Cleaners, Albemarle
 Piedmont Printers, Durham
 Van Raalte Co., Inc., Franklin
 Reynolds Motor Sales, Inc., Clinton
 Royle & Pilkington Co., Inc.,
 Hazelwood
 W. E. Sale & Sons, Ronda
 The Salisbury Post, Salisbury
 The Seeman Printery, Inc., Durham
 Service Printing Co., Durham
 Simmons Chevrolet Co., Inc., Kenly
 Smith-Douglas Co., Inc.
 Wilmington Plant, Wilmington
 Snowflake Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.,
 Shelby
 Southern Latex Corporation of N. C.,
 Concord
 Stephenson Motor Co., Benson
 Sterling Hosiery Mills, Inc., Spindale
 Thompson Veneer Co., Cleveland
 Tie Rite Neckwear Co., Asheboro
 Wagoner Construction Co., Salisbury
 Waverly Mills, Inc.
 Waverly Plant, Card Room,
 Laurinburg
 Waverly Mills, Inc.
 Waverly Plant, Spinning & Spooling,
 Laurinburg
 Whitehall Furniture, Inc., Durham
 Wilmington Printing Co., Wilmington
 S. T. Wooten Construction Co., Inc.,
 Stantonsburg

Third Year Award Winners

American Dry Cleaners & Laundrette,
 Plaza Road Branch, Charlotte
 Arndt & Herman Lumber Co., Conover
 Askews Cleaners, Inc., New Bern
 Barber Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
 Breneman-Hartshorn, Inc.
 Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
 Community Frozen Foods Locker,
 Fuquay Springs
 Concentrate Manufacturing Corporation,
 Burgaw
 Dar County Ice & Storage Co., Manteo
 Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.
 Charlotte Division, Charlotte
 Eanes Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
 Stoneville
 Esso Standard Oil Co.
 Washington Bulk Plant, Washington
 Geddie Ice Co., Mount Olive
 General Industries, Goldsboro
 Seth B. Hollowell Oil Co., Goldsboro
 The Imperial Tobacco Co., LTD of
 Great Britain & Ireland
 Durham N. C. Branch, Durham
 Interchemical Corporation
 Printing Ink Division, Charlotte
 Jay Laundry & Cleaners, Charlotte
 Kelly Dyeing & Finishing Co., Charlotte
 Kenan Oil Co., Durham
 Lowe's Durham Hardware, Inc., Durham
 McNeill Cleaners, Red Springs
 Maddox-Stafford Stone Works, Durham
 Mann's Auto Sales & Service,
 Elizabeth City
 Odom Motor Co., Inc., Goldsboro
 One Hour Cleaners, Wilson
 Peerless Hosiery Co., North Wilkesboro
 Pifer Industries, Inc., Durham
 J. D. Pike Motor Co., Goldsboro
 Press Printing Co., Inc., Albemarle
 Proctor Chemical Co., Inc., Salisbury
 Ralston Purina Co.
 Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
 Rex Cleaners, Elizabeth City
 Rickman Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
 Salisbury
 F. S. Royster Guano Co.
 Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
 Sandifer Batts Pontiac Co., Wilson

Spedic Food Products, Inc., Edenton
 Statesville Flour Mills Co., Inc.,
 Goldsboro
 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation
 Durham Plant, Durham
 Wayco Corporation, Goldsboro
 Wilson & Company, Inc.
 Wilson Plant, Wilson

Fourth Year Award Winners

Austin Knitting Mills, Inc., Albemarle
 Bryan Rock & Sand Co.
 Crabtree Creek Quarry, Cary
 Carolina Welding Supplies, Inc.,
 Raleigh
 Criminger Cabinet Shop, Charlotte
 Henry V. Dick & Co., Inc., Raleigh
 Dixie Chemical Corporation, New Bern
 E. E. Draper & Sons, Inc., Rocky Mount
 Esso Standard Oil Co.
 Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
 Esso Standard Oil Co.
 Salisbury Terminal, Salisbury
 Gulf Oil Corporation
 Operating Department, Fayetteville
 Jackson & Bell Co., Wilmington
 Jones Distributing Co., Elizabeth City
 McCracken Supply Co., Raleigh
 Model Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
 Carthage
 Morgan Motors, Inc., Durham
 Newton Glove Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
 Newton
 Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.,
 Kinston Division, Kinston
 Pate-Dawson Motor Co., Inc., Goldsboro
 Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. of Goldsboro,
 Inc., Goldsboro
 Pinehurst Textiles, Inc., Asheboro
 Pyrofax Gas Corporation
 Goldsboro Plant, Goldsboro
 A. J. Schneierson & Sons, Inc.
 Randleman Plant, Randleman
 Southern Storage & Distribution Co.,
 Durham
 Spirittine Chemical Co., Inc.,
 Wilmington
 Thomas & Howard Co. of Durham, Inc.,
 Durham
 Wadesboro Dry Cleaners, Wadesboro

Fifth Year Award Winners

The American Agricultural Chemical
 Co., Henderson
 American Oil Company
 Asphalt Terminal, Wilmington
 Automotive Parts Co., Smithfield
 Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc.
 Salisbury Plant, Salisbury
 Esso Standard Oil Co.
 Durham Bulk Plant, Durham
 Fuquay Motor Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
 Hickory Handle & Manufacturing Co.,
 Inc., Conover
 Higdon Knitting Mill, Inc.,
 Hendersonville
 Hornwood Warp Knitting Corporation,
 Wadesboro
 Cecil H. Jarrett Co., Inc., Newton
 Kings Mountain Mica Co., Inc., Kings
 Mountain
 Matthews Motor Co., Fuquay Springs
 Privette Cleaners, Henderson
 Proctor-Barbour Co., Inc., Fuquay
 Springs
 Raleigh Auto Supply, Raleigh
 Ramseur Inter-Lock Knitting Co., Inc.,
 Ramseur
 Reynolds Aluminium Supply Co.
 Raleigh Branch, Raleigh
 Richard Grey Hosiery Co., Asheboro
 Rutledge Poster Advertising Co.,
 Yadkinville
 S & G Concrete Co., Wilmington

Swing-Taylor Hosiery, Inc., Asheboro
 Textile Machine Works
 North Asheboro Branch, Asheboro
 Union Asbestos & Rubber Co.
 Plant 5, Marshville
 Weils Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro
 Williams Motor Co., Smithfield

Sixth Year Award Winners

Brady Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
 Coleridge
 Dar-Mon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Charlotte
 Esso Standard Oil Co.
 Fayetteville Terminal, Fayetteville
 The Graphic Press, Inc., Raleigh
 P & P Chair Co., Inc., Asheboro
 Smith Novelty Co., Albemarle

Seventh Year Award Winners

Acme Cleaners & Shoe Shop, Nashville
 Bright Leaf Industries, Inc., Charlotte
 Dixie Tag & Envelope Co., Charlotte
 Heist-McCain Hosiery Corporation,
 Rockwell
 Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
 Ecusta Paper Division, Endless Belt,
 Pisgah Forest
 Roseboro Milling Company, Roseboro
 Roxboro Broom Works, Roxboro
 A. J. Schneierson & Sons, Inc.
 Sanford Plant, Sanford
 Wilson Motor Parts, Wilson
 Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Co.,
 Charlotte

Eighth Year Award Winners

The Atlantic Refining Co., Wilmington
 Carolina Bedding & Chair Co., Inc.,
 Charlotte
 Carolina Concrete Pipe Division
 American-Marietta Co., Charlotte
 Coble Dairy Products Cooperation, Inc.,
 Rockingham
 Ellis Motor Company, Henderson
 Fnlbright Cabinet Co., Hickory
 Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
 Leach Service Cleaners, Littleton
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Sanford
 Snipes-Crowell Lumber Co., Inc.,
 Stoneville
 Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover

Ninth Year Award Winners

R. T. Barbee Co., Charlotte
 The Bullard Clark Co., Charlotte
 The Dowd Press, Inc., Charlotte
 Howell Oil Company, Goldsboro
 C. D. Jessup & Co., Claremont
 National Carbon Division, VCC Plant
 NZ, Asheboro
 Pet Dairy Products Co., Salisbury
 WAK Industries, Charlotte
 Wayne Bonded Warehouse, Goldsboro
 Whiteway Cleaners, Shelby

Tenth Year Award Winners

Champion Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
 Conover Cleaners, Conover
 Home Oil Co., Louisburg
 New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
 National Carbon Company,
 Division Union Carbide Corp.,
 Charlotte
 Sunshine Laundry & Cleaners,
 Wilmington
 Sutton Pontiac Co., Wilmington
 The Texas Co., Raleigh

Eleventh Year Award Winners

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville,
Hendersonville
Shell Oil Co., Wilmington
Socony-Mobil Oil Co., Inc., Wilmington

Twelfth Year Award Winners

American Enka Corporation, Enka
Central Motor Sales, Inc., Hickory
Charlotte Workshop for Blind, Inc.,
Charlotte
Linde Co., Charlotte
National Carbon Co.
Division of Union Carbide & Carbon
Corp., Greenville
Schachner Leather & Belting Co.,
Charlotte
The Texas Co., Wilmington

Alamance County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Alamance Laundry and Dry Cleaners,
Burlington
Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington House Fabrics Finishing
Co., Burlington
Copland Converting & Finishing Co.,
Inc., Burlington
Copland Fabrics, Inc., Burlington
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Burlington Bulk Plant, Burlington
Greensboro Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Holt Hosiery Mills, Inc., Glen Raven
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Alamance Men's Knitting Div.,
Burlington
Concord Seamless Knitting Div.,
Burlington
Hickory Knitting Div., Burlington
Men's Warehouse Div., Greensboro,
Burlington
Pittsboro Seamless Knitting Div.,
Burlington
Rubber Covering Div., Burlington
Throwing Div., Burlington
King Brick & Pipe Co., Inc., Burlington
Long Finishing Mills, Inc., Burlington
Elizabeth Meade Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.
Burlington, N. C. Plant, Burlington
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Cotton Department, Saxapahaw
Mercerizing Department, Saxapahaw
Sellers Dyeing Company, Inc.
Silk Department, Saxapahaw
Southerland Mills, Inc., Graham
Tower Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Second Year Winners

Alamance Printing Company,
Burlington
Boston Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.
Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Plaid Mills, Burlington
Burlington Molding Corporation,
Burlington
Celanese Corporation of America
Lanese Plant, Burlington
Coble Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Craftique, Inc., Mebane

(Continued on page 6)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—MARCH, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S											
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S				A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S			
	Current Month (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
C H A R L O T T E A R E A															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.3	25.2	24.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.3	\$	69.55	\$ 65.76	\$ 63.49	41.9	41.1	40.7	\$1.66	\$1.60	\$1.56
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.4	.....	- 2.3		56.70	55.38	54.14	40.5	39.0	40.1	1.40	1.42	1.35
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	- 4.5		59.70	59.25	54.74	39.8	39.5	39.1	1.50	1.50	1.40
Textile Mill Products	5.7	5.7	5.7	.....	.....		63.18	58.77	59.63	42.4	41.1	41.7	1.49	1.43	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 4.2	- 8.0		69.32	62.01	64.22	43.6	41.9	43.1	1.59	1.48	1.49
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.0	.....	+10.0		60.88	57.74	61.92	41.7	40.1	43.0	1.46	1.44	1.41
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0		80.26	76.38	72.10	45.6	43.4	41.2	1.76	1.76	1.75
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....		66.52	65.73	61.76	42.1	41.6	40.9	1.58	1.58	1.51
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	.....	.....		79.20	73.52	80.00	40.0	37.7	39.8	1.98	1.95	2.01
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	.....	- 5.9		60.74	61.65	57.25	41.6	41.1	40.6	1.46	1.50	1.41
Metal Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	+ 5.6	+ 5.6		76.99	78.51	66.70	42.3	42.9	37.9	1.82	1.83	1.76
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....		73.44	74.65	68.81	42.7	42.9	41.7	1.72	1.74	1.65
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.0	+ 20.0	+ 20.0		5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.5	44.5	43.9	.....	+ 1.4	\$	57.60	\$ 57.37	\$ 54.02	38.4	38.5	37.0	\$1.50	\$1.49	\$1.46
Food and Kindred Products	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 3.2	.....		58.77	57.49	57.68	41.1	40.2	41.2	1.43	1.43	1.40
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....		56.30	54.14	56.10	41.4	40.4	42.5	1.36	1.34	1.32
Textile Mill Products	19.1	19.0	19.5	+ 0.5	- 2.1		53.80	52.48	49.70	37.1	36.7	35.0	1.45	1.43	1.42
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.9	.....	.....		47.06	47.39	45.29	34.6	35.1	33.3	1.36	1.35	1.36
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	- 2.9		47.24	48.90	47.63	37.2	38.5	37.5	1.27	1.27	1.27
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....		53.50	50.80	49.25	41.8	40.0	39.4	1.28	1.27	1.25
(Except Furniture)	6.1	6.1	5.9	+ 3.4	+ 3.4		62.25	61.42	53.14	41.5	41.5	36.9	1.50	1.48	1.44
Furniture	5.2	5.2	5.1	+ 2.0	+ 2.0		61.00	60.45	54.39	40.4	40.3	37.0	1.51	1.50	1.47
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	+ 9.1	+ 9.1		84.65	82.18	80.00	40.5	39.7	40.0	2.09	2.07	2.00
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.2	- 8.3	- 8.3		69.80	68.15	64.64	42.3	41.3	40.4	1.65	1.65	1.60
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....		62.03	62.28	54.79	42.2	41.8	39.7	1.47	1.49	1.38
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....		64.53	62.93	62.37	41.9	40.6	40.5	1.54	1.55	1.54
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....		77.36	76.86	70.80	40.5	41.1	40.0	1.91	1.87	1.77
Machinery (Except Electrical) .....	.9	.9	1.0	-10.0	-10.0		5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.0	6.0	5.0	+ 20.0	+ 20.0		5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....	5.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	Month ¹ (thous.)	Age (thous.)	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,087.9	1,082.0	1,063.2	+ 0.5	+	2.3	+	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	469.1	469.3	456.8	+ 0.8	+	2.7	+	5	5	5	5	5	5
Durable Goods	131.1	130.1	122.3	+ 0.9	+	7.2	+	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.0	33.7	32.9	+ 0.9	+	3.3	+	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.3	21.1	20.7	+ 0.9	+	2.9	+	5	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.4	6.3	.....	+	1.6	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	40.8	40.7	36.8	+ 0.2	+	10.9	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
HH Furniture	37.0	36.9	33.2	+ 0.3	+	11.4	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.6	8.3	8.0	+ 3.6	+	7.5	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.4	3.3	3.1	+ 3.0	+	9.7	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.0	2.1	2.1	.....	+	4.8	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fabricated Metals	7.0	7.0	6.9	.....	+	1.4	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fab. Structural Metals	2.9	2.9	3.3	.....	.....	-12.1	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.5	9.4	9.3	+ 1.1	+	2.2	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Special Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.6	5.2	+ 1.8	+	9.6	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Electrical Machinery	22.6	22.3	20.0	+ 1.3	+	13.0	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Durable Goods ¹	338.0	339.2	334.5	.....	+	4.8	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nondurable Goods	30.2	30.5	29.8	.....	.....	+ 1.0	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.4	6.1	.....	+	4.9	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Meat Packing	5.2	5.1	5.2	+ 2.0	+	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grain Mill Products	6.9	7.0	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bakery Products	4.4	4.4	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Beverage Industries	26.4	28.8	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tobacco	18.2	18.1	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cigarettes	6.2	8.8	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Stemmeries	216.9	216.5	217.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Textiles	91.9	92.0	92.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Broadwoven Fabrics	61.7	62.0	63.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Broadwoven Cotton	62.9	62.8	62.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Knitting Mills	15.9	16.0	16.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	37.0	36.9	35.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Seamless Hosiery	44.7	44.2	46.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yarn Mills	26.9	26.7	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Apparel	10.9	10.9	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	12.7	12.6	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Paper & Allied Products	8.7	8.6	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	3.1	3.1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Paperboard Containers	8.9	8.9	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Printing	4.9	4.9	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Newspapers	12.8	12.0	12.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	7.0	7.0	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	3.2	3.2	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Nondurable Goods ²	618.8	612.7	606.4	+ 1.0	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	2.8	2.8	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Non-Metallic Mining	54.1	51.7	53.2	+ 4.6	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	62.8	62.9	61.7	+ 0.2	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	29.0	29.2	27.6	+ 0.7	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	21.5	21.5	21.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	204.6	202.0	200.1	+ 1.3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Trade ³	52.5	52.4	52.0	+ 0.2	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wholesale	152.1	149.6	148.1	+ 1.7	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail	35.4	33.7	32.0	+ 5.0	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail General Merchandise	15.0	14.5	13.7	+ 3.4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Department Stores	9.3	8.8	8.0	+ 5.7	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Limited Price Variety	21.9	21.7	21.9	+ 0.9	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail Food Stores	35.0	34.7	33.9	+ 0.9	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	100.4	99.7	99.1	+ 0.7	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	7.1	6.8	6.8	+ 4.4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	24.9	24.9	24.5	+ 1.6	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	16.0	16.1	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	159.1	158.9	155.1	+ 0.1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	35.4	35.2	33.8	+ 0.6	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	68.6	68.3	66.5	+ 0.4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	55.1	55.4	54.8	+ 0.5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools				.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

* Less than .1%

Duke Power Company, Burlington
Branch
Distribution Department, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.
Men's Hosiery Finishing Div.,
Burlington
Lilien & Lee, Inc., Burlington
May Hosiery Finishing Co.
Burlington Hosiery Co.,
Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.,
Burlington
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Service Department, Saxapahaw
Southern Laundry, Inc., Graham

Third Year Winners

Burlington Garment Mfg., Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington Hosiery Co.
Grabur Throwing Co., Graham
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Plant A, Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Main Supply, Burlington
Foil Hosiery Mill, Inc., Burlington
Franklin Hosiery Mills, Graham
Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Grace Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Mary Jane Hosiery Mill, Burlington
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Burlington,
Burlington
Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville

Fourth Year Winners

Apparel, Inc., Mebane
Burlington Industries, Inc.
McEwen Hosiery Co., Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Waste Department, Burlington
Dura-Tred Hosiery Mills Co., Burlington
Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc.,
Altamahaw
Griffin Hosiery Mill, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Processing Co., Inc., Graham
Webster Furniture Manufacturing Co.,
Inc., Graham
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Fifth Year Winners

Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Garrison Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Glenover Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.,
Esquire Warehouse Div., Burlington
Koury Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McCuiston Hosiery Mills, Haw River
Major Dye Works, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Puritan Finishing Mills, Inc., Burlington
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc.,
Mebane
Shadowbrook Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Webco Mills, Inc., Burlington

Sixth Year Winner

Travora Textiles, Inc.
Finishing Plant, Graham

Eighth Year Winners

The Mebane Company, Inc., Mebane
Nu-Vogue Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham

Ninth Year Winners

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.
Main Office Div., Burlington
Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Inc., Mebane

Tenth Year Winner
Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Travora Textiles, Inc., Plant No. 2,
Graham

Twelfth Year Winner
Western Electric Co., Inc.
N. C. Works, Burlington Shops,
Burlington

Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell and Watauga Award Winners

First Year Winners

B & K Hosiery Mills, Hildebran
Otis Broyhill Furniture Co., Inc.,
Marion
Burke Hosiery Mills, Inc., Hildebran
Childers Hosiery Mill, Hildebran
Clinchfield Manufacturing Co.
Plants 1 and 2, Marion
Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Marion Plant, Marion
Drexel Knitting Mills, Inc., Drexel
Drexel Furniture Co.
Plant No. 2, Drexel
Plant No. 3, Drexel
Plant No. 4, Drexel
Plant No. 9, Drexel
Employees Lenoir Pad and Paper
Company, Lenoir
Great Lakes Carbon Corp.
Electrode Div., Morganton Plant,
Morganton
Hayes Cotton Mill Company, Lenoir
Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Co.,
Hudson
Lenoir Chair Co., Plant 4, Lenoir
Marion Steam Laundry & Cleaners,
Marion
Morganton Full Fashion Hosiery Co.,
Morganton
National Veneer Company, Lenoir
Old Fort Finishing Plant, Old Fort
Pennell & Haigler, Inc., Lenoir
Phenix Chair Company, Inc., West
Jefferson
Shuford Mills, Inc.
Dudley Shoals Plant, Granite Falls
Granite Cord Mill, Granite Falls
Valdese Weavers, Inc., Valdese
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Department 100, Valdese

Second Year Winners

Caldwell Furniture Co.
Veneer Mill, Lenoir
A P Causby Ready Mix Concrete Co.,
Morganton
Cross Cotton Mills Company, Marion
Dolly Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
Drexel Furniture Co.
Plant No. 6, Drexel
Plant No. 12, Drexel
Francis-Louise Full Fashion Mills, Inc.,
Valdese
Guy L. Hensley Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Marion
Home Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.,
Inc., Plant No. 1, Morganton
Plant No. 2, Morganton
Lenoir Hosiery Mills, Inc., Lenoir
The McDowell News, Marion
McPar Hosiery Mills, Inc., Marion
Peerless Hosiery Co., West Jefferson
Pons Full Fashion Mills, Inc., Valdese
Shadowline, Inc.
Boone Plant, Boone
Shuford Mills, Inc.
No. 1 Mill, Granite Falls

United Rayon Knitting Mills, Old Fort
Wolverine Finishes Corp.
Morganton Plant, Morganton

Third Year Winners

Becker County Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.,
Marion
Employees of Ashe County Div.
Sprague Electric Co., West Jefferson
Hemlock Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Granite Falls
Kohler and Campbell, Inc., Granite
Falls

Fourth Year Winners

B & R Textile Corp., Hudson
Caldwell Cotton Mills Company, Hudson
J. A. Cline & Son, Inc., Hildebran

Fifth Year Winner

Moore Cotton Mills Company, Caldwell

Sixth Year Winner

Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Department 500, Valdese

Seventh Year Winner

Martinat Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese

Cabarrus County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 4, 1 Card, Kannapolis
Plant 4, 2 Spin, Kannapolis
Plant 4, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 9, Carding, Kannapolis
Plant 9, Spinning, Kannapolis

Second Year Winners

Brown Manufacturing Co., Carding,
Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Crash Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 1, Paint Force, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Set Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 4, Cloth Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 6, Carding, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Dye House, Kannapolis
Plant 8, Carding & Spinning,
Kannapolis
City Pressing Club, Concord
Dixie Cleaners, Kannapolis
Kannapolis Publishing Co., Kannapolis
Roberta Manufacturing Co.
Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
Southern Latex Corp., Concord

Third Year Winners

Cabarrus Creamery Co., Inc., Concord
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Maintenance, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 5, Carding, Kannapolis
DeWitt Motor Co., Concord
Kannapolis Laundry, Kannapolis
Sussex Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord

Fourth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 6, Beaming, Kannapolis
Sunshine Cleaners, Centerview

Fifth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 2, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 6, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Quilling, Kannapolis

Sixth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Carding & Spinning,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Cutting Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Dye Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sample Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sewing Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sheet Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Street Force, Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Supply Room, Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Wash Cloth Dept.,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Weaving, Cloth & Knitting,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Wrapping & Packing,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 4, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
 Young Cleaners & Dyers, Concord

Seventh Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 6, Maintenance, Kannapolis
 Plant 10, Kannapolis
 Plant 11, Spinning, Kannapolis

Eighth Year Winner

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 7, Kannapolis

Ninth Year Winner

Cagle & Byrd Cleaners, Concord

Davidson and Davie Counties Award Winners

First Year Winners

Bisher Hosiery Mills, Inc., Denton
 Boswell Hosiery Co., Thomasville
 Botany Cottons, Inc.
 Jewel Mill Div., Thomasville
 Bowers Lumber Co., Thomasville
 Carolina Plastic Products, Inc.,
 Thomasville
 Cunningham Brick Co., Thomasville
 Gray Concrete Pipe Co.
 Blair St. Plant, Thomasville
 Irving Knitting Mills, Inc., Lexington
 Masonite Fabricators, Thomasville
 Mid-State Tile Co., Lexington
 Piedmont Plastics, Inc., Thomasville
 Regal Upholstery Co., Thomasville
 Southern Veneer Co., Inc., Thomasville
 Sunlight Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
 Lexington
 Surratt Hosiery Mills, Denton
 Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
 Thomasville
 Thomasville Chair Company
 Plant G, Thomasville
 Thornton Knitting Co., Inc., Denton
 United Furniture Corporation,
 Lexington

Second Year Winners

City Dry Cleaners, Thomasville
 Davidson Veneer Co., Inc., Lexington
 Denton Hosiery Mill, Inc., Denton
 Franklin Shockey Co., Lexington
 Piedmont Cleaners, Thomasville
 Thomasville Fiber Co., Thomasville
 C. M. Wall & Son, Thomasville

Third Year Winners

G. W. Smith Lumber Co., Lexington
 Streetman Novelty Furniture Co.,
 Lexington

Fourth Year Winners

Altar Hosiery Mill, Lexington
 Catalin Corp. of America, Thomasville
 Stroupe Mirror, Co., Thomasville

Sixth Year Winner

Thomasville Chair Co.
 Plant F, Thomasville

Seventh Year Winners

Monleigh Garment Co., Mocksville
 S & R Furniture Co., Thomasville
 Thomasville Chair Co.,
 Plant E, Thomasville

Eighth Year Winners

The Dispatch Publishing Co., Lexington
 Piedmont Candy Co., Lexington

Ninth Year Winners

B & F Manufacturing Co., Mocksville
 Welcome Milling Co., Welcome

Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry & Stokes Counties Award Winners

First Year Winners

Astoria Braid Mfg. Co., Boonville
 Carolina Industrial Plastics Div.
 Essex Wire Corporation, Mount Airy
 Dalton-Hege Radio Supply Co., Inc.,
 Winston-Salem
 Geo. A. Hormel & Company
 Winston-Salem Branch,
 Winston-Salem
 Ison & Ingram Hosiery Mill, Inc.,
 Winston-Salem
 The Mengel Company
 Corrugated Box Div., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 No. 38 S.P.D., Winston-Salem
 Archer Foil No. 40, Winston-Salem
 Archer Foil No. 216, Winston-Salem
 Classing Dept., Winston-Salem
 Engineering Dept. Sheet Metal Shop,
 Winston-Salem
 Star Laundry, Inc., Winston-Salem
 J. A. Vance Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
 Wall Manufacturing Co., Winston-Salem
 Wilson Bros. Lumber Co., Inc.,
 Rural Hall

Second Year Winners

Amos & Smith Hosiery Co., Pilot
 Mountain
 Cumberland Manufacturing Co.,
 Winston-Salem
 Fulk & Needham, Inc., Pilot Mountain
 Fulp Bros. Grading Co., Walkertown
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
 Research Dept., Winston-Salem
 No. 60 S.P.D., Winston-Salem
 2-2 S.P.D., Winston-Salem
 No. 8 Plug, Winston-Salem
 No. 1 Leaf Redrying, Winston-Salem
 No. 256 Smoking, Winston-Salem
 Shipping Dept., Winston-Salem
 Engineering Dept., Air Condition
 Unit, Winston-Salem
 Wil-Ray Builders, Winston-Salem

Third Year Winners

Indera Mills Co., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 92-2 Processing, Winston-Salem
 Western Electric Co., Inc.
 Winston-Salem Plants,
 Winston-Salem
 WSJS Radio and Television,
 Winston-Salem

Fourth Year Winners

Boonville Cleaners & Laundry,
 Boonville
 Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.,
 Winston-Salem
 Goody's Manufacturing Corp.,
 Winston-Salem
 Jones Bakeries, Inc., Winston-Salem
 Quality Cleaners, Inc., Winston-Salem
 Wachovia Oil Company, Winston-Salem

Fifth Year Winners

Parker Morris Associates,
 Winston-Salem
 Piedmont Engraving Co.,
 Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 64 Processing, Winston-Salem
 No. 256 S.P.D., Winston-Salem
 Rutledge Poster Advertising Co.,
 Yadkinville
 Superior Laundryette, Winston-Salem

Sixth Year Winner

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 No. 60 Granulating, Winston-Salem

Seventh Year Winners

Goodwill Industries, Inc.,
 Winston-Salem
 Snyder Printing Co., Winston-Salem

Eighth Year Winners

Atlantic Greyhound Lines,
 Winston-Salem
 Industries for the Blind, Winston-Salem
 Superior Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Ninth Year Winners

Trio Knitting Mills, Inc., Mount Airy
 Walnut Cove Hosiery Mill, Walnut Cove

Tenth Year Winner

Haynes Textile Co., Mount Airy

Gaston County Award Winners

First Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
 Adrian Plant, Mount Holly
 Efird No. 2 & 3, Mount Holly
 Maiden Plant, Mount Holly
 Nelson Plant, Mount Holly
 Spun Fibers Div., Mount Holly
 Textured Yarn Div., Mount Holly
 Beam Construction Co., Inc.,
 Cherryville
 Beaunit Mills, Inc.
 Lowell Div., Lowell
 Bessemer Waste Company, Inc.,
 Bessemer City
 Blackwelder Textile Co., Inc.,
 Cherryville
 Bou Tailors & Cleaners, Inc., Gastonia
 Burlington Industries, Inc.
 Transportation Div., Gaston
 Warehouse, Gastonia
 Chavis Textile Sales Co., Gastonia
 Cheri-Nit, Inc., Cherryville
 Dixon Motor Co., Belmont
 Flint Mills, Gastonia
 Howard Knit Products, Inc., Gastonia
 Linford Mills, Inc., Belmont
 Lithium Corporation of America, Inc.
 Bessemer City Plant, Bessemer City
 Machine Products Corporation, Gastonia
 National Weaving Co., Inc., Lowell
 Naugatuck Chemical, Gastonia
 R. C. G., Love Plant, Gastonia
 Spencer Lumber Co., Gastonia

Standard Business Forms, Inc.,
Gastonia
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
Synthetics Div., Stanley Plant,
Stanley
United States Rubber Co.
Gastonia Lastex Plant, Gastonia
WIN Corporation, Gastonia

Second Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Madora Plant, Mount Holly
Thread Div., Mount Holly
Woodlawn Plant, Mount Holly
Belmont Cleaners, Inc., Belmont
Gastonia New Way Laundry and
Cleaners, Inc., Gastonia
Huffman's Laundry, Gastonia
W. D. Lewis Textile Machinery Co.,
Gastonia
Piedmont Machine Shop, Inc., Gastonia
Quick Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.,
Gastonia

Third Year Winners

American Utilization Co., Inc., Gastonia
H. Beveridge & Co., Inc., Gastonia
Cherry Motors, Inc., Cherryville
Gettys Cleaners, Gastonia

Fourth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Efird Shop & Outside, Mount Holly
Piedmont Fabrics, Inc., Gastonia
Piedmont Mills, Inc., Gastonia
Southern Gear Works, Inc., Gastonia
Superior Yarn Mills, Inc., Mount Holly
Talon, Inc., Textile Div.
Plant No. 9, Stanley

Sixth Year Winner

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Maintenance Dept., Mount Holly

Seventh Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
American Plant, Mount Holly
Main Office, Mount Holly
Rush Plant, Mount Holly

Eighth Year Winner

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Finishing Plant, Mount Holly

Ninth Year Winner

Red Front Cleaners, Gastonia

Twelfth Year Winner

Firestone Textiles, Gastonia

Greensboro Award Winners

First Year Winners

Atsco Hosiery Mills, Inc., Greensboro
Blue Bell, Inc.
W. Lee St. Plant, Greensboro
Carolina Paint & Varnish Co.
Div. of United Wallpaper, Inc.,
Greensboro
Cone Mills Corporation
Central Services Div., Greensboro
Florence Plant, Greensboro
Haynes Plant, Greensboro
Proximity Plant, Greensboro
Salisbury Plant, Greensboro
Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro
Dockery Lumber and Hardware Co.,
Greensboro

Founders Furniture, Inc.,
Greensboro
Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Guilford Dairy Co-operative Association,
Inc., Greensboro
Guilford Mills, Inc., Greensboro
Industrial Foundry & Mfg. Co.,
Greensboro
P. H. Johnson Company, Greensboro
Liberty Hosiery Mills, Inc., Gibsonville
Lynch Hosiery Mills, Greensboro
R. W. McCollum Co., Inc., Greensboro
Mayfair Cafeteria, Inc., Greensboro
Pomona Foundry Co., Inc., Greensboro
Joseph Ruzicka, Greensboro
Southern Electric Service Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Tidewater Supply Co., Inc.
Supplies and Machinery, Greensboro
Wysong and Miles Co., Greensboro

Second Year Winners

Abrams Construction Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Benbow Reproductions, Inc.,
Greensboro
Blue Bell, Inc.
Pattern Dept., Greensboro
Printing Dept., Greensboro
Greensboro Finishing Co., Greensboro
A. J. Hewett, Contractor, Greensboro
Klimat-Pruf Paint Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Milton Hosiery Co., Inc., Greensboro
North Carolina Dyeing & Finishing Co.,
Greensboro
Phillips Petroleum Co.
Greensboro Terminal, Greensboro
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
Carter Plant, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company
McLeansville Quarry, McLeansville

Third Year Winners

Burlington Hosiery Co.
Cameo Hosiery Co., Greensboro
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Elm Street Weaving Co., Greensboro
Carolina Blower Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Cone Mills Corporation
Tabardrey Plant, Greensboro
H. L. Green Co., Greensboro
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.,
Greensboro
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.,
Greensboro
Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro

Fourth Year Winners

American Dry Cleaners, Greensboro
Builders Products Co., Greensboro
Simpson Printing Co., Greensboro
Summit Center Cleaners & Laundry,
Greensboro
Sunset Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Greensboro

Fifth Year Winner

Cone Mills Corporation
Power Plant, Greensboro

Seventh Year Winner

Western Electric Company, Inc.
North Carolina Works, Greensboro

Ninth Year Winners

Blue Bird Cleaners, Inc., Greensboro
Boren Clay Products Company,
Pleasant Garden

Tenth Year Winner

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Sample Weaving Dept., Greensboro

Eleventh Year Winner

Peerless Cleaners, Greensboro

High Point Award Winners

First Year Winners

A. & L. Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
Adams-Millis Corporation, High Point
Adams-Millis Corp.
Plant No. 4, High Point
Plant No. 7, High Point
Burlington Throwing Company
Hillcrest Plant, High Point
Carolina Upholstery Co., Inc., High
Point
Casard Furniture Manufacturing Corp.,
High Point
Deluxe Saw & Tool Co., High Point
Denny Roll & Panel Co., High Point
The Englander Co., Inc., High Point
Hall Printing Co., High Point
Heritage Furniture, Inc., High Point
High Point Glass & Decorative Co.,
High Point
Jamestown Mills, Inc., Jamestown
Kirkman Furniture Co., High Point
Melrose Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Seamless Plant, High Point
Myrtle Desk Co., High Point
Silver Craft Furniture Co., High Point
Slane Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
Snow Lumber Co., High Point
Traditional Furniture Shops, Inc.,
High Point
Triangle Hosiery Co., Inc., High Point

Second Year Winners

Acclaim Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
Glenola Frame Works, Inc., High Point
O. E. Kearns & Son, Inc., High Point
Oakdale Cotton Mills, Jamestown
Thomas Furniture Co., High Point

Third Year Winners

Adams-Millis Corporation
Plant No. 9, High Point
Colony Tables, Inc., High Point
Harllee's Dept. Store, High Point
Heritage Furniture, Inc., Quilting Div.,
High Point
Jerome Hosiery Mill, Inc., High Point
Melrose Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Full Fashion Plant, High Point

BUILDING PERMITS UP 11% IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

Building permits totaling \$16,784,640 were issued by municipal building inspectors and other public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the month of March.

The March figure was 11 per cent above the \$15,031,466 in total estimated construction costs reported by the same cities in March, 1958.

Combined city permits for the first quarter of 1959 reached a total of \$43,935,652 in estimated construction costs. This represented a 10.5 per cent gain over the first quarter of 1958.

Raleigh led the cities in March with estimated construction costs totaling \$3,195,650. Charlotte was second with \$2,765,291. Greensboro third with \$1,848,522. Winston-Salem fourth with \$1,444,668. Gastonia fifth with \$1,216,900, and Durham sixth with \$1,173,968. All other cities were below \$1,000,000.

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

RALEIGH, N. C.
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Permit No. 154

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVI

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY, 1959

No. 5

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM WAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Effective Jan. 1, 1960)

Law Enacted by General
Assembly, May 7, 1959

SECTION 1. Chapter 95 of the North Carolina General Statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto a new article which shall read as follows:

"§95-85. Short Title.—This Article shall be known as the North Carolina Minimum Wage Act.

"§95-86. Definition of Terms. As used in this Article:

- (a) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Labor;
- (b) 'Employer' includes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or groups of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee;
- (c) 'Employee' includes any individual employed by an employer but shall not include

(1) Any person employed as a farm laborer or farm employee;

(2) Any person employed in domestic service or in or about a private home or in or about a public or private nursing home for the aged and/or infirm, or in or about all hospitals of every kind and character both public and private, or in an eleemosynary institution primarily supported by public funds;

(3) Any person engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious or nonprofit organization where the relationship of employer-employee does not, in fact, exist, or where the services rendered to such organizations are on a voluntary basis;

(4) Newsboys, shoe shine boys, caddies on golf courses, baby sitters, ushers, doormen, concession attendants and cashiers in theaters, pin boys in bowling alleys;

(5) Traveling salesmen or outside salesmen working on a commission basis;

(6) Any person employed on a part-time basis during the school year and who is a student at any recognized school or college while so employed;

(7) Any person under the age of twenty-one (21) in the employ of his father or mother;

(8) Any person receiving tips or gratuities as the principal part of his wage;

(9) Any person confined in any penal, corrective, or mental institution of the State or any of its political subdivisions;

(10) Employees of boys' and girls' summer camps;

(11) Any person under the age of sixteen (16), regardless of by whom employed;

(12) Those employed in the seafood or fishing industry on a part time basis or who normally work and are paid for in the amount of work accomplished;

(13) Any person who shall have reached his or her sixty-fifth (65) birthday.

(d) 'Wages' mean legal tender of the United States or checks or drafts on banks negotiable into cash or demand or upon acceptance at full value; *Provided*, wages may include the reasonable cost to the employer, as determined by the Commissioner, of furnishing meals and for lodging to an employee, if such board or lodging is customarily furnished by the employer, and used by the employee.

"§95-87. Minimum Wages.—Every employer shall pay to each of his employees wages at a rate not less than seventy-five cents (75¢) per hour.

"§95-88. Small Employers Excluded. — This Article shall not apply to any employer and employee in any employment in which the employer shall employ five (5) or less employees.

"§95-89. Handicapped Workers. — The Commissioner may provide by regulation for the employment in any occupation at such wages lower than the minimum wage applicable under this Article of persons whose earning capacity is impaired by physical or mental deficiency, as he may find appropriate to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, to avoid undue hardship, and to safeguard the applicable minimum wages under this Article.

"§95-90. Learners and Apprentices. — The Commissioner may provide by regulation, with the assent and approval of the State Apprenticeship Council, for employment in such occupation at wages lower than the minimum wage provided under this Article for learners and apprentices as the Commissioner may find appropriate.

"§95-91. Posting of Law and Orders. Every employer subject to the provisions

of this Article shall keep a summary of this Article and any applicable wage orders and regulations posted in a conspicuous and accessible place in or about the premises of his place of business.

"§95-92. Responsibility for Enforcement.—The provisions of this Article shall be enforced by the Department of Labor under the Commissioner of Labor.

"§95-93. Enforcement Powers. — The Commissioner of Labor or any authorized representative thereof shall have the authority to:

(1) Investigate and ascertain the wages of any person employed in any occupation in this State;

(2) Enter and inspect the places of business of any employer, subject to the provisions of this Article for the purpose of inspecting the payroll records of such employer;

(3) Require from any employer subject to this Article a full and correct statement in writing with respect to wages, hours, names, addresses of any of his employees;

(4) Administer rules and to require by subpoena the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, records and other evidence relative to any matter under investigation.

(5) Carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

"§95-94. Penalties. — Whoever knowingly and intentionally violates any provisions of this Article, upon complaint lodged by the Commissioner, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) or more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days in the discretion of the court, and whenever any person or business shall have been notified by the Commissioner or his authorized representative that he is violating such provision, each and every pay period in which said violation continues shall constitute a separate and indictable offense.

"§95-95. Employee's Remedies. — Any employer who violates the minimum wage requirements of this law shall be liable to the employee or employees affected in the amount of the unpaid minimum wages, plus interest at six per cent (6%) per annum upon such unpaid wages as may be due the plaintiff, said interest to be awarded from the date or dates said wages were due the employee or employees. Action to recover may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction. The Court shall, in addition to any judgment awarded to the employee or employees, require defendant to pay court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the employee or employees.

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA Labor and Industry

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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No. 5

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM WAGES

(Continued from page 1)

"§95-96. Relation to Other Laws. — Nothing in this Article shall be construed so as to affect the State Maximum Hour Law.

"§95-97. Separability. — If any provisions of this Article, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby."

SEC. 2. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after January 1, 1960.

LABOR LAW INSPECTION REPORT: FIRST QUARTER

Labor Department inspectors visited 4,019 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during the first quarter of 1959 to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The establishments inspected during the three months employed a total of 132,147 workers.

In 2,444 instances, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to workers safety and health and made recommendations for their correction. Compliance with previous health and safety recommendations was noted in 2,178 instances.

Fourteen serious industrial accidents were investigated. Their causes were studied and recommendations were made to prevent their recurrence.

The inspectors also made 278 re-inspections to check on employer compliance with previous recommendations where violations of the laws had been found. They investigated 32 complaint cases, held 2,296 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and regulations, and made a number of special investigations.

Violations of the Child Labor Law and Maximum Hour Law were found as alleged in 21 out of 25 complaint cases handled during the first quarter. Safety and health code violations were found as alleged in five out of seven additional complaint cases.

Immediate compliance with the laws and regulations was promised by the employers in these complaint cases. Re-inspections will be made at an early date to determine compliance.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — APRIL, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS					
							WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.6	25.4	24.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.1	\$ 68.15	\$ 69.55	\$ 63.18	41.3	41.9	\$1.65	\$1.66
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	.....	+ 4.4	56.68	56.70	54.54	40.2	40.5	1.41	1.40
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	.....	57.53	59.70	54.88	38.1	39.8	1.51	1.50
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	63.03	63.18	56.82	42.3	42.4	1.49	1.49
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 4.3	+ 4.0	72.00	69.32	59.68	45.0	43.6	1.60	1.59
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	+ 4.8	57.06	60.88	62.20	39.9	41.7	1.43	1.46
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+ 10.0	76.91	80.26	74.19	44.2	45.6	1.74	1.76
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	65.99	67.94	60.84	42.3	43.0	1.56	1.58
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	.....	.....	82.76	79.20	80.99	41.8	40.0	1.98	1.99
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	61.15	60.74	56.23	41.6	41.6	1.47	1.46
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	.....	+ 5.6	74.80	76.99	67.58	41.1	42.3	1.82	1.82
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....	66.36	73.44	71.06	39.5	42.7	1.68	1.72
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.0	.....	+ 20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.7	44.6	43.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	\$ 60.74	\$ 57.45	\$ 49.93	39.7	38.3	\$1.53	\$1.50
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	.....	+ 3.3	60.18	58.77	57.68	41.5	41.1	1.45	1.43
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+ 10.0	59.50	56.30	56.39	42.5	41.4	1.40	1.36
Textile Mill Products	19.0	19.1	19.3	- 0.5	- 1.6	55.13	53.80	44.33	37.0	37.1	1.49	1.45
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 1.3	.....	46.44	46.92	39.59	33.9	34.5	1.37	1.36
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	- 2.9	45.74	47.24	40.26	36.3	37.2	1.26	1.27
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	53.33	53.50	45.23	40.1	41.8	1.33	1.28
(Except Furniture)	6.0	6.1	5.9	- 1.6	+ 1.7	61.27	61.54	52.42	41.4	41.3	1.48	1.49
Furniture	5.0	5.2	5.0	- 3.8	.....	60.45	60.70	53.07	40.3	40.2	1.50	1.51
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	83.60	84.65	76.23	40.0	40.5	2.09	2.09
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.1	1.2	+ 9.1	.....	69.72	69.80	62.96	41.5	42.3	1.68	1.65
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	66.59	62.03	56.31	44.1	42.2	1.51	1.47
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	+ 6.7	+ 14.3	68.89	64.53	59.97	43.6	41.9	1.58	1.54
Metal Products	1.6	1.5	1.4	.....	.....	81.64	77.36	73.85	42.3	40.5	1.93	1.91
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.0	5.0	+ 1.7	+ 22.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	Current Month ¹ (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,091.1	1,087.8	1,061.9	0.3	+ 2.7	\$ 61.00	\$ 60.75	\$ 53.36	5	5	5
Manufacturing	469.4	469.1	451.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.9	61.15	61.01	54.95	40.4	40.5	36.8
Durable Goods	131.5	131.1	121.0	+ 0.3	+ 8.7	52.92	52.29	46.22	41.6	41.5	38.7
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.3	34.0	32.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.2	5	5	5	42.0	41.5	38.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.4	21.3	20.4	+ 0.5	+ 4.9	53.32	52.77	45.31	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.5	6.4	6.0	+ 1.6	+ 8.3	57.82	59.22	51.17	43.0	42.9	38.4
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	40.3	40.7	36.4	+ 1.0	+ 10.7	57.68	59.08	51.03	41.3	42.3	37.9
HH Furniture	36.5	37.0	32.9	+ 1.4	+ 10.9	62.86	61.58	54.66	41.2	42.2	37.8
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.7	8.5	8.0	+ 2.4	+ 8.8	5	5	5	44.9	44.3	41.1
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.4	3.2	+ 2.9	+ 9.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.1	2.0	2.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	89.87	87.31	77.91	41.8	40.8	37.1
Fabricated Metals	7.2	7.1	6.8	+ 1.4	+ 5.9	69.02	69.05	65.63	40.6	41.1	39.3
Fab. Structural Metals	2.9	2.9	3.3	+ 2.1	+ 4.3	76.41	75.58	72.47	41.3	41.3	39.6
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.7	9.5	9.3	+ 2.1	+ 9.6	70.74	70.63	64.78	43.4	43.6	41.0
Special Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.7	5.2	+ 0.4	+ 13.6	70.84	72.00	65.16	44.0	45.0	41.5
Electrical Machinery	22.5	22.6	19.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	75.43	77.93	72.65	39.7	40.8	39.7
Other Durable Goods ¹	6.7	6.7	6.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	66.58	66.02	61.78	40.6	40.5	39.1
Nondurable Goods	337.9	338.0	330.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	61.20	60.80	52.71	40.0	40.0	36.1
Food & Kindred Products	30.3	30.3	29.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	53.21	51.28	50.80	41.9	40.7	41.3
Meat Packing	6.4	6.4	6.1	+ 1.9	+ 4.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 3.1	+ 1.9	65.24	62.97	63.10	46.6	45.3	46.4
Grain Mill Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 6.1	56.32	54.38	58.46	44.7	43.5	46.4
Bakery Products	6.9	6.9	7.3	+ 2.3	+ 5.5	58.03	57.94	54.27	40.3	40.8	40.2
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.4	4.2	+ 3.8	+ 7.1	53.79	51.45	48.90	48.9	47.2	45.7
Tobacco	25.4	26.4	24.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.0	72.19	71.78	72.40	38.4	38.8	40.0
Cigarettes	18.1	18.2	16.9	+ 17.7	+ 5.6	74.69	76.64	76.17	38.3	39.1	40.3
Stemmeries	5.1	6.2	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	63.47	57.83	60.76	38.7	37.8	39.2
Textiles	217.0	216.9	214.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	59.30	58.80	49.21	39.8	40.0	34.9
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.8	91.9	91.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	62.99	62.42	52.13	40.9	40.8	36.2
Broadwoven Cotton	61.7	61.7	62.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	60.89	59.65	50.62	39.8	39.5	35.4
Knitting Mills	62.9	62.9	61.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	56.02	56.39	48.43	37.6	38.1	33.4
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.9	16.0	16.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	56.85	59.68	54.93	37.4	38.5	35.9
Seamless Hosiery	37.0	37.0	35.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	54.98	55.13	45.62	36.9	37.5	31.9
Yarn Mills	44.9	44.7	45.2	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	55.21	54.27	43.01	40.3	40.2	33.6
Apparel	27.0	26.9	25.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.8	45.84	46.44	40.34	38.2	38.7	33.9
Men's & Boys' Clothing	11.0	10.9	10.3	+ 0.9	+ 9.5	41.84	42.07	38.51	36.7	36.9	33.2
Paper & Allied Products	12.7	12.7	11.6	+ 1.2	+ 13.0	93.74	93.53	86.90	43.2	43.1	40.8
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.7	8.6	7.7	+ 3.2	+ 1.9	106.76	107.85	102.05	44.3	44.2	42.7
Paperboard Containers	3.0	3.1	3.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	61.81	61.31	54.02	40.4	40.6	37.0
Printing	8.9	8.9	8.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	87.96	85.89	82.60	39.8	39.4	38.6
Newspapers	4.9	4.9	4.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	90.02	87.58	85.24	37.2	36.8	36.9
Chemicals	13.5	12.7	12.7	+ 6.3	+ 6.3	76.61	72.63	68.74	44.8	41.5	40.2
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	7.2	7.0	6.7	+ 2.9	+ 7.5	84.84	84.46	84.02	42.0	41.2	40.2
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.1	3.2	3.4	+ 3.1	+ 8.8	69.06	70.67	66.59	38.8	39.7	39.4
Nonmanufacturing	621.7	618.7	610.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	2.8	2.8	3.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	71.34	66.45	58.36	48.2	44.3	39.7
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.6	2.8	+ 1.7	+ 7.1	70.42	65.12	55.30	48.9	44.6	39.5
Contract Construction	55.0	54.1	54.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	63.2	62.8	61.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	29.4	29.1	27.5	+ 1.0	+ 6.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	21.6	21.5	21.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	83.98	83.37	77.21	39.8	39.7	39.8
Trade ³	204.6	204.4	200.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	58.90	58.34	56.57	40.9	40.8	40.7
Wholesale	52.4	52.4	51.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	76.25	74.76	71.90	42.6	42.0	41.8
Retail	152.2	152.0	148.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	51.86	51.99	50.25	40.2	40.3	40.2
Retail General Merchandise	35.2	35.3	32.3	+ 0.3	+ 9.0	36.30	36.01	34.85	34.9	35.3	35.2
Department Stores	15.0	15.0	14.1	+ 1.1	+ 6.4	40.14	39.78	39.52	34.6	35.2	35.6
Limited Price Variety	9.4	9.3	8.1	+ 1.1	+ 16.0	21.75	21.89	20.52	29.8	30.4	28.9
Retail Food Stores	21.9	21.8	21.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	47.10	47.10	46.08	36.8	36.8	36.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	35.2	35.1	34.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	80.03	78.83	76.52	5	5	5
Service	101.7	100.4	100.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.2	7.1	7.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.7	26.32	25.82	26.68	47.0	46.1	46.0
Personal Services	25.2	24.9	25.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	16.1	16.0	16.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	30.38	29.94	29.85	40.5	39.4	39.8
Government	159.2	159.1	156.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	35.2	35.4	34.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	68.6	68.5	66.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	55.4	55.2	55.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only
* Less than .1%

APRIL EMPLOYMENT IN STATE UP 29,200 OVER YEAR AGO

Gain of 3,300 Reported in April

Factory Wages Hit New Highs

Non-farm employment advanced 3,300 in North Carolina during April and factory worker earnings moved up to new highs.

Tarheel employment rose to 1,091,100 in mid-April due mostly to seasonal gains in the service industries, construction, transportation, retail trade, fertilizer manufacturing, and lumbering operations.

Total nonagricultural employment last month was 29,200, or 2.7 per cent, above the level of April a year ago. The generally higher employment levels reflect upturns in business throughout the State, with most industries now showing stable job conditions or minor advances.

Both hourly and weekly average earnings of factory workers climbed above the all-time high March figures to new peaks in April. Spurred by a further two-cent rise in average textile mill wages, the average hourly earnings of 469,400 factory workers employed in April increased a penny to \$1.51. Average weekly earnings increased a quarter to exactly \$61.00. The average factory workweek dropped one-tenth of one per cent to 40.4 hours.

Seasonal Job Gains

Nonmanufacturing industries reported the bulk of the April job gains. Total nonmanufacturing employment increased 3,000 during the month, rising to 621,700. Largest increase was in the service-industry category, in which employment picked up 1,300 in April, rising to 101,700 due to job gains in hotels, laundries, personal services, and amusement and recreation industries.

A continuing high level of building activity caused a job rise of 900 in the contract construction industry. Building contracts in the State's 30 largest cities during the first four months of 1959 ran nearly eight per cent above the same period last year.

Chemical manufacturing plants took on 800 additional workers in April as the seasonal demand for fertilizer moved to a peak and other chemical operations also expanded.

The lumber industry hired 300 additional workers to meet the demand for timber products. An increase of 300 was also reported by the transportation (except railroad) industry. Retail trade picked up 200 in April.

Job gains of around 100 each were reported by the communications and public utility group, State and local government, and finance, insurance and real estate firms.

Further job gains of 200 each were reported by machinery manufacturers and the stone, clay and glass products industry. Increases of about 100 each were reported by the textile industry, primary metals, fabricated metals, and the apparel industry.

While many industries were gaining seasonally, tobacco stemmeries laid off 1,100 more employees as tobacco processing

operations hit bottom. Stemmeries employment in April was down to a skeleton force of 5,100 — compared with 27,700 employed last September at the height of fall tobacco processing.

Other manufacturing industries showing April declines were the furniture industry, down 400; electrical machinery, down 100; grain mill products, down 100; and cigarette manufacturing, down 100.

The minor gain shown in textile mill employment was due to an increase of about 200 in the yarn mill segment. Other divisions of the textile industry, such as seamless hosiery and broadwoven cotton fabrics, showed no change from the March employment level. Full-fashioned hosiery mills and other broadwoven fabrics firms reported a drop of about 100 each.

Wage Gains

Average hourly earnings of the State's 217,000 textile mill workers, which stood at \$1.43 in February, went up four cents to \$1.47 in March and again increased two cents to \$1.49 in April — a six-cent gain in the last two months. The textile industry workweek averaged exactly 40 hours in April and average weekly earnings moved up to \$59.30.

Increased hourly earnings also were reported by several other industries. Fabricated metals firms averaged two cents an hour higher in April due to small wage increases in several firms.

Increases of a penny each were reported by stone, clay and glass products, primary metals, machinery, and food products. Earnings of 4,900 newspaper employees advanced four cents, from \$2.38 in March to \$2.42 in April, due to general increases in overtime work.

One electrical machinery firm reported a wage increase of seven cents an hour in April. However, earnings did not increase in the industry as a whole because of a decrease in the amount of overtime worked.

The same was the case in cigarette manufacturing: a wage increase in one large firm but smaller amounts of overtime worked throughout the industry.

A cutback in production rates and less overtime work generally was reported by the knitting mills segment of the textile industry. This resulted in lower average earnings. However, wage increases were reported by a number of yarn manufacturing firms.

Considerably less overtime was worked in pulp and paperboard mills, which usually have a long workweek with much overtime. Average earnings of employees declined accordingly.

Higher piece-work rates were being paid last month in firms making paperboard containers.

Trade and Service

Earnings of employees picked up slightly during April in several branches of trade but remained the same or dropped slightly in the service-industry group.

Earnings of 204,600 employees in trade as a whole advanced from \$1.43 to \$1.44. Wholesale trade, with 52,400 workers em-

ployed, went up a penny to \$1.79 in April. Retail trade as a whole, employing 152,200 workers, stood still at \$1.29 an hour.

However, the retail general merchandise group went up two cents, rising from \$1.02 in March to \$1.04 in April. Fifteen thousand workers in department stores averaged three cents higher, rising from \$1.13 in March to \$1.16 in April.

In variety stores, 9,400 employees went up a penny from a 72-cent average in March to 73 cents in April. Grocery stores were unchanged at an average of \$1.28.

Earnings of 7,200 hotel, motel and rooming house employees were unchanged from the March figure at an average of 56 cents an hour.

Earnings of 16,100 laundry and dry cleaning workers dropped from a 76-cent average in March to exactly 75 cents an hour in April.

A one-cent increase was reported in earnings of 21,600 workers in communications and public utilities, which increased from \$2.10 in March to \$2.11 in April.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW RANKS HIGH

(Continued from page 5)

Many public and private groups and interested individuals — notably the State Legislative Council with its 350,000 affiliated members, the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, and the State leaders of the AFL-CIO — had urged enactment of the law for many years.

For the past decade the press of North Carolina, with a handful of exceptions, had been virtually unanimous in its support of a State Minimum Wage Law.

Minimum-wage bills had been introduced and defeated in seven previous sessions of the General Assembly, the first in 1939 and then regularly each session from 1947 to 1957.

The new law will help North Carolina's most needy families and individuals to help themselves. It will bring a minimum, basic standard of living to many thousands of Tarheels who have never before had any guarantee of a living wage.

BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$16,929,709 IN APRIL

Building permits totaling \$16,929,709 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during April.

The April permit total was only one per cent above the April, 1958 figure. However, permits for the first four months of 1959, totaling \$60,865,361, were 7.7 per cent above the \$56,474,823 reported for the first four months of last year.

Greensboro led the cities with April construction estimates totaling \$3,325,631. Six other cities — Charlotte, Durham, Greenville, High Point, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem — reported more than \$1,000,000 each.

75-cent Tarheel Minimum Wage Law Ranks High In Number and Types of Working People Covered

(See full text of law on page 1)

State Is First In South To Establish Statutory Minimum

Thirty-three states, including North Carolina, now have some form of minimum-wage legislation on the books, but in only 13 of these states do the required minimum wages apply to both men and women workers.

North Carolina is one of these thirteen. The Minimum Wage Law enacted by the General Assembly on May 7, 1959, which will go into effect on January 1, 1960, applies to men and women workers alike.

Two minimum-wage bills were introduced in the House of Representatives in the 1959 session. The first of these, H.B. 3, was introduced on February 4, opening day of the 1959 session, by Representatives Dwight W. Quinn of Cabarrus County and Dr. J. M. Phelps of Washington County.

The second bill—H.B. 121 from which North Carolina's Minimum Wage law was created — was introduced in the House on February 20 by Representatives Sam J. Burrow, Jr. of Randolph County, Steve Dolley, Jr., of Gaston County, and Frank N. Patterson, Jr. of Stanly County, three freshman legislators.

At the April 2 meeting of the House Committee on Manufacturers and Labor, at which the two bills were considered, Representative Quinn moved that consideration of his bill be postponed indefinitely and that H.B. 121 be reported favorably.

After being extensively amended, H.B. 121 passed its third reading in the House on April 15 by a vote of 66 to 39. Third reading passage in the Senate followed on May 7, by a vote of 42 to 6.

Boost to Economy

The new law will have a direct boosting effect upon the earnings of some fifty to sixty thousand low-paid North Carolina workers employed mostly in the local retail trade and service-industry establishments not covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

It requires that these workers be paid a minimum of not less than 75 cents an hour, starting January 1, 1960. The Department of Labor estimates that the required minimum will increase the total annual earnings of this group by at least \$16,500,000, or about \$300 per year on the average for each worker affected.

Notwithstanding its numerous exemptions, the Minimum Wage Law's general coverage of workers is about as extensive as that of any state wage statute and is far more extensive than that of a majority of states having minimum-wage legislation.

Coverage

The law will cover nearly 900,000 North Carolina workers, or around 80 per cent of the State's total non-farm employees. Only a fraction of these workers—about six or seven per cent of those covered — will actually receive pay increases under the law, as most of them are earning well over 75 cents an hour.

For most of the State's 700,000 workers covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, the new North Carolina law establishes double protection: a minimum of \$1.00 an hour under the Federal law and 75 cents an hour under the State law.

One noteworthy feature of the law's coverage is that it applies to most public employees as well as to privately employed persons. Federal, State, county and municipal government employees, who are frequently exempt from state minimum-wage statutes, are as fully protected by the North Carolina law as are the retail trade and service-industry workers whose low earnings are usually the prime target of this type of legislation.

Workers Affected

The Department of Labor estimates that the 75-cent Tarheel minimum wage will raise the earnings of some 7,000 employees in variety stores, 7,500 in department and other general merchandise stores, 2,500 in grocery stores, 1,700 in clothing stores, 6,200 in restaurants and other eating establishments, and 10,000 in all other types of retail trade establishments. Total number of workers affected in retail trade: about 34,900.

In the service-industry group, some 17,400 workers will receive wage increases under the law. These include 6,500 laundry and dry cleaning workers, 2,400 custodial workers in hotels and motels, and 8,500 in repair shops, amusement places, and all other types of service-industry operations.

An additional 3,000 workers in miscellaneous other non-manufacturing industries also are slated for wage increases under the new statute.

Exemptions

The most important exemption in the law is that of workers employed in establishments employing five or fewer workers. Coverage under the law begins only when the establishments employs as many as six workers. Some 11,000 people earning less than 75 cents an hour are exempt under the law's size-of-establishment provision.

Other groups being paid less than 75 cents an hour who are exempt from the law include about 6,000 waitresses and 2,000 porters and bellhops whose earnings are derived mostly from tips, 1,000 part-time seafood and fishing industry workers, 1,000 theatre ushers, doormen, cashiers and concession attendants, and 800 nursing home employees. An undetermined number of public and private hospital employees earning under 75 cents also are exempt.

Other exempted groups include farm workers, persons under 21 years of age employed by their parents, minors under 16 years of age regardless of by whom employed, baby-sitters, golf caddies, newsboys, shoe-shine boys, pin boys in bowling alleys, part-time student workers, summer camp employees, outside salesmen employed on a commission basis, and employees of non-profit educational, charitable and religious organizations where the relationship of employer and employee does not, in fact, exist.

Despite these exemptions, the law will still substantially affect the earnings of at

least 55,000 employees who are being paid under 75 cents an hour at the present time.

The law undoubtedly will also exert an indirect boosting influence upon the earnings of many workers who are not covered, due to competition between establishments for the services of labor.

Comparison With Other State Laws

The Tar Heel State is now one of five states which set 75 cents an hour as their minimum wage figure. Others are Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, and North Dakota. The laws of all these states apply to both men and women except that of North Dakota, which empowers wage boards to set minimum rates for women and minors only.

Eighteen states set a higher minimum-wage figure than North Carolina. These include New Hampshire with 85 cents; Ohio, Minnesota and Utah with 90-cent minimum rates; twelve states with a \$1.00-an-hour figure including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Hawaii, Washington, Pennsylvania, Oregon, New Jersey, California, Colorado, and Nevada; New York, where the highest wage-order rate is set at \$1.05; and Alaska, with a general minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour.

Ten other states have minimum-wage legislation on the books. Five of these have rates below 75 cents an hour. These include Wisconsin, 70 cents; Arizona, 60 cents; Kentucky, with a general rate of 50 cents for women and 60 cents in a few restricted occupations; South Dakota, 28 cents; and Arkansas, 15 cents.

Maine, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana all have laws on the books providing for minimum-wage rates to be set by wage boards for application to specific industries. However, these states have taken no effective action to implement their statutes and have not set any minimum-wage rates.

Seventeen states have no minimum-wage legislation at all. These include Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, Nebraska, and Montana.

North Carolina is the fifth State to enact a minimum-wage law during the past four years. New laws were enacted by Vermont, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming during that period.

Milestone

Enactment of North Carolina's Minimum Wage Law by the 1959 General Assembly has been widely acclaimed as being a milestone of progress in the economic and social history of the State.

The measure was a cardinal feature in both the 1957 and 1959 administration programs of Governor Luther H. Hodges and had been endorsed and recommended to the legislature by former Governors W. Kerr Scott and William B. Umstead.

The Governor's active interest in the law was voiced strongly at the beginning of the 1959 session of the General Assembly: "Employers can afford it, employees deserve it, and the State's economic progress demands it."

The need for such a law in North Carolina has been constantly pointed out for the past two decades, first by former Labor Commissioners A. L. Fletcher and Forrest H. Shuford and more recently by Commissioner Frank Crane.

(Continued on page 6)

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	March 1959	March 1958	1st 3 Mos. 1959	1st 3 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 39,400	\$ 122,300	\$ 177,225	\$ 173,300
Asheville	240,893	405,589	862,246	657,725
Burlington	576,041	299,612	1,326,126	738,607
Charlotte	2,765,291	1,514,134	8,354,394	5,529,830
Concord	62,300	73,900	299,750	219,600
Durham	1,173,968	603,036	2,403,356	2,252,299
Elizabeth City	8,100	12,800	21,350	36,750
Fayetteville	496,285	201,576	1,182,005	523,551
Gastonia	1,216,900	326,050	2,101,875	1,017,700
Goldsboro	306,024	141,300	835,049	406,000
Greensboro	1,848,522	2,890,960	4,443,229	7,852,567
Greenville	262,050	326,300	751,275	781,745
Henderson	231,268	90,940	319,118	113,240
Hickory	265,967	44,700	1,420,276	264,446
High Point	430,828	364,576	1,470,263	1,104,331
Kinston	383,850	96,600	707,981	959,553
Lexington	210,600	89,525	348,003	491,325
Monroe	123,000	106,000	274,000	220,000
New Bern	38,800	109,400	186,947	598,471
Raleigh	3,195,650	3,641,581	5,673,759	6,491,465
Reidsville	36,445	35,250	550,235	213,050
Rocky Mount	191,819	131,333	1,187,780	969,792
Salisbury	124,800	140,900	695,919	421,164
Sanford	71,000	22,150	257,950	76,150
Shelby	157,565	181,930	644,815	504,914
Statesville	315,254	333,627	550,313	669,467
Thomasville	93,805	352,445	401,525	677,211
Wilmington	98,197	139,950	763,208	310,390
Wilson	375,350	395,900	818,800	853,150
Winston-Salem	1,444,668	1,837,102	4,906,880	4,625,912
Total All Cities	\$16,784,640	\$15,031,466	\$43,935,652	\$39,753,705

City	April 1959	April 1958	1st 4 Mos. 1959	1st 4 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 77,250	\$ 87,000	\$ 254,475	\$ 260,300
Asheville	264,059	2,279,370	1,126,305	2,937,095
Burlington	417,622	609,830	1,743,748	1,348,437
Charlotte	1,762,323	1,452,668	10,116,717	6,982,498
Concord	515,810	74,500	815,560	294,100
Durham	1,590,020	2,092,081	3,993,376	4,344,380
Elizabeth City	24,000	4,930	45,350	41,680
Fayetteville	713,780	581,298	1,895,785	1,104,849
Gastonia	217,525	581,650	2,319,400	1,599,350
Goldsboro	291,050	115,515	1,126,099	521,515
Greensboro	3,325,631	1,862,961	7,768,860	9,715,528
Greenville	1,290,840	351,735	2,042,115	1,133,480
Henderson	205,125	69,900	524,243	183,140
Hickory	364,709	184,450	1,784,985	448,896
High Point	1,138,075	669,296	2,608,338	1,773,627
Kinston	385,050	206,161	1,093,031	1,165,714
Lexington	72,100	284,419	420,103	775,744
Monroe	90,500	47,900	364,500	267,900
New Bern	72,400	36,125	259,347	634,596
Raleigh	1,387,566	1,591,069	7,061,325	8,082,534
Reidsville	156,191	3,700	706,426	216,750
Rocky Mount	257,937	69,259	1,445,717	1,039,051
Salisbury	94,975	222,650	790,894	643,814
Sanford	72,800	74,300	330,750	150,450
Shelby	65,682	153,959	710,497	658,873
Statesville	198,590	96,460	748,903	765,927
Thomasville	213,340	241,135	614,865	918,346
Wilmington	249,254	51,042	1,012,462	361,432
Wilson	151,300	407,200	970,100	1,260,350
Winston-Salem	1,264,205	2,218,555	6,171,085	6,844,467
Total All Cities	\$16,929,709	\$16,721,118	\$60,865,361	\$56,474,823

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No. 6

SPECIAL WEEK SET ON PROBLEMS OF THE AGING

Governor Luther H. Hodges has urged that all North Carolinians show their concern for the health, happiness and welfare of the more than 290,000 Tar Heels over 65 years of age during the week of July 12-18.

Governor Hodges called attention to the economic and social problems of the aging in a statement issued on June 27th. The statement follows:

"The health, happiness and welfare of North Carolina's aging citizens will be given special consideration during the period of July 12-18.

"The State has more than 290,000 citizens 65 years of age or older and many factors are producing a rapid increase in the size and proportion of this segment of population.

"Increasing attention must be given to the needs of this group by State, county, municipal, and private agencies if these agencies are to discharge their moral and civic responsibilities. There is a growing need by this age group for housing, economic opportunity, medical and health care, welfare services and recreation.

"My attention has been called by the Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging to the need for a wider and better understanding of these problems. Greater cooperation at both the State and local levels with respect to meeting the needs of this age group should bring beneficial results.

"It is a pleasure, therefore, to designate the week of July 12-18, 1959, as a period for special attention to the interests, needs, and problems of the aging.

"I urge all North Carolinians to observe this week in all appropriate ways which will bring added happiness, health and welfare to the aging individuals in this segment of the State's population. It is my hope that individual citizens and organizations will show their special concern by expanding opportunities for the aged to participate in community affairs and becoming better informed themselves about available services for our aging citizens.

"It is my further hope that city, county and community leaders will take advantage of this special week to honor our aging citizens in suitable fashion. North Carolina and its citizens will add to the stature and sense of well being of the State as a whole in recognizing these older citizens and giving them unmistakable evidence of sincere appreciation for their contributions."

EMPLOYMENT RISES 4,600 IN STATE DURING MAY

30,700 More Employed Than In May Last Year

The job situation again showed substantial improvement in North Carolina during May as 4,600 additional workers were added to nonfarm payrolls over the month.

Last month's increase was the largest of any May since 1951 and raised the State's nonfarm job total to 1,096,000—highest since the seasonal peak of 1,099,000 reached last December. Employment has climbed steadily each month since the beginning of the year.

The May job figure represented 30,700 more Tar Heels working than were employed in the State in May last year, when the employment total was down to 1,065,300.

Substantial seasonal job gains in construction, trade, food, service, and transportation industries accounted for the bulk of the May employment increase. Smaller gains also were reported in textiles and several other manufacturing industries.

Factory employment as a whole, totaling 470,000 in May, was up 500 over the month and was 19,300, or 4.3 per cent, higher than in May a year ago. The durable goods group was up 9,300, or 7.6 per cent, over May 1958, while the nondurable manufacturing industries were up 10,000 or three per cent over a year ago.

In the nonmanufacturing industries employing 626,000 people in May, jobs were up 4,100 over the month and were 11,400 or 1.9 per cent above the May 1958 level.

Hourly earnings of the State's 470,000 factory workers held firm in May at an average of \$1.51. The factory workweek increased by 0.3 hours to an average of 40.7 hours, bringing average weekly earnings of workers up 46 cents to \$61.46.

Largest seasonal gain in employment was reported by the contract construction industry, in which jobs advanced 2,000 to a total of 57,000 in May.

Seasonal job increases in trade were second, with retail firms picking up 800 and wholesale establishments rising 100.

Food products manufacturing was up 700, with meat packing, dairy products, bakeries and beverage industries each gaining more than 100 employees. A total of 31,000 people were employed in food industries.

Service industries also increased 700 as hotels, motels and rooming houses took on 200 additional workers and laundries and dry cleaners added an extra 100. Increases in other service industries brought the

total employment in this group up to 102,500.

In transportation (except railroad) 300 additional workers were taken on in May, bringing employment up to 29,700.

Other industries showing May job gains were lumber and timber products, up 100; furniture, up 100; stone, clay and glass products, up 200; fabricated metals, up 100; textiles, up 400; printing, up 100; mining, up 100; communications and public utilities, up 100.

Textile mill employment totaling 217,500 in May was up 400 over the month and was 4,400 or 2.1 per cent above the year-ago level. Divisions of the industry sharing the May increase included broadwoven fabrics, up 100; seamless hosiery, up 300; and yarn mills, up 100. The textile industry workweek was up 0.2 hours to exactly 40 hours in May.

The only significant change in durable goods employment occurred in the electrical machinery industry, in which May employment was down 400 due to partial shutdown in one firm and a strike in another. These declines were partially offset by a large job increase in another plant, which added a third shift due to better business.

In the nondurable goods group, seasonal job declines affected a few industries. Tobacco stemmery employment dropped 300 as cigarette factories took on an extra 100 employees. Apparel manufacturing firms laid off 200. Employment in the chemicals industry was down 500 due to seasonal declines in fertilizer. However, chemical firms manufacturing plastics and synthetic materials reported a job gain of 200 in May.

Employment held firm in the government category at 159,500. Federal agencies employed 35,300 people in the State. State, county and municipal agencies employed 55,900. Total public school employment stood at 68,300.

Increased employment in sawmills and stone, clay and glass firms was attributed to more orders and better weather conditions last month.

A general increase in business and improvement in production and trade was indicated by the higher employment in nonmanufacturing industries and the longer workweek reported by a majority of firms.

The level of average hourly earnings increased slightly in some industries due to the longer workweek reported in May. Pulp and paperboard mills, with an average workweek of 44.3 hours, averaged \$2.47 an hour.

(Continued on page 4)

NORTH CAROLINA

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Commissioner of Labor
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LABOR LAW INSPECTION
REPORT: APRIL - MAY

Labor Department inspectors visited 3,611 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during April and May to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed a total of 125,804 workers—about 12 per cent of the State's total non-farm employees.

In 1,859 instances, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to the health and safety of workers and made recommendations for their correction. Compliance with previous safety and health recommendations was noted in 1,844 instances.

Fifteen serious industrial accidents were investigated during April and May. Their causes were studied and recommendations were made to prevent their recurrence.

The inspectors also made 276 reinspections to check on employer compliance with previous recommendations where violations of the laws or regulations had been found. They investigated 33 complaint cases, held 676 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the laws and regulations, and conducted two special investigations.

Violations of the Child Labor Law or Maximum Hour Law were found as alleged in 14 out of 19 complaint investigations made during the two months. Safety and health code violations were found as alleged in 12 out of 14 additional complaint cases.

Immediate compliance with the Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations was secured by the inspectors in these complaint cases. Reinspections will be made at an early date to insure continued compliance.

N. C. CITY BUILDING
PERMITS TOTAL \$16,015,546
IN MONTH OF MAY

Building permits totaling \$16,015,546 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during May.

The May permit total was down 22 per cent from the \$20,652,128 total reported for May a year ago.

Permits for the first five months of 1959 totaled \$76,880,907. This was fractionally lower than the \$77,126,951 reported by the same cities in the first five months of last year.

Charlotte led the cities last month with construction estimates totaling \$2,770,098. Raleigh was second with \$2,066,592. Greensboro reported \$1,794,595. Winston-Salem \$1,353,919. Fayetteville \$1,111,605.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — MAY, 1959
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	Current Month		One Year Ago		One Month Ago		One Year Ago		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS	
	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.5	25.6	24.4	—	0.4	—	4.5	—	\$ 66.17	\$ 66.65	62.62	41.1
Food and Kindred Products	4.4	4.3	4.5	+	2.3	—	2.2	—	56.80	56.68	54.54	40.0
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	—	—	—	4.5	—	58.67	57.53	55.84	38.6
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	—	—	—	1.8	—	60.71	62.31	57.51	41.3
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.5	—	—	—	4.0	—	69.48	71.36	61.98	43.7
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.1	—	—	—	4.8	—	54.39	57.06	58.09	38.3
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.0	—	—	—	10.0	—	70.69	77.18	70.18	41.1
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	68.32	65.99	63.04	42.7
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	1.8	—	—	—	11.1	—	86.20	82.76	83.21	43.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	—	—	—	5.9	—	60.83	61.15	55.52	41.1
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	—	—	—	11.8	—	74.03	74.80	66.99	40.9
Machinery	2.6	2.8	2.7	—	7.1	—	3.7	—	69.47	67.94	68.30	42.1
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.2	—	—	—	14.3	—	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	45.0	44.7	43.2	+	0.7	+	4.2	+	\$ 59.43	\$ 59.36	52.92	39.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	60.74	60.18	59.76	41.6
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	63.62	59.50	58.62	44.8
Textile Mill Products	19.2	19.1	18.9	—	—	—	1.6	—	55.65	55.13	48.42	37.6
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	7.6	—	—	—	5.3	—	48.69	46.44	41.81	35.8
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.4	—	—	—	2.9	—	46.25	45.74	41.94	37.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	—	50.96	53.33	43.97	39.2
(Except Furniture)	6.0	6.0	5.7	—	—	—	5.3	—	61.27	61.27	50.34	41.4
Furniture	5.0	5.0	4.9	—	—	—	2.0	—	61.16	60.45	50.19	40.5
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	—	84.24	83.60	76.62	40.5
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	73.44	69.72	69.86	42.7
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	68.86	66.59	44.16	45.6
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	—	70.40	68.89	67.40	44.0
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	—	—	—	14.3	—	79.37	81.64	70.67	40.7
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	5.3	—	—	—	15.1	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS & EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — MAY, 1959
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Month ¹ (thous)	Age (thous)	Age (thous)	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,096.0	1,091.4	1,065.3	+	2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	470.0	469.5	450.7	+	4.3	\$ 61.46	\$ 61.00	\$ 54.38	\$15.51	\$1.51	\$1.45
Durable Goods	131.6	131.5	122.3	+	7.6	61.76	61.45	55.38	4.46	4.47	4.42
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.4	34.3	32.2	+	6.8	53.50	52.67	47.67	1.25	1.26	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.6	21.4	20.4	+	5.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.5	5.9	-	1.5	53.32	52.89	45.98	1.24	1.23	1.21
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	40.4	40.3	37.9	+	6.6	58.10	58.10	50.92	1.39	1.39	1.34
III Furniture	36.6	36.5	34.2	+	7.0	57.82	58.38	50.65	1.39	1.40	1.34
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.9	8.7	8.1	+	9.9	65.14	62.86	54.81	1.41	1.40	1.34
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.5	3.3	+	9.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.1	2.1	1.9	+	10.5	87.78	89.87	82.47	2.11	2.15	2.12
Fabricated Metals	7.3	7.2	6.7	+	9.0	70.21	68.61	65.45	1.70	1.69	1.70
Fab. Structural Metals	3.0	2.9	3.2	+	6.3	78.07	76.41	74.66	1.85	1.85	1.83
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.7	9.7	9.2	+	5.4	73.26	71.50	62.96	1.65	1.64	1.57
Special Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.7	5.1	+	11.8	75.11	70.84	62.62	1.64	1.61	1.55
Electrical Machinery	22.1	22.5	19.7	+	12.2	76.73	75.62	73.05	1.89	1.90	1.84
Other Durable Goods ¹	6.7	6.7	6.6	+	1.5	66.18	66.58	60.84	1.63	1.64	1.56
Nondurable Goods	338.4	338.0	328.4	+	3.0	61.35	61.20	53.87	1.53	1.53	1.46
Food & Kindred Products	31.0	30.3	30.0	+	3.3	52.96	53.21	49.90	1.27	1.27	1.22
Meat Packing	6.5	6.4	6.1	+	6.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	5.3	5.2	5.3	+	1.9	65.10	64.96	62.70	1.40	1.40	1.36
Grain Mill Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	-	3.1	54.43	56.32	55.80	1.26	1.26	1.24
Bakery Products	7.1	7.0	7.2	+	1.4	59.89	58.03	55.76	1.45	1.44	1.37
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.5	4.3	+	7.0	52.73	53.35	50.29	1.11	1.10	1.07
Tobacco	25.3	25.4	24.2	+	4.5	77.20	72.19	74.19	1.93	1.88	1.85
Cigarettes	18.2	18.1	17.2	+	5.8	80.00	74.69	77.59	2.00	1.95	1.93
Stemmeries	4.8	5.1	5.0	-	4.0	66.80	63.47	63.52	1.67	1.64	1.60
Textiles	217.5	217.1	213.1	+	2.1	59.20	59.30	50.40	1.48	1.49	1.40
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.9	91.8	90.7	+	1.3	63.45	62.83	53.48	1.54	1.54	1.43
Broadwoven Cotton	61.6	61.7	62.1	-	0.8	61.35	60.59	51.40	1.53	1.53	1.42
Knitting Mills	63.2	62.9	61.0	+	3.6	55.71	55.80	49.34	1.47	1.48	1.43
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.8	15.8	15.7	+	0.6	56.61	57.00	55.18	1.53	1.52	1.52
Seamless Hosiery	37.3	37.0	35.4	+	5.4	55.04	54.91	47.04	1.46	1.48	1.40
Yarn Mills	45.0	44.9	45.0	+	0.2	55.34	55.07	44.32	1.38	1.37	1.27
Apparel	26.8	27.0	25.5	-	5.1	44.98	45.84	41.53	1.19	1.20	1.19
Men's & Boys' Clothing	11.0	11.0	10.7	+	2.8	43.24	41.84	38.64	1.15	1.14	1.15
Paper & Allied Products	12.7	12.7	11.4	+	11.4	95.89	93.74	87.13	2.23	2.17	2.12
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.7	8.7	7.6	+	14.5	109.42	106.76	100.02	2.47	2.41	2.41
Paperboard Containers	3.0	3.0	2.9	+	3.4	61.45	61.81	58.69	1.54	1.53	1.46
Printing	9.0	8.9	8.8	+	2.3	88.44	87.96	84.28	2.20	2.21	2.15
Newspapers	4.8	4.9	4.9	-	2.0	90.10	89.65	85.74	2.39	2.41	2.33
Chemicals	13.0	13.5	12.0	+	8.3	72.92	77.06	68.17	1.77	1.72	1.70
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	7.4	7.2	6.5	+	13.8	83.63	84.84	79.20	2.02	2.02	1.99
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.1	3.1	3.4	-	8.8	71.89	69.38	66.64	1.82	1.77	1.70
Nonmanufacturing	626.0	621.9	614.6	+	1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	2.8	2.7	3.3	+	0.7	66.30	69.17	60.49	1.47	1.45	1.43
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.5	2.8	+	15.2	63.73	68.24	59.75	1.41	1.41	1.38
Contract Construction	57.0	55.0	56.9	+	0.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	63.5	63.1	61.5	+	3.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	29.7	29.4	27.6	+	7.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	21.6	21.5	21.6	+	0.5	84.80	84.16	76.04	2.12	2.12	1.97
Trade ³	205.5	204.6	200.7	+	2.4	58.46	58.75	56.57	1.44	1.44	1.39
Wholesale	52.7	52.6	52.1	+	1.2	75.54	76.32	71.97	1.79	1.80	1.73
Retail	152.8	152.0	148.6	+	2.8	52.00	51.86	50.38	1.30	1.29	1.25
Retail General Merchandise	35.6	35.2	33.0	+	7.9	36.23	36.40	34.35	1.05	1.04	.99
Department Stores	15.2	15.0	14.1	+	1.1	40.25	40.02	39.55	1.16	1.15	1.13
Limited Price Variety	9.6	9.4	8.4	+	14.3	21.02	21.75	20.31	.73	.73	.71
Retail Food Stores	22.0	21.9	21.6	+	1.9	47.34	46.98	45.72	1.29	1.28	1.27
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	35.2	35.2	34.3	+	2.6	79.46	79.44	74.63	5	5	5
Service	102.5	101.8	101.8	+	0.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.4	7.2	7.8	+	5.1	25.80	26.73	26.56	5	5	5
Personal Services	25.3	25.2	25.2	+	0.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	16.2	16.1	16.4	+	1.2	31.19	30.70	29.45	.77	.76	.74
Government	159.5	159.5	156.1	+	2.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	35.3	35.2	34.5	+	3.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	68.3	68.6	65.8	+	0.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	55.9	55.7	55.8	+	0.2	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

* Preliminary.
* Data Not Available.
* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only
• Less than .1%

Regional Schools Will Feature Safety Training For Fertilizer Plant Supervisors

Creel To Direct National Program

Safety training for fertilizer plant supervisors will be given in a series of five regional training schools to be held throughout the nation this year.

The schools are being sponsored jointly by the Fertilizer Section of the National Safety Council and the National Plant Food Institute.

Due to the success of the Safety Training Schools on the first try last year, plans are being made for expanded attendance and participation of fertilizer industry personnel this year. Last year's schools were well attended, with each of the regional two-day training courses attracting an average of around 20 key fertilizer men.

The national program will be conducted under the direction of William C. Creel, Safety Director of the North Carolina Department of Labor. Outstanding authorities from the industry will serve as Directors and Associate Directors of the regional schools.

First of the training schools, for states comprising the Northeastern region, will be held in Ithaca, N. Y. on August 12-13, on the Cornell University campus, with the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations acting as co-sponsor. Stratton M. McCargo of Ithaca, personnel supervisor for G. L. F. Soil Building Service, will direct the school. George F. Deitz of Baltimore, Md., safety director

for Fertilizer Manufacturing Cooperative, will serve as associate director.

The Midwestern school will be held in Chicago, Ill., on August 18-19, under the direction of John E. Smith of Pittsburg, Kansas, safety director for Spencer Chemical Company. Associate director for the Midwestern school will be Roger Hugg of Chicago, personnel supervisor for International Minerals and Chemical Corporation.

A school for the Southeastern states will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on August 27-28 under the direction of Quentin S. Lee of the Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta. Associate director for the school will be W. A. Stone of Jacksonville, Fla., plant manager of Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company.

The Southwestern school will be held in Houston, Texas, on November 12-13. A. I. Raney of Bartelsville, Okla., safety director for Phillips Chemical Company, will serve as director. Associate director will be Horace Kelly of Little Rock, Ark., safety director for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

The training school for the Far West will be held in Fresno, Calif., on Nov. 5-6, under the direction of O. J. Chinnock of Hercules, Calif., technical representative of Hercules Powder Company. Assistant director will be Austin R. Cline of San Francisco, engineer with the Ammonia Division of Shell Chemical Corporation.

Creel was selected to head the nationwide safety training program by the Fertilizer Section of the National Safety Council

and was appointed by the Section's executive committee. The regional schools are an outgrowth of similar schools for fertilizer supervisors held in Wilmington, N. C., under Creel's supervision in 1956-57.

"Our objective in this program is to make training in accident prevention available to supervisors of every fertilizer plant in the United States," says director Creel. "In turn, these key men will transmit safety training to the workers on their production lines. We hope in this way to achieve drastic reductions in the lost-time injury frequency rate of the fertilizer industry throughout the nation."

The regional schools will feature lectures, panel discussions, question periods, and individual consultations between fertilizer industry supervisors and members of the National Safety Council's Fertilizer Section executive committee on prevention of accidents.

Employment Rises During May

(Continued from page 1)

Average earnings of better than \$2.00 an hour also prevailed in the paper and allied products industry, \$2.23; the printing industry, \$2.20; newspapers, \$2.39; plastics and synthetics manufacturing, \$2.02; communications and public utilities, \$2.12; and primary metals, \$2.11. Cigarette factory earnings averaged exactly \$2.00.

Retail trade workers averaged \$1.30 an hour. Earnings of 9,600 variety store employees held firm at an average of 73 cents an hour.

In the service industries, laundry and dry cleaning wages were up a penny to an average of 77 cents an hour. In hotels, motels and rooming houses employing 7,400, earnings were down two cents to an average of 55 cents an hour.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May 1959	May 1958	1st 5 Mos. 1959	1st 5 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 102,200	\$ 76,800	\$ 356,675	\$ 337,100
Asheville	204,192	168,100	1,330,497	3,105,195
Burlington	466,452	389,590	2,210,200	1,738,027
Charlotte	2,770,098	3,726,724	12,886,815	10,709,222
Concord	67,375	90,600	882,935	384,700
Durham	710,854	625,530	4,704,230	4,969,910
Elizabeth City	33,700	42,580	79,050	84,260
Fayetteville	1,111,605	332,251	3,007,390	1,437,100
Gastonia	408,650	769,625	2,728,050	2,368,975
Goldsboro	307,550	245,350	1,433,649	766,865
Greensboro	1,794,595	2,648,275	9,563,455	12,363,803
Greenville	348,846	1,370,178	2,390,961	2,503,658
Henderson	38,900	105,400	563,143	288,540
Hickory	698,429	244,169	2,483,414	693,065
High Point	446,774	214,554	3,055,112	1,988,181
Kinston	120,432	268,625	1,213,463	1,434,339
Lexington	166,464	84,500	586,567	860,244
Monroe	257,900	109,400	622,400	377,300
New Bern	196,500	116,915	455,847	751,511
Raleigh	2,066,592	5,124,424	9,127,917	13,206,958
Reidsville	61,100	72,000	767,526	288,750
Rocky Mount	197,994	320,299	1,643,711	1,359,350
Salisbury	152,200	189,125	943,094	832,939
Sanford	155,750	56,600	486,500	207,050
Shelby	135,490	205,940	845,987	864,813
Statesville	154,776	331,450	903,679	1,097,377
Thomasville	164,314	730,461	779,179	1,648,807
Wilmington	942,970	171,310	1,955,432	532,742
Wilson	378,925	219,150	1,349,025	1,479,500
Winston-Salem	1,353,919	1,602,203	7,525,004	8,446,670
Total All Cities	\$16,015,546	\$20,652,128	\$76,880,907	\$77,126,951

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No. 7

ON-THE-JOB TECHNICAL TRAINING SERVICES

**Available to Industry through the
Division of Apprenticeship
Training of the North Carolina
Department of Labor.**

More than 4,200 young North Carolinians are now receiving on-the-job technical training as apprentices under the Apprenticeship Training Program of the North Carolina Department of Labor.

This small army of potential craftsmen, skilled mechanics and technicians is being paid to work full-time at the job of learning proficiency in some 200 different skilled trades.

Here is how this program works: The Division of Apprenticeship Training of the State Department of Labor assists employers over the State in setting up well-organized, long-term, on-the-job Apprentice Training Programs. Under one of these programs, the apprentice starts working at his chosen trade, either for an individual employer or under the direction of one of the several Joint Labor-Management Apprenticeship Committees functioning in North Carolina cities.

The apprentice is paid by his employer a wage commensurate with the extent of his training and job performance (but never less than 75 cents an hour). As he progresses through the years of his training on the job, the apprentice's rate of pay increases in regularly scheduled steps. He works on the job under the immediate direction of journeymen in his chosen trade. In addition to his training on the job, the apprentice attends classes in which he receives technical instruction in the theory of his trade. These classes are conducted by the Division of Trade and Industrial Education of the State Department of Public Instruction.

In this way, the apprentice develops into a well-rounded workman, receiving both technical training and full-time work experience in his trade. The result of this type of training is that at the end of a three or four-year period of apprenticeship, the apprentice who has applied himself has developed into a skilled mechanic, craftsman, or technician. In effect, he has "gone to college" and completed both the manual and technical requirements for proficiency in his trade. While doing so, he has been earning a progressively increasing income.

(Continued on page 2)

JUNE EMPLOYMENT 27,700 OVER YEAR AGO

With seasonal exceptions, employment gains were reported in a majority of non-farm job categories in North Carolina during June.

Nonagricultural employment totaled 1,095,000 in the State in mid-June. This was 1,100, or one-tenth of one per cent, below the May figure.

However, the June job total was 27,700, or 2.6 per cent, above the total of June a year ago.

The slight drop in total non-farm employment during June was due to the summer vacation release of 11,700 public school maintenance employees at the end of May. Seasonal layoff of some 600 workers in fertilizer manufacturing plants also figured in the fractional decrease.

Aside from these seasonal declines, employment was up in every major group.

Factory employment totaling 475,800 in June was up 5,900 over May and showed an increase of 22,100, or nearly five per cent, over June a year ago.

A June increase of 2,200 brought textile mill employment up to a total of 219,700. Most segments of the industry shared in the gains. The most pronounced increase was in seamless hosiery with a gain of 900 workers employed. Yarn mills took on 600 employees and broadwoven fabrics mills added 400. Other textile firms hired 300 more workers.

Clothing manufacturers added 500 additional employees in June, of which 400 were in the men's and boys' garments segment of the industry.

Employment gains of 1,800 in food products manufacturing brought the industry's June job total to 32,800. All segments of the industry, with the seasonal exception of vegetable and animal oils processing, registered substantial gains. Meat packing was up 100, dairy products 200, grain mills 100, bakery products 200, and beverage industries 300.

The tobacco manufacturing industry reported job gains of 600, including 100 in cigarette production and 100 in stemmery operations. Most of the industry's increase was due to gains made by one large firm in cigarette, cigar and smoking tobacco production.

The furniture industry registered gains totaling 500. General employment increases occurred throughout the industry, in which employment totaled 40,900 last month.

Employment was up 200 in electrical machinery firms and increased about

100 each in stone, clay and glass products, lumber and timber products, fabricated metals, and machinery.

A gain of 300 was reported by pulp and paperboard mills, bringing employment in the paper and allied products industry up to 12,900.

Newspapers added about 100 employees during June while employment in the printing industry as a whole remained stable at 9,000.

Except for the fertilizer plant layoffs, most chemical firms held a stable job level. Plastics and synthetics manufacturers reported a gain of 200.

Employment held firm in other manufacturing industries such as primary metals, transportation equipment, instruments, leather products, rubber products, and petroleum products.

With the exception of school employment, most non-manufacturing groups reported further job gains.

With June building permits showing substantial increases over a year ago, the contract construction industry took on 1,500 more workers last month, bringing the industry's job total to 58,300.

Employment in the trade category was up 500, of which 300 was in wholesale firms and 200 in retail establishments. A total of 206,000 people were employed in trade last month — 53,000 in wholesale and 153,000 in retail.

Employment in service industries expanded by 1,400 in June. Hotels took on 800 employees to handle summer vacation traffic. Laundries and dry cleaners added another 100.

June employment dropped 100 in the transportation (except railroad) industry, but held firm in communications and public utilities.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms, doing a brisk business, added 300 employees last month.

Federal employment totaled 35,600 in the State in June, for a gain of 300 over May.

State and local government increased 800 to a total of 57,000.

Public school employment dropped 11,700—from a total of 68,300 in May to 56,600 in June—due to summer release of maintenance and custodial workers. School teachers and administrators, who work under contract, are counted as employed during the summer months.

June wage increases were reported in a number of firms including transportation equipment, bakeries and synthetic fibre plants. Many other firms reported increased overtime work.

(Continued on page 4)

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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ON-THE-JOB TECHNICAL TRAINING

(Continued from page 1)

During the 14 years since the end of World War II, an average of well over 3,000 young people annually have been in active training as apprentices under this program. These young people "earn while they learn."

The purpose of this program, says Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, is to provide North Carolina with a much-needed, larger supply of craftsmen and technicians for industry. The State's need in this respect was recognized by the General Assembly in 1939, when the Voluntary Apprenticeship Act under which the program operates was enacted.

The Division of Apprenticeship Training, under the direction of Clarence L. Beddingfield, maintains a staff of trained field men at strategic points over the State. These men assist employers in setting up apprenticeship programs and check to see how the apprentices working under each program are progressing.

A young person may select almost any trade in the book in which to develop himself into a highly skilled workman. All of the building trades are represented, as are the various printing trades, the mechanical trades, many manufacturing and service-industry trades, and a number of technical specialties such as draftsmen, laboratory technicians, instrument makers, and electronics technicians.

For most occupations, four years of work on the job and at least 144 hours per year of related classroom instruction comprise the requirements for completion of apprenticeship. For a few occupations, the required training is only two or three years. For certain others, depending upon the complexity of the working skills which must be mastered, five or six years' training is required.

When the apprentice has successfully completed his training, he is awarded a Certificate of Completion. These certificates are recognized by employers throughout the nation as evidence of skill and competency in the trades.

Commissioner Frank Crane points out that the apprenticeship training field is "wide open" for ambitious young people who wish to improve their skills and earning capacities. The industry and economy of the State is capable of profiting from the employment and training of several times the number of apprentices now in actual training.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JUNE, 1959
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS								
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
						Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago			
												One Year Ago	One Year Ago	
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.3	25.5	24.3	- 0.8	+ 4.1	\$ 66.17	\$ 66.01	\$ 62.47	41.1	41.0	40.3	\$1.61	\$1.61	\$1.55
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	4.4	4.6	+ 2.3	- 2.2	58.34	56.80	56.17	40.8	40.0	41.3	1.43	1.42	1.36
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	- 4.5	60.30	58.67	58.63	38.9	38.6	41.0	1.55	1.52	1.43
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	.....	+ 1.8	60.56	60.38	55.55	41.2	40.8	39.4	1.47	1.48	1.41
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.5	.....	- 4.0	66.10	69.48	59.31	42.1	43.7	40.9	1.57	1.59	1.45
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	+ 4.8	57.65	54.39	55.24	40.6	38.3	38.9	1.42	1.42	1.42
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	69.53	70.69	68.30	40.9	41.1	40.9	1.70	1.72	1.67
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	68.10	69.50	62.37	43.1	42.9	40.5	1.58	1.62	1.54
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.8	2.0	1.7	-10.0	+ 5.9	83.61	86.20	77.00	41.2	43.1	38.5	2.03	2.00	2.00
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.8	1.6	- 5.6	+ 6.3	64.45	60.83	58.25	42.4	41.1	39.9	1.52	1.48	1.46
Metal Products	2.0	1.9	1.7	+ 5.3	+ 17.6	73.44	74.21	71.10	40.8	41.0	40.4	1.80	1.81	1.76
Machinery	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 3.8	.....	69.61	70.05	71.49	41.7	42.2	42.3	1.67	1.66	1.69
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.3	.....	+11.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	45.7	45.0	43.3	+ 1.6	+ 5.5	\$ 61.60	\$ 59.43	\$ 53.73	40.0	39.1	36.8	\$1.54	\$1.52	\$1.46
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	.....	+ 3.2	63.50	60.18	59.18	43.2	41.5	41.1	1.47	1.45	1.44
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	65.12	63.62	59.43	44.6	44.8	43.7	1.46	1.42	1.36
Textile Mill Products	19.5	19.2	18.9	+ 1.6	+ 3.2	56.55	55.65	48.22	37.7	37.6	34.2	1.50	1.48	1.41
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.0	7.6	+ 1.3	+ 6.6	48.77	48.69	42.96	35.6	35.8	32.3	1.37	1.36	1.33
Apparel	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	47.38	46.00	43.52	37.9	36.8	35.1	1.25	1.25	1.24
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	54.93	50.96	48.76	41.3	39.2	38.7	1.33	1.30	1.26
(Except Furniture)	6.1	6.0	5.7	+ 1.7	+ 7.0	61.54	62.13	51.66	41.3	41.7	36.9	1.49	1.49	1.40
Furniture	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 2.0	+ 4.1	60.70	61.61	51.34	40.2	40.8	35.9	1.51	1.51	1.43
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	82.19	84.24	77.42	39.9	40.5	39.3	2.06	2.08	1.97
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	74.56	73.44	64.55	43.1	42.7	39.6	1.73	1.72	1.63
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	67.95	68.86	56.99	45.3	45.6	41.3	1.50	1.51	1.38
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	70.76	70.40	68.48	44.5	44.0	42.8	1.59	1.60	1.60
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	.....	+14.3	86.04	79.37	71.81	43.9	40.7	40.8	1.96	1.95	1.76
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.1	5.5	+ 3.3	+14.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Month (thous)	Age (thous)	Age (thous)	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,095.0	1,096.1	1,067.3	—	+ 0.1	5	61.46	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	475.8	469.9	453.7	+ 1.3	+ 4.9	\$ 62.21	\$ 61.46	\$ 55.54	41.2	40.7	38.3	\$ 1.51	5	\$ 1.45
Durable Goods	132.7	131.6	123.2	+ 0.8	+ 7.7	62.48	61.76	56.37	42.5	42.3	39.7	1.47	1.46	1.42
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.6	34.5	33.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.8	54.68	53.50	49.61	43.4	42.8	41.0	1.26	1.25	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.7	21.6	21.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.4	6.0	—	+ 6.7	52.33	53.32	45.50	42.2	43.0	37.6	1.24	1.24	1.21
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	40.9	40.4	37.9	+ 1.2	+ 7.9	58.24	58.10	50.79	41.9	41.8	37.9	1.39	1.39	1.34
HH Furniture	37.1	36.6	34.1	+ 1.4	+ 8.8	57.69	57.82	50.38	41.5	41.6	37.6	1.39	1.39	1.34
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	8.9	8.2	+ 1.1	+ 9.8	63.70	65.14	56.28	45.5	46.2	42.0	1.40	1.41	1.34
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.6	3.4	—	+ 5.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.1	2.1	1.9	—	+ 10.5	86.72	87.78	87.35	41.1	41.6	41.4	2.11	2.11	2.11
Fabricated Metals	7.4	7.3	6.7	+ 1.4	+ 10.4	71.06	70.21	65.62	41.8	41.3	38.6	1.70	1.70	1.70
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.0	3.3	+ 3.3	— 6.1	77.19	78.26	74.12	41.5	42.3	40.5	1.86	1.85	1.83
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.7	9.6	8.8	+ 1.0	+ 10.2	72.60	72.60	64.00	44.0	44.0	40.0	1.65	1.65	1.60
Special Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.7	5.0	—	+ 14.0	74.58	73.96	63.27	45.2	45.1	40.3	1.65	1.64	1.57
Electrical Machinery	22.3	22.1	20.0	+ 0.9	+ 11.5	76.70	76.92	74.34	40.8	40.7	40.4	1.88	1.89	1.84
Other Durable Goods ¹	6.7	6.7	6.7	—	—	67.65	66.02	61.46	41.0	40.5	38.9	1.65	1.63	1.58
Nondurable Goods	353.1	338.3	330.5	+ 1.4	+ 3.8	62.27	61.35	55.19	40.7	40.1	37.8	1.53	1.53	1.46
Food & Kindred Products	32.8	31.0	31.9	+ 5.8	+ 2.8	53.85	52.96	52.40	42.4	41.7	42.6	1.27	1.27	1.23
Meat Packing	6.6	6.5	6.1	+ 1.5	+ 8.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	5.5	5.3	5.4	+ 3.8	+ 1.9	64.40	65.10	63.62	46.0	46.5	46.1	1.40	1.40	1.38
Grain Mill Products	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 3.2	—	56.77	54.43	57.13	44.7	43.2	45.7	1.27	1.26	1.25
Bakery Products	7.2	7.0	7.3	+ 2.9	— 1.4	60.53	59.89	57.96	40.9	41.3	42.0	1.48	1.45	1.38
Beverage Industries	4.9	4.6	4.6	+ 6.5	+ 6.5	55.66	52.84	52.32	49.7	47.6	48.9	1.12	1.11	1.07
Tobacco	25.9	25.3	24.7	+ 2.4	+ 4.9	74.84	77.20	73.35	39.6	40.0	40.3	1.89	1.93	1.82
Cigarettes	18.6	18.2	17.8	+ 2.2	+ 4.5	77.62	80.00	76.52	39.6	40.0	40.7	1.96	2.00	1.88
Stemmeries	4.9	4.8	5.0	+ 2.1	— 2.0	65.46	66.80	62.17	39.2	40.0	39.1	1.67	1.67	1.59
Textiles	219.7	217.5	213.1	+ 1.0	+ 3.1	60.09	59.20	51.80	40.6	40.0	37.0	1.48	1.48	1.40
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.3	91.9	90.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	64.06	63.45	55.83	41.6	41.2	38.5	1.54	1.54	1.45
Broadwoven Cotton	61.7	61.6	61.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	61.51	61.35	52.91	40.2	40.1	37.0	1.53	1.53	1.43
Knitting Mills	61.3	63.2	61.1	+ 1.7	+ 5.2	56.21	55.71	49.70	38.5	37.9	35.0	1.46	1.47	1.42
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.9	15.9	15.6	—	+ 1.9	56.78	56.24	53.35	37.6	37.0	35.1	1.51	1.52	1.52
Seamless Hosiery	38.2	37.3	35.8	+ 2.4	+ 6.7	55.77	55.04	48.86	38.2	37.7	34.9	1.46	1.46	1.40
Yarn Mills	45.6	45.0	44.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.0	56.86	55.34	45.95	41.2	40.1	35.9	1.38	1.38	1.28
Apparel	27.3	26.8	25.5	+ 1.9	+ 7.1	46.92	45.10	42.24	39.1	37.9	35.8	1.20	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boys' Clothing	11.4	11.0	10.8	+ 3.6	+ 5.6	45.08	43.24	39.56	39.2	37.6	34.7	1.15	1.15	1.14
Paper & Allied Products	12.9	12.6	11.7	+ 2.4	+ 10.3	97.02	96.13	89.68	44.1	43.3	42.3	2.20	2.22	2.12
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	8.7	7.9	+ 3.4	+ 13.9	108.09	109.42	103.97	41.3	41.3	43.5	2.44	2.47	2.39
Paperboard Containers	3.0	3.0	2.9	—	+ 3.4	68.17	63.71	57.42	43.7	41.1	39.6	1.56	1.55	1.45
Printing	9.0	9.0	8.9	—	+ 1.1	81.97	82.22	83.59	38.8	40.1	38.7	2.19	2.20	2.16
Newsprinters	4.9	4.8	4.9	+ 2.1	—	88.32	89.86	85.98	36.8	37.6	36.9	2.40	2.39	2.33
Chemicals	12.4	13.0	11.3	+ 4.6	+ 9.7	77.41	72.92	69.34	42.3	41.2	39.4	1.83	1.77	1.76
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	7.6	7.4	6.5	+ 2.7	+ 16.9	86.50	83.63	79.60	42.4	41.4	39.6	2.01	2.02	2.01
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.1	3.1	3.4	—	— 8.8	91.02	72.04	67.61	51.1	39.8	39.1	1.81	1.81	1.73
Nonmanufacturing	619.2	626.2	613.6	— 1.1	+ 0.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	2.8	2.8	3.3	—	— 15.2	67.28	65.83	64.97	46.4	45.4	44.5	1.45	1.45	1.46
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.6	2.7	—	+ 3.7	65.66	63.25	63.70	46.9	45.5	45.5	1.40	1.39	1.40
Contract Construction	58.3	56.8	60.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	63.3	63.4	61.3	— 0.2	+ 3.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	29.6	29.7	27.5	— 0.3	+ 7.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	21.6	21.6	21.6	—	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Trade ³	206.0	205.5	200.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	84.16	84.38	77.62	39.7	39.8	39.2	2.12	2.12	1.98
Wholesale	53.0	52.7	52.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	59.60	58.61	57.67	41.1	40.7	40.9	1.45	1.44	1.41
Retail ³	153.0	152.8	148.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.0	76.14	75.78	71.27	42.3	42.1	42.2	1.80	1.80	1.76
Retail General Merchandise	35.5	35.6	33.3	— 0.3	+ 6.6	52.78	52.13	51.31	40.6	40.1	40.1	1.30	1.30	1.27
Department Stores	15.1	15.2	14.3	— 0.7	+ 5.6	36.92	36.33	35.40	35.5	34.6	35.4	1.01	1.05	1.00
Limited Price Variety	9.6	9.6	8.4	—	+ 14.3	41.41	40.48	40.60	35.7	34.9	35.3	1.16	1.16	1.15
Retail Food Stores	22.0	22.0	21.5	—	+ 2.3	21.82	21.02	21.21	30.3	28.8	30.3	1.28	1.29	1.29
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	35.5	35.2	31.6	+ 0.9	+ 2.6	48.61	47.34	47.21	38.0	36.7	36.6	1.28	1.29	1.29
Service	104.1	102.7	102.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	80.43	79.37	76.83	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.4	7.6	8.1	+ 10.5	+ 3.7	28.18	25.80	28.10	46.2	46.9	44.6	1.61	1.55	1.63
Personal Services	25.5	25.3	25.5	+ 0.8	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	16.3	16.2	16.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	29.87	31.19	29.38	39.3	40.5	39.7	1.76	1.77	1.74
Government	149.2	159.8	150.6	— 6.6	— 0.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	35.6	35.3	34.6	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	29.87	31.19	29.38	39.3	40.5	39.7	1.76	1.77	1.74
State & Local Schools	56.6	68.3	58.1	+ 17.1	+ 2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	57.0	56.2	57.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only
• Less than .1%

MINE & QUARRY PRODUCTS VALUED AT \$35,728,396, MINE INSPECTOR REPORTS

North Carolina mines and quarries turned out \$35,728,396 worth of mineral products during the calendar year 1958, according to the report of Mine Inspector James M. Brandon.

Brandon's report lists the following tonnages mined or quarried during 1958 and value of product:

Clays (including kaolin and halloysite but excluding brick clay): 377,727 tons, \$1,167,372.

Feldspar (long tons): 308,956 tons, \$1,377,780.

Mica: 40,316 tons, \$1,874,220.

Sand and gravel: 3,541,032 tons, \$3,591,685.

Stone products: 14,056,060 tons, \$20,601,346.

Talc and pyrophyllite: 115,066 tons, \$1,818,095.

Other minerals (includes copper, gems, gold, huebnerite, olivine, quartz, sheelite, silver and spodumene): 1,791,937 tons, \$5,297,898.

BUILDING PERMITS UP 25% IN JUNE

Building permits totaling \$19,327,714 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during June.

The June permit total was up 25 per cent above the \$15,408,446 figure for June, 1958.

Permits totaling \$96,208,621 during the first half of this year exceeded the first half of 1958 by nearly 4 per cent.

Greensboro led the 30 cities last month with building permits totaling \$7,119,456. Winston-Salem reported \$2,829,933, Charlotte \$1,905,506, Raleigh \$1,698,685, Gastonia \$1,017,150.

June totals for other cities were: Albemarle \$49,180, Asheville \$263,633, Burlington \$446,955, Concord \$76,400, Durham \$619,416, Elizabeth City \$7,350, Fayetteville \$472,923, Goldsboro \$204,335, Greenville \$153,450, Henderson \$125,375, Hickory \$182,635, High Point \$422,826, Kinston \$123,000, Lexington \$92,425, Monroe \$121,100.

New Bern \$69,725, Reidsville, \$77,800, Rocky Mount \$219,696, Salisbury \$111,200, Sanford \$172,300, Shelby \$138,900, Statesville \$172,083, Thomasville \$146,220, Wilmington \$196,107, Wilson \$91,950.

COMMISSIONER CRANE TALKS TO TRADE GROUPS ON NEW N. C. MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Commissioner Frank Crane recently addressed two North Carolina business groups on the subject, "The New State Minimum Wage Law."

At Winston-Salem on June 17, Mr. Crane talked to the annual convention of the North Carolina Association of Launderers and Cleaners, discussing the effects of the new law on the laundry and dry cleaning business.

At Southern Pines on July 10, he addressed the Board of Directors of the N. C. Association of Quality Restaurants, outlining the application of the minimum wage statute to the restaurant industry.

INDONESIAN VISITS LABOR DEPARTMENT

S. Soewarsono, sanitation chief in the Indonesian Ministry of Labor at Djakarta, spent several days in North Carolina this month studying the administration of safety and health regulations by the State Department of Labor.

Soewarsono is in the United States for a year's study in the field of occupational health under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration. His program is directed by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards.

Guided and instructed during his N. C. visit by Safety Inspector Bill Bethune of Clinton, Soewarsono observed operations in food processing plants, bottling firms and creameries. He also had conferences with Commissioner Frank Crane and Deputy Commissioner Lewis P. Sorrell.

JUNE EMPLOYMENT UP

(Continued from page 1)

Average hourly earnings of the State's 475,800 factory workers held firm at \$1.51 in June. The average factory workweek edged up a half-hour to 41.2 hours—nearly three hours longer than the 38.3-hour average for June a year ago.

The fairly widespread minor increase in working hours from May to June caused average weekly earnings of factory workers to rise 75 cents to \$62.21.

Earnings of hotel workers went up seasonally, from 55 cents an hour in May to 61 cents in June, but were two cents below the 63-cent average reported in June last year.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June 1959	June 1958	1st 6 Mos. 1959	1st 6 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 49,180	\$ 140,400	\$ 405,855	\$ 477,500
Asheville	263,633	259,469	1,594,130	3,364,664
Burlington	446,955	463,606	2,657,155	2,201,633
Charlotte	1,905,506	3,083,415	14,792,321	13,792,637
Concord	76,400	97,200	959,335	481,900
Durham	619,416	1,835,035	5,323,646	6,804,945
Elizabeth City	7,350	350	86,400	84,610
Fayetteville	472,923	387,788	3,480,313	1,824,888
Gastonia	1,017,150	332,100	3,745,200	2,701,075
Goldsboro	204,335	142,200	1,637,984	909,065
Greensboro	7,119,456	3,222,678	16,682,911	15,586,481
Greenville	153,450	176,547	2,544,411	2,680,205
Henderson	125,375	17,800	688,518	306,340
Hickory	182,635	197,810	2,666,049	890,875
High Point	422,826	1,100,389	3,477,938	3,088,570
Kinston	123,000	128,002	1,336,463	1,562,341
Lexington	92,425	97,725	678,992	957,969
Monroe	121,100	60,000	743,500	437,300
New Bern	69,725	62,675	525,572	814,186
Raleigh	1,698,685	1,438,841	10,826,602	14,645,799
Reidsville	77,800	38,000	845,326	326,750
Rocky Mount	219,696	313,773	1,863,407	1,673,123
Salisbury	111,200	205,800	1,054,294	1,038,739
Sanford	172,300	55,000	658,800	262,050
Shelby	138,900	59,100	984,887	923,913
Statesville	172,083	118,815	1,075,762	1,216,192
Thomasville	146,220	94,555	925,399	1,743,362
Wilmington	196,107	125,475	2,151,539	658,217
Wilson	91,950	210,090	1,440,975	1,689,590
Winston-Salem	2,829,933	943,808	10,354,937	9,390,478
Total All Cities	\$19,327,714	\$15,408,446	\$96,208,621	\$92,535,397

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No. 8

LABOR DAY MESSAGE

BY FRANK CRANE,
Commissioner of Labor

I am proud to salute my fellow citizens, the working men and women of North Carolina, on this Labor Day — September 7, 1959. I take pride in the basic and enduring contributions which labor has made to the progress and prosperity of our entire State: the active participation of labor in civic, social and political matters; the improvement of wages and working conditions; the inestimable value of labor's part in building a better and happier future for our wonderful State.

This Labor Day finds North Carolina's million and a half working people on the move and going places. The State's industrial labor has increased steadily at an annual rate of 24,000 for the past ten years. This phenomenal increase shows no sign of slowing down. Recessions in business have caused unemployment and temporary setbacks but Tar Heel labor has recovered rapidly from each downturn in the economy.

Ten years ago, in 1949, a total of 852,000 people were employed in non-farm work in North Carolina. Now there are 1,095,000 persons so employed. The economy of the State has gained 243,000 workers during the 1949-1959 decade.

One of the main reasons for this huge, long term increase in employed labor is the magnificent growth of new and diversified industry which has taken place in the State since the end of World War II. In fact, the labor of North Carolina has been changing drastically in composition for the last two generations.

Once predominantly agrarian, the working population of the State is now 73 per cent non-agricultural. This is true despite the fact that North Carolina has more farms than any other state except Texas and possesses the nation's largest rural-dwelling population. Agriculture is still basic in the State's economy. It may well be said that North Carolina has at present a favorable balance between industry and agriculture.

Further industrialization is necessary to provide jobs for the people who are gradually, but constantly, being displaced from farming by technological change and improved practices. We have a high birth rate and must be constantly on the move to provide employment for a rapidly expanding population.

I am proud of labor's long record of productive and peaceful relations with management in North Carolina. That record is not an unbroken one: painful and tragic setbacks with which we are all familiar have taken place this year. Notwithstanding these events, I have complete con-

(Continued on page 4)

Vacations, Weather And Seasonal Factors Cause Fractional Drop In Tar Heel Employment In July

MOST INDUSTRIES SHOW LARGE JOB INCREASES OVER YEAR AGO

Nonagricultural employment held a high level in North Carolina during July despite the adverse effects of seasonal job declines, rainy weather, and spotted vacation shutdowns.

A total of 1,094,400 people were at work in non-farm jobs in the State last month. Although this represented a 3,900 drop from the June figure, July employment was 32,700 higher than a year ago for a gain of more than three per cent over the July, 1958 total.

The small July decrease, which amounted to four-tenths of one per cent of the State's total non-farm employment, was due almost entirely to factory vacations, exceptionally rainy weather, and normal seasonal declines in certain industries. It definitely does not indicate a general downturn in the State's economy. On the contrary, employment levels in most industries, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, are thousands higher than a year ago.

As for the nationwide steel strike, indications are that it has not had any appreciable effect upon employment or production in North Carolina. July construction contracts in the State's 30 largest cities were several million dollars higher than those of July, 1958.

July job levels held firm in Tar Heel primary and fabricated metals firms employing 9,500 workers. Substantial employment gains were reported in machinery manufacturing, employing 10,000, and electrical machinery manufacturing, employing 22,900 in July.

Factory employment as a whole, totaling 475,400 last month, dropped 1,000 from the June level but was 23,000 above the year-ago figure. The durable goods group, employing 133,700, was down 800 from June but was 9,500 above July, 1958. Non-durables industries employing 341,700 were down 1,800 last month but were 13,500 above a year ago.

In the non-manufacturing category, employing 619,000 people in July, jobs were down 2,900 from June but were 9,700 higher than a year ago.

Largest July decrease was a further seasonal drop of 2,300 in public school maintenance and custodial employment. Decreases in this group are normal during the summer months when schools are shut down.

Next largest drop was one of 1,600 in cigarette manufacturing, due mostly to a vacation shutdown in one large plant. Tobacco stemmery employment picked up 700 in July, reflecting the beginning of seasonal activity preliminary to the fall processing season. Cigarette factory employment totaled 17,000 last month; stemmeries, 5,600; the tobacco industry as a whole, 25,000.

Textile mill employment of 219,000 in July was down 800 due to vacation shutdowns. Most of the industry reported minor increases. Largest decreases, totaling 1,000, were reported in full-fashioned hosiery. Yarn mill employment was up 200 and broadwoven fabrics and seamless hosiery were up about 100 each.

Total textile mill employment was 7,800 above July a year ago.

Apparel manufacturing firms showed no change in July but were 2,400 — or nearly ten per cent — above the July, 1958 job levels.

Lumber industry employment, totaling 34,200, was down 600 in July due mostly to the effects of rainy weather upon sawmill operations. The industry employed 1,100 more people than a year ago.

Employment in trade, totaling 205,300, was down 900 — 300 in wholesale and 600 in retail — as merchandising traversed the summer doldrums. Jobs in trade were 4,500 above the year-ago figure. Variety store employment was 1,100, or 13 per cent, above July last year.

Except for the public school decrease, employment was firm in Federal, State and local government.

The pulp and paper industry, employing 13,000, was up 100 last month and was 1,200 or ten per cent above a year ago. The pulp segment registered a 15 per cent gain over July, 1958.

Printing firms employing 9,100 were up 100 over June and 200 over a year ago.

Employment in the food products industry, totaling 32,700, was down seasonally by 200 but was 900 over a year ago. Small decreases occurred in the canning, pickling and preserving segments and in vegetable and animal oils processing. These declines were partially offset by seasonal gains in beverage manufacturing and meat packing.

The furniture industry reported employment of 41,100 — up 200 from June and 2,500 over a year ago. The general job trend in the industry was substantially up, notwithstanding one plant closing and a vacation shutdown by another large firm.

(Continued on page 2)

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ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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JULY BUILDING PERMITS

46% ABOVE LAST YEAR

Building permits totaling \$20,119,528 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during July.

The July permit total was up 46 per cent above the \$13,751,477 figure reported for July, 1958.

Permits totaling \$116,328,149 during the first seven months of this year exceeded the same period of last year by more than \$10,000,000, or a gain of nine per cent.

SEASONAL FACTORS

(Continued from page 1)

Stone, clay and glass industries employing 9,000 were up 900, or 11 per cent over July, 1958.

Seasonal declines in fertilizer manufacturing accounted for a slight drop in chemical industry jobs. However, the plastics and synthetics division was up 200 in June and was 1,200 over last year's July total.

General increases were reported by transportation equipment firms.

Weather conditions caused a job drop of 300 in the general building and heavy construction segments of the contract construction industry.

Transportation (except railroad), employing 30,000 in July, was up 200 from June and 2,800 or 10 per cent over a year ago. Communication and public utility industries employing 22,000 were up 300.

Service industries employing 103,900 experienced a slight seasonal drop of 300 last month but were 900 above a year ago. Laundries and dry cleaning plants reported most of the seasonal decrease.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms added 200 employees in July, bringing their total employment to 35,700 — 1,000 above a year ago.

The average factory workweek dropped slightly last month, causing a minor decrease in weekly earnings. The workweek averaged 40.8 hours in all manufacturing, or about a half-hour less than in June. Earnings of the 475,400 factory workers averaged \$62.02 a week, decreasing 19 cents from June. However, the July earnings were \$5.18 a week higher than a year ago.

Average hourly earnings in factories, at \$1.52 in July, were up a penny from June and were seven cents higher than in July, 1958. Although no large wage increases were reported by any industry group during the month, a number of firms reported increased overtime work. In other establishments, the earnings of working employees showed a higher average due to decreases in the number of lower-paid employees during vacation closings.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JULY, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						HOURS AND EARNINGS					
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	Current Month (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	One Month Ago
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.2	25.3	23.8	—	0.4	+	5.9	+	41.0	41.3	40.8	\$1.62
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	40.0	40.9	42.1	1.43
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	38.5	39.0	41.8	1.54
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	—	1.7	+	1.8	—	41.2	41.1	39.5	1.47
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	43.5	42.2	40.5	1.57
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.2	2.1	—	4.5	—	—	—	39.0	40.3	40.0	1.41
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	44.5	42.4	44.7	1.78
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	43.8	43.1	40.8	1.64
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.7	1.8	1.7	—	5.6	—	—	—	37.0	41.1	37.6	2.06
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.5	—	—	—	13.3	+	40.4	42.4	39.8	1.52
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	—	—	—	11.8	+	41.3	41.5	42.6	1.78
Machinery	2.5	2.5	2.4	—	—	—	4.2	+	42.5	41.7	41.7	1.64
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	4.8	4.1	—	2.1	+	19.5	+	35.0	37.5	35.0	1.25
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.2	45.7	43.6	—	3.3	+	1.4	+	39.5	40.0	38.5	\$1.52
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	—	—	—	6.5	+	41.7	43.0	41.4	1.48
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	—	—	—	10.0	+	44.5	44.7	45.6	1.46
Textile Mill Products	19.5	19.5	18.8	—	—	—	3.7	+	38.3	37.9	36.2	1.48
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.1	7.5	—	1.2	+	6.7	+	36.9	36.0	36.0	1.35
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.2	—	—	—	3.1	+	35.0	37.5	39.2	1.25
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	+	39.8	41.3	40.1	1.32
Furniture	6.0	6.1	5.8	—	1.6	—	3.4	+	42.1	41.0	39.4	1.48
HH Furniture	5.1	5.1	5.0	—	—	—	2.0	+	41.2	39.9	38.7	1.49
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	8.3	+	—	—	40.7	39.9	40.4	2.02
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.1	—	9.1	+	9.1	+	41.4	43.1	42.0	1.70
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	+	43.9	45.3	42.8	1.50
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	—	—	—	14.3	+	43.0	44.9	43.5	1.60
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	—	42.2	43.9	40.5	1.94
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	4.7	6.3	5.8	—	25.4	—	19.0	—	35.0	35.0	35.0	1.50

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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I N D U S T R Y	EMPLOYMENT			WAGES			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month ¹ (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	Current Month \$	One Month Ago \$	One Year Ago \$	Current Month \$	One Month Ago \$	One Year Ago \$
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,094.4	1,098.3	1,061.7	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Manufacturing	475.4	476.4	452.4	62.02	62.21	56.84	40.8	41.2	39.2
Durable Goods	133.7	132.9	124.2	62.58	62.62	56.94	42.0	42.6	40.1
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.2	34.8	33.1	52.86	55.06	49.45	41.3	43.7	40.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.1	21.7	21.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.4	6.0	52.33	52.40	47.46	42.2	42.6	38.9
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	41.1	40.9	38.6	60.07	58.80	53.19	42.3	41.7	39.4
HH Furniture	37.0	37.0	34.8	59.36	57.96	52.79	42.1	41.4	39.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	9.0	8.1	60.62	63.28	57.62	43.3	45.2	43.0
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.7	3.6	3.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Primary Metals	2.1	2.1	1.9	86.27	86.51	89.68	40.5	41.0	42.3
Fabricated Metals	7.4	7.4	6.7	72.33	70.64	68.45	42.3	41.8	40.5
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.0	3.3	77.78	76.91	78.57	42.5	41.8	42.7
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.0	9.7	8.9	72.65	72.27	63.92	44.3	43.8	40.2
Special Industrial Machinery	5.8	5.7	4.9	76.03	74.42	63.11	45.8	45.1	40.2
Electrical Machinery	22.9	22.3	20.1	76.48	77.27	72.80	40.9	41.1	40.0
Other Durable Goods ¹	7.0	6.7	6.8	69.05	70.13	63.04	41.1	42.5	39.4
Nondurable Goods	341.7	343.5	328.2	61.81	61.86	56.65	40.4	40.7	38.8
Food & Kindred Products	32.7	32.9	31.8	52.58	52.75	52.82	41.4	42.2	42.6
Meat Packing	6.7	6.6	6.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Dairy Products	5.5	5.5	5.5	65.52	63.52	62.56	46.8	45.7	46.0
Grain Mill Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	54.50	56.70	60.33	43.6	45.0	47.5
Bakery Products	7.2	7.2	7.2	61.17	60.15	59.49	41.9	41.2	42.8
Beverage Industries	4.9	4.8	4.7	54.88	55.10	51.30	49.0	49.2	48.4
Tobacco	25.0	25.9	25.2	79.49	74.66	73.85	41.4	39.5	40.8
Cigarettes	17.0	18.6	18.0	85.87	77.62	77.46	42.3	39.6	41.2
Stemmeries	5.6	4.9	5.6	61.53	64.74	62.00	38.7	39.0	40.0
Textiles	219.0	219.8	211.2	59.09	60.09	53.72	40.2	40.6	38.1
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.4	92.3	90.9	64.06	63.91	56.99	41.6	41.5	39.3
Broadwoven Cotton	62.1	62.0	61.6	62.42	61.51	54.14	40.8	40.2	37.6
Knitting Mills	63.4	64.4	60.2	54.43	55.83	52.54	37.8	38.5	37.0
Full Fashioned Hosiery	14.9	15.9	14.5	55.05	56.63	55.23	36.7	37.5	36.1
Seamless Hosiery	38.1	38.2	35.8	53.77	55.25	53.02	37.6	38.1	37.6
Yarn Mills	45.7	45.5	43.7	55.90	56.86	47.62	40.8	41.2	37.2
Apparel	27.5	27.5	25.1	45.19	46.17	44.25	38.3	38.8	37.5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	11.4	11.4	10.7	43.84	44.46	42.07	38.8	39.0	36.9
Paper & Allied Products	13.0	12.9	11.8	97.63	95.70	90.31	43.2	43.9	42.8
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.1	9.0	7.9	109.19	106.96	103.01	43.5	44.2	43.1
Paperboard Containers	3.0	3.0	2.9	68.64	71.16	61.59	42.9	44.2	41.9
Printing	9.1	9.0	8.9	85.84	84.84	81.92	40.3	40.4	38.1
Newspapers	4.9	4.9	4.9	88.30	88.06	84.58	37.1	37.0	36.3
Chemicals	12.3	12.4	11.0	76.86	77.65	72.18	41.1	42.2	40.1
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	7.8	7.6	6.6	85.49	86.29	81.41	41.5	42.3	40.5
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.1	3.1	3.2	90.16	92.32	68.85	49.0	49.9	39.8
Nonmanufacturing	619.0	621.9	609.3	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Mining	2.8	2.8	3.1	65.86	67.62	64.98	44.8	46.0	44.5
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.6	2.8	64.33	65.89	62.41	45.3	46.4	44.9
Contract Construction	57.7	58.0	60.4	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	63.9	63.4	61.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Transportation (Except RR)	30.0	29.8	27.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	22.0	21.7	21.7	84.21	84.40	77.80	40.1	40.0	38.9
Trades ³	265.3	266.2	200.8	60.15	59.04	57.40	41.2	41.0	41.0
Wholesale	52.8	53.1	52.3	77.35	75.54	73.85	42.5	42.2	42.2
Retail	152.5	153.1	148.5	53.32	52.65	50.63	40.7	40.5	40.5
Retail General Merchandise	34.9	35.4	33.3	37.28	36.82	35.40	35.5	35.4	35.4
Department Stores	14.8	15.1	14.1	41.18	40.71	40.37	35.2	35.4	35.1
Limited Price Variety	9.5	9.5	8.4	22.78	22.48	20.91	31.2	30.8	30.3
Retail Food Stores	21.8	22.0	21.6	48.51	48.00	47.34	37.9	37.5	36.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	35.7	35.5	34.7	80.45	80.23	77.00	5...	5...	5...
Service	163.9	164.2	163.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.2	8.3	8.8	28.30	27.21	29.25	46.4	44.6	45.7
Personal Services	25.4	25.5	25.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	16.1	16.3	16.5	29.64	30.18	28.93	39.0	39.2	39.1
Government	149.7	151.8	146.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Federal	35.5	35.6	34.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
State & Local Schools	56.6	58.9	54.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
State & Local Non-Schools	57.6	57.3	57.9	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
^{*} Less than .1%

RETURN TO SCHOOL, CRANE URGES WORKING YOUNGSTERS

Commissioner Frank Crane has urged school-age youngsters who have been working this summer to return to the classrooms when the school bells ring.

For some 8,000 Tar Heel youngsters who were issued employment certificates during the last three months, Commissioner Crane had a word of commendation and advice:

"Your spirit and initiative have caused you to turn the summer to good account," he said. "The same spirit should now take you back to the classrooms. With our ever-increasing industrialization, population growth and economic development, North Carolina faces a great future. Make sure you are well prepared to share in that future, both in building it and enjoying it.

"Earnings from a job may look good to you now, but don't forget the long haul ahead. Only the best possible education can give you the real break you need in this fast-moving technological age."

Mr. Crane cited Census figures showing that every year of schooling increases adult income. On the average, he said, high school graduates earn almost as much at age 25 as 8th grade graduates make at 45.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce studies show that retail sales to high school graduates are 20 per cent higher than sales to people who quit school after the 8th grade, he said.

"Your education is the biggest investment in personal advancement and security you will ever make," Crane advised the young people. "It will improve your standard of living, make you better citizens, and equip you to live with greater achievements and satisfactions."

FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS FARM WORK BY YOUNGSTERS UNDER 16 DURING SCHOOL

Commissioner Frank Crane has cautioned Tar Heel farmers against employing youngsters under 16 years of age in farm work during local school hours.

"Such employment is prohibited by the child labor provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law, except where the farmer's own children work on his own farm," he said.

The law applies to all youngsters under 16, regardless of whether they are North Carolina residents or migrants from another State.

Commissioner Crane said there is no age requirement for employment of young people in agriculture before or after local school hours, on Saturdays and Sundays, or during regular school holidays and vacations.

"If a farmer's or producer's products move, directly or indirectly out of the State where they are grown, he is subject to this law," Commissioner Crane explained. "It is the farmer's responsibility to find out the correct age of each young worker he employs.

"The farmer is protected against unintentional violation of the law if he requires and keeps on file, an official age certificates (Form D. L. 7) showing the young worker to be at least 16. These are issued by County Superintendents of Public Welfare."

Requirements of the federal law parallel and reinforce the N. C. Compulsory School Attendance Law which requires that children attend school until they are 16 years of age, Commissioner Crane said.

Farmers who are in doubt about the application of the law may inquire at the Wage and Hour Office in the State Department of Labor at Raleigh.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS JANUARY-JUNE INSPECTION WORK

A total of 7,504 operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of steam boilers and other high and low pressure vessels in North Carolina during the first half of this year, according to the six-months report of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 10,445 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the six-month period.

Repair jobs were found to be necessary to the continued operating safety of 1,924 of the boilers inspected and reported. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the necessary repairs.

Boiler repair jobs required as the result of inspections were reported to be completed in 1,769 instances.

Personnel of the Boiler Bureau prepared and dispatched 2,909 letters in connection with repair jobs, inspection follow-up work, insurance cancellation notices, and other operations.

The Bureau also sent out 7,500 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$19,460.88 during the six-month period.

LABOR DAY MESSAGE

(Continued from page 1)

fidence in the long-term future of labor in North Carolina. I am certain that vigorous faith and intelligent leadership will enable North Carolina labor to solve the problems and meet the challenges of the future.

As your Commissioner of Labor, I am honored and privileged to extend my appreciation and respect to the working men and women of our State on this Labor Day, 1959.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	July 1959	July 1958	1st 7 Mos. 1959	1st 7 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 907,688	\$ 129,100	\$ 1,313,543	\$ 606,600
Asheville	453,171	402,981	2,047,301	3,767,645
Burlington	3,273,838	353,293	5,930,993	2,554,926
Charlotte	2,056,524	2,487,469	16,848,845	16,280,106
Concord	136,659	77,900	1,095,994	559,800
Durham	724,422	964,853	6,048,068	7,769,798
Elizabeth City	*	1,600	86,400	86,210
Fayetteville	594,251	585,461	4,074,564	2,410,349
Gastonia	461,400	350,400	4,206,600	3,051,475
Goldsboro	288,172	85,450	1,926,156	994,515
Greensboro	4,022,413	1,546,428	20,705,324	17,132,909
Greenville	146,527	157,150	2,690,938	2,837,355
Henderson	138,830	103,250	827,348	409,590
Hickory	129,900	271,284	2,795,949	1,162,159
High Point	495,238	709,201	3,973,176	3,797,771
Kinston	137,650	266,865	1,474,113	1,829,206
Lexington	96,150	212,250	775,142	1,170,219
Monroe	69,000	91,000	812,500	528,300
New Bern	*	91,525	525,572	905,711
Raleigh	2,418,224	2,061,322	13,244,826	16,707,121
Reidsville	301,791	64,700	1,147,117	391,450
Rocky Mount	260,463	110,980	2,123,870	1,784,103
Salisbury	88,900	178,150	1,143,194	1,216,889
Sanford	61,000	25,000	719,800	287,050
Shelby	327,755	247,059	1,312,642	1,170,972
Statesville	160,030	387,601	1,235,792	1,603,793
Thomasville	89,079	73,439	1,014,478	1,816,801
Wilmington	*	112,171	2,151,539	770,388
Wilson	217,800	273,175	1,658,775	1,962,765
Winston-Salem	2,062,653	1,330,420	12,417,590	10,720,898
Total All Cities	\$20,119,528	\$13,751,477	\$116,328,149	\$106,286,874

*No Report Received

North Carolina Labor and Industry

RALEIGH, N. C.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Bulk Rate
Permit No. 154

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVI

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER, 1959

No. 9

City Building Permits Set All-Time High

Building permits totaling \$28,091,974—an all-time monthly high—were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during August.

The August total was nearly double the \$14,091,617 reported for August last year and was almost \$8,000,000 higher than the July, 1959 figure.

Five of the cities — Burlington, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem — each reported permits totaling more than \$1,000,000 during the month.

August city totals were: Albemarle \$30,415, Asheville \$299,971, Burlington \$1,311,113, Charlotte \$7,765,935, Concord \$52,285, Durham \$624,272, Elizabeth City \$17,195, Fayetteville \$461,895, Gastonia \$299,800, Goldsboro \$228,250, Greensboro \$2,655,140, Greenville \$287,100, Henderson \$45,719, Hickory \$198,447, High Point \$348,608.

Kinston \$296,000, Lexington \$50,025, Monroe \$236,600, New Bern \$8,775, Raleigh \$3,997,475, Reidsville \$50,400, Rocky Mount \$117,156, Salisbury \$39,175, Sanford (no report received), Shelby \$152,475, Statesville \$240,380, Thomasville \$64,275, Wilmington \$242,580, Wilson \$382,164, Winston-Salem \$7,588,349.

Permits totaling \$144,420,123 in the 30 cities during the first eight months of this year were 20 per cent higher than the \$120,378,491 reported for the same period last year.

More than \$85 million in building permits was reported by the four cities of Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem during the first eight months of the year. This was 59 per cent of the total amount reported by all 30 cities for the period.

City totals for the first eight months of 1959 were: Albemarle \$1,343,958, Asheville \$2,347,272, Burlington \$7,242,106, Charlotte \$24,614,780, Concord \$1,148,279, Durham \$6,672,340, Elizabeth City \$103,595, Fayetteville \$453,645, Gastonia \$4,506,400, Goldsboro \$2,154,406, Greensboro \$23,360,464, Greenville \$2,978,038, Henderson \$873,067, Hickory \$2,994,396, High Point \$4,321,784.

Kinston \$1,770,113, Lexington \$825,167, Monroe \$1,049,100, New Bern \$534,347, Raleigh \$17,242,301, Reidsville \$1,197,517, Rocky Mount \$2,241,026, Salisbury \$1,182,369, Sanford \$719,800 (incomplete), Shelby \$1,465,117, Statesville \$1,476,172, Thomasville \$1,078,753, Wilmington \$2,394,119, Wilson \$2,040,939, Winston-Salem \$20,005,939.

AUGUST EMPLOYMENT AT ALL-TIME HIGH

1,118,900 Tar Heels At Work

Nonagricultural employment soared to a record high in North Carolina during August.

The number of Tar Heels employed off the farm climbed to an all-time high of 1,118,900.

Generally better business and strong seasonal factors were responsible for the new employment peak.

The August job figure was 24,000 above July and 37,800 higher than August, 1958. It was also 4,600 higher than the previous employment peak of 1,114,300 reached two years ago in September, 1957.

Factory employment as a whole, totaling 495,300 in August, was up 19,600 from July and was 26,100 higher than a year ago.

Non-manufacturing employment, totaling 623,600 last month, was up 4,400 from July and was 11,700 above the August, 1958 level.

AUGUST GAINS

The 24,000 August job gain included substantial employment advances in tobacco, textiles, apparel, trade and construction. Significant but smaller increases were reported in the furniture, lumber, machinery, electrical machinery, transportation, communications, and public utility industries.

Employment in most other industries held firm or registered slight increases. A few minor decreases were reported.

The largest single August increase was reported by the tobacco industry as stemmery took on 12,200 seasonal workers for early fall leaf processing. Stemmery employment, totaling 17,800, was up 2,900 from the year-ago level.

Peak stemmery and redrying plant employment is reached in September each year, when between 25,000 and 30,000 seasonal workers are engaged in tobacco processing work.

Cigarette factory employment, totaling 18,500 in August, was up 1,400 from the July level due to resumption of operations by a large plant following a vacation shutdown. The total also was 900 higher than a year ago.

TEXTILES IMPROVING

Textile mill employment totaling 222,500 in August was up 3,300 from the previous month and showed a gain of 6,600 above the year-ago level. Jobs in broad-woven fabrics and knitting mill operations increased following July vacations. Some seasonal uptrends were reported in knitting mills, particularly in seamless hosiery.

Employment increased 700 in broad-woven mills, 1,000 in full-fashioned hosiery, and 1,200 in seamless hosiery. Yarn mills showed a decline of about 100. However, all textile operations were up substantially from a year ago. Better business generally was indicated by the employment gains and by a one-hour increase in the average textile workweek to 41.2 hours.

General employment gains were reported by the apparel manufacturing industry, in which jobs increased 900 in August due partly to new hiring and partly to resumption of operations following July vacations.

Apparel firms employed 28,400 workers last month, a gain of 2,200 from a year ago. As in textiles, the workweek increased an hour in apparel manufacturing, rising to an average of 39.2 hours.

RETAIL TRADE UP

Retail trade employment totaling 154,600 last month was up 2,100 from July and climbed 4,900 above the year-ago level. Wholesale trade employing 52,800 held firm in August at a level 1,000 higher than a year ago. Job increases in general merchandise and clothing stores reflected the fall buying season, especially in the promotion of "back to school" merchandising.

Contract construction employment at 58,900 in August was up 1,300 from July as North Carolina cities issued permits for more than \$28,000,000 worth of new building—by far the largest monthly total on record for the 30 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population.

General job increases in the furniture industry reflected the usual seasonal upturn. Employing 41,400 people in August, the furniture industry was up 300 from July and 2,200 above a year ago. Several large plants reported increased overtime work, causing a fractional advance in the industry's average workweek to 42.6 hours.

The lumber industry also was going strong in August with 34,600 workers employed—400 more than in July and 1,100 more than a year ago. Sawmills were particularly active as weather conditions improved.

Electrical machinery firms registered substantial job gains last month. Employing 23,300, the industry was up 500 from the July figure and 2,500 over a year ago.

Non-electrical machinery manufacturers, employing 10,200 in August, reported gains of 300 last month and employed 1,400 more workers than in August, 1958.

(Continued on page 4)

NORTH CAROLINA Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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Inspectors Visit 5,390 Firms In Last 3 Months

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited 5,390 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during the summer months of June, July and August, according to the activity reports of the Division of Standards and Inspections.

The inspected establishments employed 181,508 workers, or about 20 per cent of the non-farm labor force subject to inspection under the State Labor Laws and Safety and Health Regulations.

A total of 557 establishments were re-inspected during the three-month period to check upon compliance with recommendations which the inspectors had made during previous inspections. The recommendations had been made to eliminate unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

In 3,024 instances during the past three months, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to worker safety or health and issued the necessary recommendations for their correction.

In 3,244 instances, full compliance with previously made safety and health recommendations was noted by the inspectors in plants inspected during June, July and August.

The inspectors also held 949 conferences with employers and workers during the three months to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and Safety and Health Regulations.

Fifteen serious industrial accidents were made the subject of special investigations during the three months. Their causes were ascertained and efforts were made to develop methods to prevent their recurrence.

Also made the subject of special investigations were 40 complaints alleging violation of the Maximum Hour Law or Child Labor Law and nine complaints alleging health and safety violations.

Among the 40 Labor Law complaints, 33 were found upon investigation to be justified by the facts. Violations were found and corrected in these 33 cases.

Of the nine complaints alleging safety and health violations, seven were justified by the facts disclosed by investigation. The violations found in these seven cases also were corrected.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — AUGUST, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS							
									AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA																
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.6	25.2	24.4	24.4	1.6	2.2	4.9	4.9	\$ 66.74	\$ 65.85	\$ 64.53	\$ 64.53	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.1
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	53.96	57.34	53.73	53.73	38.0	40.1	40.1	40.1
Bakery	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	54.62	59.21	54.29	54.29	35.7	38.7	38.5	38.5
Textile Mill Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	1.7	1.7	3.5	3.5	61.72	60.56	57.08	57.08	41.7	41.2	40.2	40.2
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	68.69	68.30	54.54	54.54	43.2	43.5	37.1	37.1
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	57.49	54.99	63.35	63.35	40.2	39.0	44.3	44.3
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.55	79.21	79.63	79.63	45.0	44.5	45.5	45.5
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.10	68.45	67.76	67.76	45.0	43.6	44.0	44.0
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.20	76.22	77.01	77.01	42.1	37.0	39.9	39.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	5.9	5.9	12.5	12.5	60.74	61.41	57.68	57.68	39.7	40.4	38.2	38.2
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	.....	.....	11.8	11.8	73.03	73.51	75.36	75.36	40.8	41.3	42.1	42.1
Machinery	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	67.98	68.06	67.40	67.40	41.2	41.5	41.1	41.1
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	.....	.....	8.9	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	46.6	44.5	44.3	44.3	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.2	\$ 62.37	\$ 59.98	\$ 55.13	\$ 55.13	40.5	39.2	37.5	37.5
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	.....	.....	6.5	6.5	62.43	62.13	60.21	60.21	41.9	41.7	42.4	42.4
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.59	64.97	59.76	59.76	45.3	44.5	44.6	44.6
Textile Mill Products	20.1	19.8	19.1	19.1	1.5	1.5	5.2	5.2	56.74	55.94	46.20	46.20	38.6	37.8	33.0	33.0
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	2.4	2.4	9.0	9.0	50.63	48.96	48.28	48.28	37.5	36.0	36.3	36.3
Apparel	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	48.26	43.75	48.25	48.25	38.3	35.0	38.6	38.6
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	9.1	9.1	55.99	52.54	54.83	54.83	42.1	39.8	42.5	42.5
Furniture	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	64.30	63.12	59.04	59.04	42.3	41.8	41.0	41.0
HH Furniture	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	63.60	62.58	58.40	58.40	41.3	40.9	40.0	40.0
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	84.66	83.23	80.00	80.00	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.2
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	9.1	9.1	70.21	70.38	69.44	69.44	41.3	41.4	42.6	42.6
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	9.1	9.1	66.01	64.50	59.36	59.36	44.3	43.0	42.1	42.1
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	6.7	6.7	68.37	68.05	68.09	68.09	43.0	42.8	44.5	44.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.49	81.87	78.35	78.35	42.3	42.2	41.9	41.9
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	4.7	5.8	5.8	36.2	36.2	10.3	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,118.9	1,094.9	1,081.1	+ 3.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	495.3	475.7	469.2	+ 5.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Durable Goods	135.0	133.6	126.1	+ 7.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.6	34.2	33.5	+ 3.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.5	21.1	21.3	+ 0.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.4	6.2	+ 3.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	41.4	41.1	39.2	+ 5.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
HH Furniture	37.3	37.0	35.4	+ 5.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.9	9.1	8.2	+ 8.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.7	3.4	+ 5.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.1	2.1	1.9	+ 10.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fabricated Metals	7.4	7.4	6.8	+ 8.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.1	3.3	- 6.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.2	9.9	8.8	+ 15.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Special Industrial Machinery	5.9	5.8	5.0	+ 18.0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Electrical Machinery	23.3	22.8	20.8	+ 12.0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Durable Goods ¹	7.1	7.0	6.9	+ 2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nondurable Goods	360.3	342.1	343.1	+ 5.0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Food & Kindred Products	32.7	32.8	31.0	+ 5.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Meat Packing	6.8	6.7	6.2	+ 9.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	+ 1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grain Mill Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	- 3.0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bakery Products	7.3	7.2	7.2	+ 1.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Beverage Industries	5.0	5.0	4.7	+ 6.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tobacco	38.7	25.1	34.4	+ 12.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cigarettes	18.5	17.1	17.6	+ 8.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Stemmeries	17.8	5.6	14.9	+ 19.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Textiles	222.5	219.2	215.9	+ 1.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.1	92.4	91.2	+ 1.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Broadwoven Cotton	62.3	62.1	61.5	+ 0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Knitting Mills	66.0	63.6	62.7	+ 3.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	16.0	15.0	15.6	+ 2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Seamless Hosiery	39.4	38.2	37.2	+ 3.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yarn Mills	45.7	45.8	45.1	+ 1.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Apparel	28.4	27.5	26.2	+ 3.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	11.7	11.4	11.0	+ 2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Paper & Allied Products	13.1	13.0	12.0	+ 9.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.1	9.0	8.0	+ 13.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Paperboard Containers	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 3.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Printing	9.1	9.1	9.0	+ 1.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Newspapers	4.9	4.9	4.9	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	12.7	12.3	11.4	+ 11.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.0	7.8	6.9	+ 15.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.1	3.1	3.2	- 3.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	623.6	619.2	611.9	+ 1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	3.0	2.8	3.1	- 3.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Non-Metallic Mining	2.8	2.6	2.8	- 4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	58.9	57.6	61.7	+ 4.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.6	63.9	62.0	+ 9.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	30.6	30.0	27.9	+ 1.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	22.1	22.1	21.8	+ 2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Trade ³	207.4	205.3	201.5	+ 1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wholesale	52.8	52.8	51.8	+ 3.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail	154.6	152.5	149.7	+ 5.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail General Merchandise	36.2	35.0	34.3	+ 4.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Department Stores	15.4	14.9	14.7	+ 12.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Limited Price Variety	9.9	9.5	8.8	+ 1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail Food Stores	21.8	21.7	21.4	+ 0.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	35.8	35.7	34.9	+ 2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	103.9	103.9	102.3	+ 1.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.1	8.2	8.9	- 9.0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	25.1	25.4	24.9	+ 0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	16.0	16.1	16.2	- 1.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	150.0	150.0	146.4	+ 2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	35.6	35.5	34.2	+ 4.1	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	56.7	56.6	54.7	+ 3.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	57.7	57.9	57.5	+ 0.3	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

* Less than .1%

AUGUST EMPLOYMENT AT ALL-TIME HIGH

(Continued from page 1)

One machinery firm reported a plant expansion and the general job trend among other large firms was up, especially in the special industrial machinery division of the industry.

Employment in the transportation (except railroad) industry was up 600 due to increased trucking and warehousing operations, partly caused by the opening of the tobacco marketing season. Employing 30,600, the transportation industry in August had 2,700 more people at work than a year ago.

Communications and public utilities, employing 22,100, held a firm job level last month 300 higher than in August, 1958.

Better business and generally higher employment were reported by the chemicals industry. Employing 12,700 last month, the industry was up 400 from July and 1,300 over a year ago. Some firms reported increased overtime work and higher employee earnings.

One synthetic fibre plant had a wage increase which raised average hourly earnings by eight cents. Two other plants reported marked increases in employment.

Federal government agencies employed a total of 35,600 people in North Carolina during August—up about 100 from July and 1,400 higher than in August last year.

Schools employed a total of 56,700—up 100 from July and 2,000 over a year ago. The school employment figure usually rises higher in September as maintenance and custodial workers are placed back on the payrolls. Teachers, employed by contract, are counted as employed the year round.

State and local government agencies, other than schools, employed 57,700 people in August. This was down 200 from the July figure but was 200 higher than in August last year.

First local effects of the nationwide steel strike were felt in one large fabricated structural metals plant during Au-

gust. The plant reported a partial shut-down caused by material shortages.

However, the employment level held firm in primary metals industries employing 2,100 in August for a gain of 200 over the same month last year. The same was true of most fabricated metals firms, which employed 7,400 workers last month for a gain of 600 over last year. In fact, primary metals plants generally reported an increase in overtime work.

The paper and allied products industry (including pulp and paperboard mills) employed 13,100 workers in August. This represented an increase of about 100 over the July figure and a gain of 1,100 employees over the level of August, 1958.

The printing industry reported increased overtime production and stable employment at 9,100, which was around 100 higher than a year ago.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms, employing 35,800 last month, also held a firm job level with employment up 900 over the year.

Service industries employing 103,900 people generally reported stable job conditions at a level 1,600 higher than last year's. However, seasonal employment decreases of about 100 each were reported by hotels and laundries.

Employment in the Tar Heel mining industry was up 200 in August with employment totaling 3,000. An expansion at one large metallic mining concern was responsible for the increase.

August job decreases of 200 were reported by the stone, clay and glass manufacturing industry. However, the industry was up 700 above the level of a year ago, with employment last month totaling 8,900.

Employment picked up 100 in miscellaneous durable goods firms engaged in the manufacture of toys, pianos and pipes. Several of these plants reported heavily increased overtime.

The food products industry, employing 32,700 in August, reported a drop of about

100 last month. Vacations and materials shortages in the pickle cannery and salad oil processing segments of the industry caused the decrease. However, the industry last month was still 1,700 ahead of its August, 1958 employment level.

WEEKLY EARNINGS UP

Hourly earnings of the State's 495,300 workers in manufacturing industries held firm last month at an average of \$1.51. The factory workweek increased by 0.8 hours to an average of 41.6 hours—nearly two hours more than in August last year.

Weekly earnings of factory workers, averaging \$62.82, were up \$1.21 from July and were \$5.11 above the \$57.71 average reported in August last year.

Highest hourly earnings in the State's factory setup were received by 9,100 pulp and paperboard mill workers, who averaged \$2.48 an hour last month and put in a 44.2-hour workweek.

Newspapers, employing 4,900, ran a close second in average hourly earnings at \$2.40, but averaged only 37.6 hours per week. Extensive overtime work at time-and-a-half rates helped to produce the high pulp and paperboard mill hourly average.

Many N. C. Youngsters At Work During Summer

Tar Heel youngsters in large numbers took advantage of the summer vacation by working at full-time or part-time jobs.

Figures compiled from reports of Public Welfare Superintendents show that a total of 8,812 minors under 18 years of age were issued employment certificates during May, June and July.

Work permits were issued to 5,345 boys and 3,467 girls during the three-month period.

About a third of the permits were issued for regular, full-time jobs. The others were for vacation or part-time employment only.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Aug. 1959	Aug. 1958	1st 8 Mos. 1959	1st 8 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 30,415	\$ 46,700	\$ 1,343,958	\$ 653,300
Asheville	299,971	309,000	2,347,272	4,076,645
Burlington	1,311,113	502,960	7,242,106	3,057,886
Charlotte	7,765,935	1,319,498	24,614,780	17,599,604
Concord	52,285	97,900	1,148,279	657,700
Durham	624,272	333,318	6,672,340	8,103,116
Elizabeth City	17,195	18,400	103,595	104,610
Fayetteville	461,895	345,507	4,536,459	2,755,856
Gastonia	299,800	551,550	4,506,400	3,603,025
Goldsboro	228,250	151,650	2,154,406	1,146,165
Greensboro	2,655,140	1,769,656	23,360,464	18,902,565
Greenville	287,100	620,640	2,978,038	3,457,995
Henderson	45,719	137,100	873,067	546,690
Hickory	198,447	277,666	2,994,396	1,439,825
High Point	348,608	1,842,736	4,321,784	5,640,507
Kinston	296,000	74,825	1,770,113	1,904,031
Lexington	50,025	191,732	825,167	1,361,951
Monroe	236,600	93,500	1,049,100	621,800
New Bern	8,775	150,550	534,347	1,056,261
Raleigh	3,997,475	1,597,642	17,242,301	18,304,763
Reidsville	50,400	64,900	1,197,517	456,350
Rocky Mount	117,156	210,728	2,241,026	1,994,831
Salisbury	39,175	83,325	1,182,369	1,300,214
Sanford	*	110,300	719,800	397,350
Shelby	152,475	97,890	1,465,117	1,268,862
Statesville	240,380	253,425	1,476,172	1,857,218
Thomasville	64,275	49,330	1,078,753	1,866,131
Wilmington	242,580	549,140	2,394,119	1,319,528
Wilson	382,164	806,167	2,040,939	2,768,932
Winston-Salem	7,588,349	1,433,882	20,005,939	12,154,780
Total All Cities	\$28,091,974	\$14,091,617	\$144,420,123	\$120,378,491

*No Report Received

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVI

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER, 1959

No. 10

Employment Soars To New Record High In State During September

Total 37,800 Above Sept., 1958

Non-farm employment climbed to a new all-time high in North Carolina during September.

A total of 1,141,900 Tar Heels were at work last month. Employment was 21,500 higher than in August and 37,800 above the total of 1,104,100 employed in September last year.

Generally improved business conditions and strong seasonal gains in school, tobacco stemmery, and trade employment were responsible for the new job peak. Substantial gains also were reported in transportation and textiles. Other industries reported minor job increases or stable employment conditions.

Factory employment as a whole, totaling 504,800 last month, was up 8,500 from August and 22,600 over September last year.

Non-manufacturing employment totaling 637,100 in September was up 13,000 from the August level and 15,200 higher than in September, 1958.

Industry Gains

The largest September job gain was a seasonal rise of 12,400 in State and local school employment. Schools employed 69,200 people last month for a 2,800 gain over a year ago.

Second largest job gain was in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants employing 26,400 workers last month. The stemmery job level was up 7,700 from August and 1,300 above September, 1958. Stemmery employment usually hits a seasonal peak in September and then starts to decline.

Textile mills employing 222,900 workers last month were up 600 from August levels and 6,000 above a year ago.

Seasonal factors also caused an increase of 800 in transportation (except railroad)

(Continued on page 2)

INFORMATION AID FOR INVENTORS

"Patents and Inventions—An Information Aid for Inventors" is a publication which should prove helpful and interesting to Tar Heels engaged in technical research and inventive work.

The pamphlet is available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price: 15c per copy.

Taylorsville Man Is Winner In Apprentice Bricklaying Contest



Robert Mundy of Taylorsville, Route 2 (at center in photo above), is North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1959."

Mundy took top honors among 17 contestants in the all-day bricklaying competition staged at the State Fair on Oct. 16, scoring 94.3 out of a possible 100 points.

He will receive a \$100 bond prize and he and his employer, the Charlotte Area Joint Labor-Management Apprenticeship Committee for Bricklayers, will be presented trophies. The bond prize was donated by Brick and Tile Service, Inc., and the trophies by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, two of the contest sponsors. Governor Luther H. Hodges will make the presentation at a date to be announced.

John Smith of Morganton, Route 2 (left in photo), second-place runner-up, will re-

ceive a \$50 bond and Bobby Cagle of Greensboro (right), third-place winner, a \$25 bond. Cagle placed third in last year's contest.

Mundy, top man this year, moved up from the fourth place which he took in the 1958 competition in a field of 14 contestants.

The bricklaying contest was viewed by thousands of Fair-goers. It was judged by Richard A. Bradshaw of Salisbury, president of the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors; William F. Roark of the Structural Clay Products Institute, Washington, D. C.; and George Hackney, Durham architect.

"The workmanship at this year's contest was better than at any time in the last three years," commented veteran contest judge Bradshaw. "This points to the success of the apprentice training program in North Carolina."

NORTH CAROLINA
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Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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**EMPLOYMENT SOARS
TO RECORD HIGH**

(Continued from page 1)

employment. The gain was caused almost entirely by increases in trucking and warehousing related mainly to fall tobacco processing.

Trade was up 2,700 from the August level and 7,700 higher than a year ago. Retail trade, employing 156,800 people last month, was up 2,200 from August and 5,700 above a year ago. Wholesale trade employing 53,800 was up 500 over August and 2,000 over a year ago.

Other Job Gains

Significant but smaller employment increases were reported by sawmills and planing mills, up 200; furniture, up 200; fabricated metals, up 100; machinery, up 100; special industrial machinery, up 200; electrical machinery, up 100; other durable goods, up 100; apparel, up 100; paper and allied products, up 200; chemicals, up 200; plastics and synthetics, up 100; other non-durable goods, up 100; personal services, up 100; and Federal government, up 100. Employment was unchanged in the lumber industry and in finance, insurance and real estate.

Small job decreases were reported by stone, clay and glass firms, down 100; food products, down seasonally 600; cigarettes, down 100; printing, down 100; communications and public utilities, down 100; and services industries, down 800.

The contract construction industry registered a seasonal decline of 1,200 in September, but the job level remained high at 57,700.

Employment in State and local government (other than schools) totaling 56,900 in September was down 700 from August but was 1,100 higher than a year ago. Jobs in Federal, State and local government as a whole, totaling 161,700 last month, were up 11,600 from August and 5,100 above a year ago due mostly to the seasonal increase in schools.

Workweek Drops Slightly

The State's 504,800 factory workers put in a workweek averaging 41.1 hours in September for a fractional decrease from the August average. Their average hourly earnings remained unchanged at \$1.50, but the 0.3-hour drop in the workweek caused average weekly earnings to decrease 45 cents to an average of \$61.65 in September.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—SEPTEMBER, 1959
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS					
							AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.7	25.6	24.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.2		\$ 67.65	\$ 67.07	\$ 67.42	41.5	41.4	\$1.63
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	4.6	4.5	— 2.2	—		58.61	56.06	59.78	40.7	39.2	1.44
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.1	—	+ 4.8		60.21	59.36	61.09	39.1	38.8	1.54
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.9	5.8	— 1.7	—		61.84	62.31	58.93	41.5	42.1	1.49
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.5	2.4	+ 4.0	+ 8.3		67.15	70.28	59.13	42.5	44.2	1.58
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.2	2.2	— 9.1	— 9.1		58.49	57.49	62.21	40.9	40.2	1.43
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—		82.98	80.55	81.09	45.1	45.0	1.84
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—		65.68	71.10	66.37	42.1	45.0	1.56
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.8	1.7	1.8	+ 5.9	—		80.36	82.81	81.18	41.0	41.2	1.96
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	—	+12.5		65.06	60.74	58.07	42.8	39.7	1.52
Metal Products	2.0	1.9	1.8	+ 5.3	+11.1		75.24	73.39	80.15	41.8	41.0	1.80
Machinery	2.6	2.6	2.5	—	+ 4.0		68.97	67.98	75.77	41.3	41.2	1.67
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.0	4.9	4.7	+ 2.0	+ 6.4		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	46.3	46.5	44.6	— .04	+ 3.8		\$ 61.78	\$ 62.22	\$ 56.74	39.6	40.4	\$1.56
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	—	+ 6.5		65.10	62.58	61.35	43.4	42.0	1.50
Bakery Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—		68.21	66.59	61.24	46.4	45.3	1.47
Textile Mill Products	19.7	20.0	19.3	— 1.5	+ 2.1		55.58	56.60	50.48	37.3	38.5	1.49
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.5	8.0	— 1.2	+ 5.0		47.95	50.63	49.21	35.0	37.5	1.37
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.3	—	+ 3.0		47.10	48.13	46.50	36.8	38.2	1.28
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.2	1.1	— 8.3	—		55.89	55.99	54.08	41.4	42.1	1.35
Furniture	6.3	6.1	6.1	+ 3.3	+ 3.3		61.56	64.30	60.61	40.5	42.3	1.52
HH Furniture	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 1.9	+ 1.9		61.07	63.60	59.54	39.4	41.3	1.55
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—		84.65	84.66	81.80	40.5	40.7	2.09
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	+ 9.1		73.25	70.21	68.43	43.6	41.3	1.68
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	+ 9.1		69.01	66.01	61.05	45.7	44.3	1.51
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	+ 6.7		65.85	68.37	67.35	40.9	43.0	1.61
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.6	1.6	1.5	—	—		87.56	82.49	72.50	44.0	42.3	1.99
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	.9	.9	.9	—	—		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	—	+ 8.5		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,141.9	1,120.4	1,104.1	+ 1.9	+ 3.4	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	504.8	496.3	482.2	+ 1.7	+ 4.7	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.44	\$1.44	\$1.44
Durable Goods	135.6	135.1	127.2	+ 0.4	+ 6.6	1.48	1.48	1.43	1.43	1.43
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.6	34.6	33.5	+ 0.0	+ 3.3	1.26	1.26	1.22	1.22	1.22
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.7	21.5	21.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.4	6.3	+ 0.0	+ 1.6	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	41.6	41.4	39.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.1	1.41	1.41	1.36	1.36	1.36
HH Furniture	37.6	37.3	35.8	+ 0.8	+ 5.0	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.41	1.36
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.8	8.9	8.3	- 1.1	+ 6.0	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.36	1.36
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.6	3.4	+ 0.0	+ 5.9	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.1	2.1	1.9	+ 1.4	+ 10.5	2.26	2.26	2.14	2.14	2.14
Fabricated Metals	7.5	7.4	6.9	+ 1.4	+ 8.7	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.67
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.1	2.9	+ 1.0	+ 15.7	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.82	1.82
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.3	10.2	8.9	+ 3.4	+ 19.6	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.62	1.62
Special Industrial Machinery	6.1	5.9	5.1	+ 0.4	+ 10.8	1.60	1.60	1.63	1.61	1.61
Electrical Machinery	23.5	23.4	21.2	+ 1.4	+ 4.3	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.84
Other Durable Goods ¹	7.2	7.1	6.9	+ 2.2	+ 4.0	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.64	1.64
Nondurable Goods	369.2	361.2	355.0	- 1.8	+ 2.9	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.44	1.44
Food & Kindred Products	32.1	32.7	31.2	- 1.5	+ 8.1	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.24	1.24
Meat Packing	6.7	6.8	6.2	- 1.8	+ 3.1	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	5.4	5.5	5.4	- 3.1	+ 3.1	1.43	1.43	1.39	1.39	1.39
Grain Mill Products	3.1	3.2	3.2	- 0.5	+ 5.2	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.27	1.27
Bakery Products	7.3	7.3	7.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.41	1.41
Beverage Industries	4.8	5.0	4.6	+ 18.9	+ 5.4	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.09
Tobacco	47.1	39.6	44.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	1.51	1.51	1.65	1.46	1.46
Cigarettes	18.4	18.5	17.6	+ 41.2	+ 4.5	1.98	1.98	2.01	1.87	1.87
Stemmeries	26.4	18.7	25.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.19	1.19
Textiles	222.9	222.3	216.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.41
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.3	93.0	91.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.46	1.46
Broadwoven Cotton	62.5	62.3	61.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.45	1.45
Knitting Mills	15.7	16.0	15.7	+ 0.5	+ 5.6	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.42
Full Fashioned Hosiery	39.6	39.4	37.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.39	1.39
Seamless Hosiery	46.1	45.7	44.9	+ 0.4	+ 8.3	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.29	1.29
Yarn Mills	28.6	28.5	26.4	+ 0.9	+ 7.3	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.19
Apparel	11.8	11.7	11.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.3	13.1	12.2	+ 1.5	+ 9.0	2.26	2.26	2.22	2.13	2.13
Paper & Allied Products	9.1	9.1	8.2	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	2.49	2.49	2.41	2.41	2.41
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	3.2	3.1	3.1	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	1.61	1.61	1.58	1.47	1.47
Paperboard Containers	9.1	9.2	8.9	+ 1.6	+ 12.2	2.06	2.06	2.12	2.14	2.14
Printing	4.9	4.9	4.9	+ 1.3	+ 15.7	2.36	2.36	2.40	2.35	2.35
Newspapers	12.9	12.7	11.5	+ 3.2	+ 2.4	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.78	1.78
Chemicals	8.1	8.0	7.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	2.14	2.14	2.12	2.00	2.00
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.77	1.77
Other Nondurable Goods ²	637.1	624.1	621.9	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.0	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	2.7	2.8	2.8	+ 2.0	+ 6.2	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.43
Non-Metallic Mining	57.7	58.9	61.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.3	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.39	1.39
Contract Construction	65.1	64.6	62.4	+ 2.6	+ 9.1	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	31.3	30.5	28.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.3	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	22.0	22.1	21.5	+ 1.3	+ 3.8	2.11	2.11	2.13	2.02	2.02
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	210.6	207.9	202.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.42	1.42
Trade ³	53.8	53.3	51.8	+ 1.4	+ 3.8	1.72	1.72	1.78	1.79	1.79
Wholesale	156.8	154.6	151.1	+ 3.6	+ 5.3	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.26	1.26
Retail	37.6	36.3	35.7	+ 3.9	+ 5.3	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.01	1.01
Retail General Merchandise	15.9	15.3	15.1	+ 6.1	+ 10.5	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.15
Department Stores	10.5	9.9	9.5	+ 1.8	+ 3.3	.74	.74	.74	.68	.68
Limited Price Variety	22.2	21.8	21.5	+ 0.8	+ 3.8	1.28	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.28
Retail Food Stores	35.9	35.9	34.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.8	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	103.1	103.9	100.9	+ 6.2	+ 2.6	5	5	5	5	5
Service	7.6	8.1	7.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	.61	.61	.61	.62	.62
Hotels & Rooming Houses	25.3	25.2	24.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	15.9	16.0	16.0	+ 7.9	+ 3.3	.77	.77	.76	.74	.74
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	161.7	149.9	156.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	35.6	35.5	34.4	+ 21.8	+ 4.2	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	69.2	56.8	66.4	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	56.9	57.6	55.8							
State & Local Non-Schools										

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

⁷ Less than .1%

HIGHLIGHTS OF SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD FALL MEETING

HIGH POINT, Oct. 2—Tar Heel furniture manufacturers are saving more than \$222,000 a year in insurance costs as a result of their progress in safety, Commissioner Frank Crane said today.

Addressing the fall meeting of the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board at the Sheraton Hotel, Commissioner Crane commended the furniture industry for its "all-out cooperation" with the Labor Department's accident-prevention program.

"Workmen's compensation insurance rates for the wood furniture industry have been reduced six times since 1950," Commissioner Crane told the safety men. "The industry's rate has dropped from \$1.43 per \$100 of payroll in 1950 to the \$1.00 rate which became effective yesterday. This drop of more than 30 per cent in insurance costs represents a direct saving of more than \$222,000 per year to furniture manufacturers.

"This decrease did not happen by accident," Mr. Crane continued. "It came about gradually as the result of a long-term, systematic attack upon the causes of injuries to workers on the job. Since 1950, the furniture industry's lost-time injury rate has been cut exactly in half—from 22.2 lost-time injuries in 1950 to 11.1 injuries per million manhours in 1959."

Approximately 100 people, including the 22 Safety Advisory Board members, their wives, guests, and the North Carolina Department of Labor's entire staff of industrial safety inspectors, attended the two-day meeting.

Composed of professional safety directors from representative North Carolina industries, the Board was formed 13 years ago to help the Labor Department plan and promote accident prevention on a statewide basis. The Board meets twice yearly with Labor Department officials and inspectors.

Principal speaker at the Board's Oct. 2 session was State Senator Arthur Kirkman, who addressed the group on the subject, "Public Relations and Safety."

Williams Honored

J. Robert Williams of Thomasville, safety director of Thomasville Chair Company prior to his recent retirement, was honored by Commissioner Crane at a luncheon held at the Thomasville Woman's Club following the group's business session. Williams has served as an active member of the Safety Advisory Board since its formation in 1946.

"Your work with us and the advice and counsel you have given us in furthering the cause of accident prevention, have been a great and useful service to your State and particularly to the industrial workers who carry the main burden of suffering from injuries on the job," Mr. Crane told Williams at the luncheon. "As Commissioner of Labor, I wish to thank you on behalf of the State for lending us your knowledge and skill in the field of accident prevention."

The safety men toured the exposition rooms of Tomlinson, Inc., were entertained by the High Point Chamber of Commerce, and given a dinner sponsored by the High Point-Thomasville Personnel Club.

Reports of the Board's four standing committees were heard at the business session.

J. M. Vann of Badin, a member of the Special Industry Safety Programs Committee, reported that injury frequency rates in the N. C. foundry industry are on the way down. The Labor Department currently is conducting an inspection and educational drive in foundries.

"North Carolina foundries in 1958 experienced 38.7 lost-time injuries per million manhours of work," Vann said. "Latest figures from the 56 foundries and 3,000 employees in this industry show that in the first half of 1959 3,308,202 manhours were worked and that 92 disabling injuries were sustained by employees. This gives an injury frequency rate of 28.1 disabling injuries per million manhours—still a distressingly high rate, but nevertheless a 27 per cent reduction from the 1958 figure."

Special efforts are being made by the Labor Department to develop safety committees in each foundry plant and get them into operation in preventing accidents, Vann said.

Wilford G. Jones of Winston-Salem, Awards Committee chairman said that more than 800 N. C. industrial plants received Labor Department safety awards this year in recognition of their outstanding safety work during 1958.

The award-winning plants had perfect safety records, reduced their accident rates 40 per cent or more, or maintained injury rates 75 per cent below the average for their industry, Jones stated.

H. E. Williams of Spray, Education Committee chairman, reported on progress in safety education throughout the State.

The Membership Committee report was given by chairman Joel F. Moody of Raleigh.

Arrangements for the High Point-Thomasville meeting were made by Zalph Rochelle, Personnel Director of Tomlinson of High Point, and Bob Holloday, Personnel Director for Thomasville Chair Company.

The safety meeting adjourned following the Thomasville luncheon. Next meeting is slated for the spring of 1960.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Sept. 1959	Sept. 1958	1st 9 Mos. 1959	1st 9 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 92,856	\$ 114,610	\$ 1,436,814	\$ 767,910
Asheville	709,516	227,360	3,056,788	4,304,005
Burlington	221,047	341,503	7,463,153	3,399,389
Charlotte	2,456,210	2,197,440	27,070,990	19,797,044
Concord	124,310	147,525	1,272,589	805,225
Durham	662,448	780,231	7,334,788	8,883,347
Elizabeth City	7,050	11,725	110,645	116,335
Fayetteville	553,736	802,322	5,090,195	3,558,178
Gastonia	346,350	550,900	4,852,750	4,153,925
Goldsboro	172,254	147,637	2,326,660	1,293,802
Greensboro	1,681,549	1,934,592	25,042,013	20,837,157
Greenville	178,800	221,488	3,156,838	3,679,483
Henderson	44,800	29,050	917,867	575,740
Hickory	218,455	783,758	3,212,851	2,223,583
High Point	906,448	461,043	5,228,232	6,101,550
Kinston	204,692	231,480	1,974,805	2,135,511
Lexington	122,400	271,800	947,567	1,633,751
Monroe	77,500	70,000	1,126,600	691,800
New Bern	54,030	112,292	588,377	1,168,553
Raleigh	1,830,309	2,335,827	19,072,610	20,640,590
Reidsville	64,400	9,700	1,261,917	466,050
Rocky Mount	105,070	153,767	2,346,096	2,148,598
Salisbury	169,737	258,375	1,352,106	1,558,589
Sanford	53,950	51,500	773,750	448,850
Shelby	183,720	95,790	1,648,837	1,364,652
Statesville	144,982	216,100	1,621,154	2,073,318
Thomasville	212,550	128,024	1,291,303	1,994,155
Wilmington	372,410	65,805	2,766,529	1,385,333
Wilson	206,200	97,150	2,247,139	2,866,082
Winston-Salem	2,232,481	1,405,719	22,238,420	13,560,499
Total All Cities	\$14,410,260	\$14,254,513	\$158,830,383	\$134,633,004

*No Report Received

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVI

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER, 1959

No. 11

Employment Of Tar Heel Youngsters Is Up 40%

Certified employment of Tar Heel youngsters under 18 has increased more than 40 per cent during the last ten months.

A compilation of employment certificates issued by County Superintendents of Public Welfare during the first ten months of 1959 shows that 6,242 more certificates were issued this year than during the same period last year.

A total of 21,505 work permits were issued from January through October this year. This was 40 per cent higher than the 15,263 permits issued in the same period last year and nearly 2,000 higher than the total for the entire year 1958.

The upswing in the State's entire economy this year appears to be the reason for the marked increase in employment of young people. Prosperous conditions create more job opportunities for both adults and youngsters.

Monthly certification totals have been more or less consistently higher this year than in 1958. The number of work permits issued during the late spring and summer months was unusually high and the figures have remained comparatively high since schools opened in September.

Minimum Wage Law Is Explained To N. C. Tradesmen

Commissioner Frank Crane and Deputy Commissioner Lewis P. Sorrell have been stumping the State lately, explaining North Carolina's new Minimum Wage Law to trade associations and merchant groups.

The pair have appeared before various trade and merchants groups in Ahoskie, Raeford, Southern Pines, Nags Head, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Laurinburg, Tabor City and Rocky Mount during the last few months.

The Minimum Wage Law has been duplicated in pamphlet form and some 75,000 copies are being distributed to interested or affected persons.

Labor Department inspectors also are actively explaining the new law to chamber of commerce groups and merchants associations in their respective districts.

Commissioner Crane's plan is that every Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association in the State should be contacted prior to January 1, 1960, the effective date of the new law.



NEW INDUSTRIAL SAFETY INSPECTORS—Otley Leary of Tarboro (left, in photo) and William J. Burton III of Spenceer (right) reported for duty in mid-November as Industrial Safety Inspectors with the Department of Labor.

Leary, a veteran law enforcement officer in various capacities, is a former Chief of Police of the Town of Tarboro, where he served for eight years. His experience also includes eleven years as Chief Enforcement Officer for the Edgecombe County ABC Board and five years as a Patrolman with the N. C. Highway Patrol. He is a World War II veteran, a graduate of Shiloh High School, and attended the University of North Carolina. Leary will operate as an Industrial Safety Inspector from his home in Tarboro, making inspections in the northeastern part of the State.

Burton, formerly owner-operator of Southern Heating and Air Conditioning Company in Spenceer for three years and employed by the Southern Railway Company in steamfitting, pipefitting and safety testing work for eleven years, is a graduate of Spenceer High School. He also completed four years of I.C.S. courses in pipefitting and steamfitting. Burton will represent the Labor Department in the middle-western section of the State, operating from his home in Salisbury.

Tar Heel Employment Registers Minor Seasonal Drop In October

Seasonal job decreases in tobacco stemmeries and construction caused non-farm employment in North Carolina to drop 2,400 during October.

The minor employment decreases last month brought total nonagricultural employment in the State down to 1,139,700, or 2,400 below the all-time high of 1,142,100 recorded during September.

Aside from these and a few other decreases, the employment sector of the Tar Heel economy was still riding high with 35,400 more people employed in October than in the same month a year ago.

Brisk fall merchandising brought an employment increase of 2,200 in retail trade last month. Schools took on an additional 1,100 maintenance and custodial workers. Jobs were up 300 in electrical machinery, 200 each in furniture, chemicals, special industrial machinery, and hotels, 400 in transportation, and 900 in service industries.

Employment levels held firm in apparel manufacturing, pulp and paper, mining,

finance, insurance and real estate, laundries and dry cleaning firms, stone, clay and glass products, primary metals, fabricated metals, and food products.

Jobs were down 5,400 in tobacco stemmeries, 1,200 in construction, 500 in textiles, 200 in lumbering, and 300 in State and local government.

Factory employment as a whole totaled 499,500 last month—down 5,500 from the high September level, but 19,200 higher than a year ago.

Employment in all nonmanufacturing activities climbed to 640,200 in October—up 3,100 from September and 16,200 higher than a year ago.

Broadwoven cotton fabrics manufacturing was the only part of the textile industry to show employment gains last month. Decreases were reported by yarn mills and full-fashioned hosiery.

Job gains in the chemicals industry were caused by expanded production in fertilizer firms.

Hourly earnings of the State's nearly half-a-million factory workers held firm at \$1.50. The average workweek increased .4 hours to 41.3 hours, causing average weekly earnings to rise 60 cents to \$61.95.

NORTH CAROLINA Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

Vol. XXVI November, 1959 No. 11

3,219 Firms Inspected During Last Two Months

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited 3,219 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during September and October to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations, according to the activity reports of the Division of Standards and Inspections.

The inspected establishments employed 117,662 workers, or about 13 per cent of the non-farm labor force subject to inspection under the laws and regulations.

A total of 303 establishments were re-inspected during the two months to check upon compliance with recommendations which the inspectors had made during previous inspections. The recommendations had been made to eliminate unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

In 1,864 instances during September and October, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to worker safety or health and issued the necessary recommendations for their correction.

In 2,064 instances, full compliance with previously made recommendations for improvement of health and safety conditions was noted by the inspectors.

Conferences were held with 641 employers during the two months to explain the application of the Labor Laws and Regulations.

Fifteen serious industrial accidents were made the subject of special investigations by the inspectors in an attempt to determine the causes of these accidents and to find methods of preventing their recurrence.

Also made the subject of special investigations during September and October were 36 complaints alleging violations of the Maximum Hour Law, the Child Labor Law, and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Among the 29 complaints alleging Maximum Hour or Child Labor Law violations, 17 were found to be justified by the facts disclosed by inspection. Violations were corrected in these 17 cases.

Of the seven complaints alleging safety and health violations, six were found to be justified by the facts disclosed by investigations. The violations found in these cases also were corrected.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—OCTOBER, 1959 (Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS					
							AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.8	25.8	25.2	.....	.....	.....	\$ 68.97	\$ 67.81	\$ 66.36	41.8	41.6	42.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	.....	.....	.....	56.26	58.61	56.99	38.8	40.7	41.6
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	.....	.....	59.29	60.21	57.51	38.5	39.1	40.5
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	.....	.....	.....	64.22	62.55	59.78	43.1	41.7	42.1
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.5	2.4	.....	.....	.....	72.13	69.39	61.59	44.8	43.1	41.9
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	.....	.....	.....	58.80	58.49	63.22	42.0	40.9	43.6
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	85.93	85.19	83.88	46.7	46.7	46.6
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	.....	69.20	65.68	64.18	43.8	42.1	42.5
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.9	1.8	2.0	.....	.....	.....	83.64	80.36	76.97	40.8	41.0	40.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	.....	.....	.....	59.85	65.06	60.64	39.9	42.8	40.7
Metal Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	.....	.....	.....	73.62	75.18	82.40	40.9	42.0	44.3
Machinery	2.7	2.6	2.6	.....	.....	.....	72.08	69.14	72.33	42.4	41.4	42.8
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.0	5.0	4.9	.....	.....	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	46.6	46.5	44.9	.....	.....	.....	\$ 61.60	\$ 60.68	\$ 56.32	40.0	38.9	37.8
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	.....	.....	.....	62.55	64.67	59.71	41.7	43.4	40.9
Bakery Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	.....	62.93	67.43	61.24	43.4	46.5	44.7
Textile Mill Products	19.9	19.9	19.5	.....	.....	.....	56.06	53.34	50.84	38.4	35.8	35.8
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.4	8.2	.....	.....	.....	51.14	47.95	50.90	37.6	35.0	37.7
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.2	.....	.....	.....	48.77	47.12	46.62	38.4	37.1	37.6
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	.....	.....	59.13	55.89	56.89	43.8	41.4	43.1
(Except Furniture)	6.4	6.3	6.1	.....	.....	.....	66.07	61.97	61.76	42.9	40.5	42.3
Furniture	5.4	5.3	5.2	.....	.....	.....	66.41	61.46	61.86	42.3	39.4	41.8
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	87.35	84.65	79.39	41.4	40.5	39.3
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	73.35	73.25	72.54	42.4	43.6	44.5
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	.....	65.08	69.01	62.02	43.1	45.7	44.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	.....	66.88	66.26	64.52	41.8	40.9	43.3
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	.....	.....	.....	90.00	87.56	72.62	45.0	44.0	40.8
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	6.4	5.9	.....	.....	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Data Not Available.

3

¹ Preliminary.
² Data Not Available.
³ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only
⁴ Less than 1%

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

Crane Appointed Special Consultant On U. S. Occupational Health Advisory Group

Commissioner Frank Crane has been appointed to a five-year term as special consultant on the Advisory Committee to the U. S. Surgeon General on Occupational Health.

The appointment was made by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney, of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Mr. Crane attended the Committee's two-day meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 12-13. He represented State labor departments.

The 12-man committee advises and assists the Surgeon General in developing sound occupational health programs and policies. It is composed of representatives of the medical, nursing and engineering professions, large and small business, organized labor, and State health and labor departments.

The Committee meets annually. Members' expenses are paid by the U. S. Public Health Service.

New Industrial Directory Will Soon Be Available

A new Tar Heel industrial directory, the 1960 edition of the "North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms," will soon be off the press and available for purchase from the N. C. Department of Labor.

The 1960 edition, like its predecessors, will contain multiple listings—alphabeti-

cal, by county, and by type of industry—of all North Carolina manufacturing firms about which the necessary information could be collected by the Department of Labor. Some 5,400 firms will be listed.

Statistics Director W. L. Strickland, in charge of developing the new Directory, hopes to obtain delivery by mid-January.

The Directory has been a popular reference work among many types of industrial, commercial, and governmental users. More than 3,000 copies of the 1956 edition and 1958 Supplement have been sold.

Boiler Bureau Reports 3rd Quarter Inspections

Operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of 5,007 steam boilers and other high and low pressure vessels in North Carolina during the months of July, August and September, according to the report of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 6,044 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the third quarter.

Repair jobs were found necessary to the continued operating safety of 1,161 of the boilers and other pressure vessels inspected and reported. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the required repairs.

Repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported to be completed in 1,096 instances.

Boiler Bureau personnel also prepared and dispatched 3,485 letters during the third quarter in connection with repair

jobs, inspection follow-up work, insurance cancellation notices, and other Bureau operations.

The Bureau sent out 3,485 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$14,266.66 in fees during the three-month period.

Arbitration Group Holds Fall Meeting

Arbitrators appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and serving under provisions of the N. C. Voluntary Arbitration Act of 1945 met with Labor Department officials in Chapel Hill on December 5.

Guest speaker for the group's regular fall meeting was Dr. Charles H. Livengood, Jr. of Duke University, a member of the Arbitration Board.

Dr. Livengood discussed "Current Events in Australian and American Labor Relations."

Commissioner Frank Crane presided over the meeting, which was held at the Carolina Inn. Program chairman was William W. Sturges of Charlotte, a member of the Arbitration Board, who introduced the guest speaker.

A discussion of current industrial relations and arbitration problems was held following the group luncheon and main address.

The meeting was attended by 15 of the Arbitration Board's 18 members. Also present were E. Gail Barker of Raleigh, Director of the Labor Department's Conciliation and Arbitration Service, and Conciliator Donald A. Cilley of Raleigh.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1958	1st 10 Mos. 1959	1st 10 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 154,770	\$ 71,725	\$ 1,591,584	\$ 839,635
Asheville	162,759	350,902	3,219,547	4,654,907
Burlington	355,925	461,183	7,819,078	3,860,572
Charlotte	2,616,318	1,443,067	29,687,308	21,240,111
Concord	150,000	71,200	1,422,589	876,425
Durham	803,266	737,256	8,138,054	9,620,603
Elizabeth City	26,450	2,100	137,095	118,435
Fayetteville	583,840	361,764	5,674,035	3,919,942
Gastonia	970,350	420,150	5,823,100	4,574,075
Goldsboro	122,665	226,498	2,449,325	1,520,300
Greensboro	1,900,553	1,649,637	26,942,566	22,486,794
Greenville	77,025	99,850	3,233,863	3,779,333
Henderson	62,100	85,570	979,967	661,310
Hickory	272,260	217,050	3,485,111	2,440,633
High Point	1,770,944	719,918	6,999,176	6,821,468
Kinston	70,250	175,526	2,045,055	2,311,037
Lexington	65,500	25,305	1,013,067	1,659,056
Monroe	76,680	142,000	1,203,280	833,800
New Bern	16,775	79,930	605,152	1,248,483
Raleigh	758,571	933,784	19,831,181	21,574,374
Reidsville	26,900	14,900	1,288,817	480,950
Rocky Mount	188,047	183,441	2,534,143	2,332,039
Salisbury	173,637	314,450	1,525,743	1,873,039
Sanford	97,375	13,000	871,125	461,850
Shelby	129,580	96,080	1,778,417	1,460,732
Statesville	468,030	308,130	2,089,184	2,381,448
Thomasville	120,391	77,900	1,411,694	2,072,055
Wilmington	177,480	111,372	2,944,009	1,496,705
Wilson	156,810	73,300	2,403,949	2,939,382
Winston-Salem	713,213	2,026,989	22,951,633	15,587,488
Total All Cities	\$13,268,464	\$11,493,977	\$172,098,847	\$146,126,981

*No Report Received

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER, 1959

No. 12

75¢ Hourly Minimum Wage Effective Jan. 1, 1960

N. C. Law to Boost Earnings of 55,000

January 1, 1960 will be a red-letter day for some 55,000 low-wage workers in the Tar Heel State.

On that date, a new State law guaranteeing covered employees a minimum wage of at least 75 cents an hour goes into effect.

Passage of the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law by the General Assembly on May 7, 1959 made North Carolina the 33rd State in the nation to enact minimum-wage legislation. It made us the 13th State in the nation to require payment of minimum wages to both men and women workers. North Carolina also became the first State in the South to establish a statewide, statutory minimum wage.

MILESTONE

Enactment of the Minimum Wage Law has been widely acclaimed as a milestone of progress in the economic and social history of the State.

Minimum-wage bills had been introduced and defeated in seven previous sessions of the General Assembly, the first in 1939 and then regularly each session from 1947 to 1957. Finally this year the law was enacted with decisive majorities in both houses, notwithstanding the continued vigorous opposition of low-wage industries.

The measure was a cardinal feature in both the 1957 and 1959 administration programs of Governor Luther H. Hodges. Minimum-wage legislation had been endorsed and recommended to the legislature by former Governors W. Kerr Scott and William B. Umstead.

The State's need of such a law had been pointed out constantly for more than twenty years, first by former State Labor Commissioner A. L. Fletcher and Forrest H. Shuford, and more recently by Commissioner Frank Crane. Many public and private groups and individuals also had actively promoted the measure.

Governor Hodges' keen interest in the wage measure was voiced strongly at the beginning of the 1959 session of the General Assembly:

"Employers can afford it, employees deserve it, and the State's economic progress demands it," the Governor told the legislature.

WAGE BILLS

Two minimum-wage bills were introduced in the House of Representatives in the 1959 session. The first of these (H.B.

3) was introduced on Feb. 4, opening day of the 1959 session, by Representatives Dwight W. Quinn of Cabarrus County and Dr. J. M. Phelps of Washington County.

The second bill (H.B. 121), from which North Carolina's Minimum Wage Law was created, was introduced in the House on Feb. 20 by a trio of freshman legislators: Representatives Sam J. Burrow, Jr. of Randolph County, Steve Dolley, Jr. of Gaston County, and Frank N. Patterson, Jr. of Stanly County.

At the meeting on April 2 of the House Committee on Manufacturers and Labor, when the two bills were considered, Representative Quinn moved that consideration of his bill be postponed indefinitely and that H.B. 121 be given a favorable report. The bill was so reported to the House.

After being extensively amended, H.B. 121 passed third reading in the House on April 15 by a vote of 66 to 39. Third reading passage in the Senate followed on May 7, by an overwhelmingly favorable vote of 42 to 6, and H.B. 121 became the law of the land, effective January 1, 1960.

BOOST TO ECONOMY

The law will have a direct boosting effect upon the earnings of some 55,000 low-paid North Carolina workers. These people are employed mostly in the local retail-trade and service-industry businesses not covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

The Department of Labor estimates that the required 75-cents minimum wage will increase the total annual earnings of this group by at least \$16,500,000, or about \$300 per year on the average for each worker affected by the law.

AFFECTED WORKERS

The Department estimates that the minimum wage will increase the earnings of some 7,000 employees in variety stores, 7,500 in department stores and other general merchandise businesses, 2,500 in grocery stores, 1,700 in clothing stores, 6,200 in restaurants and other eating and drinking establishments, and 10,000 in all other types of retail trade businesses. Total number of workers to be affected in retail trade: about 34,900.

In the service-industry group, some 17,400 workers will receive wage increases under the law. These include approximately 6,500 laundry and dry cleaning workers, 2,400 maids and other custodial workers in hotels and motels, and 8,500 in repair shops, amusement places, and all other types of service-industry operations.

An additional 3,000 workers in miscellaneous other non-manufacturing businesses also are slated for wage increases under the statute.

COVERAGE

For most of the State's approximately 700,000 workers covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, the new North Carolina law establishes double-barreled protection: \$1.00 an hour under the Federal law and 75 cents an hour under State law. However, this double coverage is unimportant because of the higher wage figure set by the Federal law for workers employed in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

It is the worker in intra-state business, who hitherto has had no law setting any kind of floor under his wages, who stands to benefit by the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law.

Coverage under the State law is based upon the number of workers employed by an individual employer during any pay period. The law begins to apply as soon as the employer employs as many as six covered workers.

The Attorney General has ruled that in determining whether the law applies to an employer, only covered workers may be counted. Thus, any workers who are specifically exempt from the law may not be counted in determining whether the employer is employing as many as six workers.

Small employers who employ five or less workers are specifically excluded from coverage by the Minimum Wage Law. An estimated 11,000 retail trade and service-industry workers earning less than 75 cents an hour in small businesses are excluded from the law's protection by this section of the statute.

It is not necessary that all of an employer's employees work in one establishment for coverage to exist. Coverage under the law is on an employer basis, not an establishment basis. An employer may employ workers in several different establishments, or even in several different communities or sections of the State and still be covered by the law. All that is necessary is that the employer employ as many as six non-exempt workers anywhere in the State. In such a case, all six are covered and are entitled to a minimum of 75 cents an hour for all hours they work.

(Continued on page 5)

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ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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Inspectors Visit 837 Firms In November

A total of 837 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected by the Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Department of Labor during November.

The inspections were made routinely and in response to complaints to check for compliance with the Maximum Hour Law, the Child Labor Law, and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The 837 establishments employed a total of 44,122 workers.

Conditions detrimental to worker safety and health were noted in 494 instances during November and the inspectors issued recommendations necessary for their correction.

In 666 instances, full compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections for health and safety improvements was noted by the inspectors.

Reinspections were made in 87 establishments in November to check upon compliance with previous safety and health recommendations.

Conferences were held with a total of 561 employers during the month to explain the application of the Labor Laws and to discuss improvement of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

Seven serious industrial accidents were made the subject of special investigations in an attempt to determine their causes and find methods of preventing their recurrence.

Also made the subject of special investigations during November were 11 complaints alleging violations of the Maximum Hour Law, Child Labor Law, and Safety and Health Regulations.

Building Permits Total \$12,685,418 In November

Building permits totaling \$12,685,418 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during November.

The November figure was down 14 per cent from the \$14,689,094 total of November, 1958.

Permits totaling \$184,784,265 were issued by the 30 cities during the first eleven months of 1959.

The 11-month total this year was 15 per cent higher than the \$160,816,075 reported by the cities during the same period last year.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—NOVEMBER, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						HOURS AND EARNINGS					
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	25.8	25.4	+	0.4	+	2.0	+	66.62	\$ 68.06	\$ 68.39	\$ 66.62
Food and Kindred Products	4.4	4.5	4.4	—	2.2	—	—	—	58.94	60.35	56.26	58.94
Bakery	2.1	2.2	2.1	—	4.5	—	—	—	61.61	65.92	59.29	61.61
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	—	—	—	1.8	+	59.21	63.34	63.34	59.21
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.4	—	—	—	8.3	+	62.90	70.28	70.28	62.90
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	—	—	—	9.1	—	59.20	58.80	58.80	59.20
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	83.70	82.17	85.93	83.70
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	65.78	69.64	69.64	65.78
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.9	1.9	2.0	—	—	—	5.0	—	75.98	80.57	83.64	75.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	—	—	—	+12.5	+	59.50	60.64	59.85	59.50
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	—	—	—	5.6	+	77.58	74.07	73.62	77.58
Machinery	2.8	2.7	2.8	—	3.7	—	—	—	76.46	71.57	72.08	76.46
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.1	5.0	4.9	+	2.0	+	4.1	+	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	46.6	46.7	45.1	—	0.2	+	3.3	+	57.72	\$ 62.62	\$ 61.75	\$ 57.72
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.3	3.1	+	3.0	+	9.7	+	59.74	61.31	62.82	59.74
Bakery Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	+	58.86	63.92	64.24	58.86
Textile Mill Products	20.1	20.0	19.7	—	0.5	—	2.0	+	51.34	58.26	57.42	51.34
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.4	8.4	—	1.2	—	1.2	—	51.14	52.03	51.14	51.14
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.2	—	—	—	6.3	+	47.25	47.50	48.00	47.25
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	8.3	—	55.94	58.83	59.13	55.94
(Except Furniture)	6.4	6.4	6.1	—	—	—	4.9	+	62.49	67.30	66.19	62.49
Furniture	3.4	3.4	3.2	—	—	—	3.8	+	62.16	67.08	66.36	62.16
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	81.00	84.66	87.35	81.00
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.1	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	66.26	73.08	73.35	66.26
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	+	60.34	65.85	65.08	60.34
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	64.52	69.12	66.88	64.52
Metal Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	71.91	89.80	90.00	71.91
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.4	6.0	—	1.6	+	5.0	+	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.
⁴ Preliminary.

75c HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE

(Continued from page 1)

PAY PERIOD

In determining coverage, the unit of time set by the statute is the pay period used by the employer—whether it be by the week, every two weeks, bi-monthly, or monthly.

This means that in borderline cases, an employer may be covered one pay period and exempt the next, depending upon whether he employs as many as six non-exempt workers at any time during any particular pay period. If he does employ as many as six non-exempt workers, all six are covered for that particular pay period.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS EXCLUDED

The Attorney General has ruled that employees of State, county and municipal governments are not covered by the Minimum Wage Law because these governmental units do not meet the law's definition of an employer.

As defined in the statute, an employer "includes any individual partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or groups of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee."

State Personnel Director John W. McDevitt pointed out recently that all State employees, including those in the lowest pay brackets, have been earning more than 75 cents an hour for the last three years. The lowest State wage is 91 cents an hour, based on the lowest minimum salary of \$1,884 a year for a 40-hour week, McDevitt said. Some 200 State employees, all maids, are in this lowest pay range and all of them earn above the minimum annual salary for their pay bracket.

It is thought probable that some county and municipal government workers in North Carolina are being paid less than 75 cents an hour. However, the Department of Labor has no wage statistics on these units of government.

EXEMPTIONS

The most important exemption in the law is that which excludes from coverage all employers of five or less workers. However, the statute lists many additional classes of workers who are specifically exempt from the 75-cent minimum. These are:

(1) Any person employed as a farm laborer or farm employee.

(2) Any person employed in domestic service or in or about a private home or in or about a public or private nursing home for the aged and/or infirm, or in or about all hospitals of every kind and character both public and private, or in an eleemosynary institution primarily supported by public funds.

(3) Any person engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious or nonprofit organization where the relationship of employer-employee does not, in fact, exist, or where the services rendered to such organizations are on a voluntary basis.

(4) Newsboys, shoe shine boys, caddies on golf courses, baby sitters, ushers, doormen, concession attendants and cashiers in theatres, pin boys in bowling alleys.

(5) Traveling salesmen or outside salesmen working on a commission basis.

(6) Any person employed on a part-time basis during the school year and who is a student at any recognized school or college while so employed.

(7) Any person under the age of twenty-one (21) in the employ of his father or mother.

(8) Any person receiving tips or gratuities as the principal part of his wage.

(9) Any person confined in any penal, corrective, or mental institution of the State or any of its political subdivisions.

(10) Employees of boys' and girls' summer camps.

(11) Any person under the age of sixteen (16) regardless of by whom employed.

(12) Those employed in the seafood or fishing industry on a part-time basis or who normally work and are paid for the amount of work accomplished.

(13) Any person who shall have reached his or her sixty-fifth (65) birthday.

Despite these many exemptions, the North Carolina law's general coverage of workers is more extensive than that provided by a majority of the 32 other states having minimum-wage legislation. A majority of the states provide coverage for women only. We are one of 13 states which cover both men and women. The new law will help some 55,000 of these men and women who have been receiving less than 75 cents an hour.

The statute undoubtedly will also exert an indirect boosting influence upon the earnings of many workers who are not covered, due partly to competition between employers for the services of workers and partly to the psychological impact of having a State-established floor for wages.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement of the Minimum Wage Law is made the responsibility of the Department of Labor, under the Commissioner of Labor. The law requires covered employers to keep posted in their business establishments, in a conspicuous and accessible place, a summary of the Minimum Wage Law and any applicable wage orders or regulations. It empowers the Commissioner of Labor or his authorized representative (inspector) to inspect payroll records and to require from any employer subject to the statute a full and correct statement, in writing, with respect to the wages, hours, names and addresses of any of his employees.

HANDICAPPED WORKERS

The statute empowers the Commissioner of Labor to exercise discretionary authority in providing by regulation for the employment at sub-minimum wages of people whose earning capacity is impaired by physical or mental deficiency.

LEARNERS

The law also contains a provision that "The Commissioner may provide by regulation, with the assent and approval of the State Apprenticeship Council, for employment in such occupation at wages lower than the minimum wage provided under this article for learners and apprentices as the Commissioner may find appropriate."

NO OVERTIME

Unlike the Federal law and many other state wage statutes, the Minimum Wage Law contains no overtime provision. The North Carolina Maximum Hour Law, which regulates hours of work, remains an entirely separate statute and is not affected by the Minimum Wage Law. All that the law requires is that covered workers be paid as much as 75 cents an hour for whatever hours they work.

PENALTIES

As for the law's "teeth": the penalties for violation include a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$50.00, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days in the discretion of the court. After an employer is notified by the Commissioner of Labor or his authorized representative that he is violating the law, each pay period during which the violation continues constitutes a separate, indictable offense.

The law provides further that employees may bring suit for unpaid wages in any court of competent jurisdiction. It directs the Court to award reasonable attorney's fees and the costs of court, to be paid by the defendant, in addition to any judgment awarded the employee for unpaid wages.

Labor Department officials hold the opinion that Tar Heel employers covered by the new Minimum Wage Law will be able to duplicate the experience of most employers in interstate industry, who have been operating successfully under the Federal Wage and Hour Law for the last 21 years.

When the Federal law was enacted in 1938, fears were voiced that minimum wages would cause the bankruptcy and liquidation of many businesses, that employment opportunities would be curtailed, and that employers would experience hardship and ruin.

The record of the last two decades makes clear that none of those fears were realized. Employment, wages, profits and prices have all moved along on a more or less continuous upward sweep. Non-farm employment has increased steadily in North Carolina at a rate of 25,000 per year for the last ten years, and during the last few months has reached all-time highs.

The State has more than 1,100,000 people now employed in non-farm occupations, a majority of whom earn more than twice as much as the 75-cent State minimum wage. North Carolina has gained a quarter of a million new workers in the last ten years and is riding a still mounting wave of industrial growth and expansion fostered by a dynamic State leadership.

Population growth and industrial expansion in themselves create enlarged markets for the goods and services furnished by the retail trade and service industries covered by the new Minimum Wage Law. This constant expansion of the market for goods and services and growth in the State's entire economy should make it easier for employers to pay a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, or \$30.00 for a 40-hour week.

The modest earnings of low-paid workers are channeled back into the purchase of goods and services almost the moment they are received. This fact has caused many employers to conclude that minimum wages received by workers are as profitable to business as they are essential to the welfare of workers.

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Commissioner of Labor

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Inspectors Visit 837 Firms In November

A total of 837 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected by the Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Department of Labor during November.

The inspections were made routinely and in response to complaints to check for compliance with the Maximum Hour Law, the Child Labor Law, and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The 837 establishments employed a total of 44,122 workers.

Conditions detrimental to worker safety and health were noted in 494 instances during November and the inspectors issued recommendations necessary for their correction.

In 666 instances, full compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections for health and safety improvements was noted by the inspectors.

Reinspections were made in 87 establishments in November to check upon compliance with previous safety and health recommendations.

Conferences were held with a total of 561 employers during the month to explain the application of the Labor Laws and to discuss improvement of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

Seven serious industrial accidents were made the subject of special investigations in an attempt to determine their causes and find methods of preventing their recurrence.

Also made the subject of special investigations during November were 11 complaints alleging violations of the Maximum Hour Law, Child Labor Law, and Safety and Health Regulations.

Building Permits Total \$12,685,418 In November

Building permits totaling \$12,685,418 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during November.

The November figure was down 14 per cent from the \$14,689,094 total of November, 1958.

Permits totaling \$184,784,265 were issued by the 30 cities during the first eleven months of 1959.

The 11-month total this year was 15 per cent higher than the \$160,816,075 reported by the cities during the same period last year.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—NOVEMBER, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	Current Month		One Year Ago		One Month Ago		One Year Ago		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	25.8	25.4	+	0.4	+	2.0	+	\$ 68.06	\$ 68.39	\$ 66.62	\$ 66.62
Food and Kindred Products	4.4	4.5	4.4	—	2.2	—	—	—	60.35	56.26	58.94	58.94
Bakery	2.1	2.2	2.1	—	4.5	—	—	—	65.92	59.29	61.61	61.61
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	—	—	—	1.8	+	63.20	63.34	59.21	59.21
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.4	—	—	—	8.3	+	68.69	70.28	62.90	62.90
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	—	—	—	9.1	—	59.78	58.80	59.20	59.20
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	82.17	85.93	83.70	83.70
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	69.71	69.64	65.78	65.78
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.9	1.9	2.0	—	—	—	5.0	—	80.57	83.64	75.98	75.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	—	—	—	+12.5	+	60.64	59.85	59.50	59.50
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	—	—	—	5.6	+	74.07	73.62	77.58	77.58
Machinery	2.8	2.7	2.8	—	3.7	—	—	—	71.57	72.08	76.46	76.46
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.1	5.0	4.9	—	2.0	—	4.1	+	—	—	—	—
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	46.6	46.7	45.1	—	0.2	—	3.3	+	\$ 62.62	\$ 61.75	\$ 57.72	\$ 57.72
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.3	3.1	—	3.0	—	9.7	+	61.31	62.82	59.74	59.74
Bakery Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	+	63.92	64.24	58.86	58.86
Textile Mill Products	20.1	20.0	19.7	—	0.5	—	2.0	+	58.26	57.42	51.34	51.34
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.4	8.4	—	1.2	—	1.2	—	52.03	51.14	51.14	51.14
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.2	—	—	—	6.3	+	47.50	48.00	47.25	47.25
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	8.3	—	58.83	59.13	55.94	55.94
Furniture	6.4	6.4	6.1	—	—	—	4.9	+	67.30	66.19	62.49	62.49
HH Furniture	5.4	5.4	5.2	—	—	—	3.8	+	67.08	66.36	62.16	62.16
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	84.66	87.35	81.00	81.00
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	75.08	73.35	66.26	66.26
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	+	65.85	65.08	60.34	60.34
Metal Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	69.12	66.88	64.52	64.52
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	—	89.80	90.00	71.91	71.91
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.4	6.0	—	1.6	—	5.0	+	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Data Not Available.

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I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S				A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		One Year Ago	W E E K L Y H O U R S		Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
							Current Month	One Month Ago		Current Month	One Month Ago			
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,132.9	1,139.8	1,099.1	0.6	3.1	+	\$ 62.93	\$ 62.10	\$ 60.27	5	5	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.47
Manufacturing	492.1	499.7	475.8	1.5	5.1	+	64.23	63.34	61.06	41.4	41.4	1.48	1.48	1.44
Durable Goods	136.5	136.1	129.1	0.3	5.7	+	54.36	51.91	52.64	42.8	42.8	1.27	1.26	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.4	34.4	33.8	0.0	1.8	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.6	21.7	21.4	0.5	0.9	+	53.12	52.03	51.79	43.9	43.0	1.21	1.21	1.21
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	1.6	+	62.78	61.92	58.36	43.9	43.3	1.43	1.43	1.37
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	42.1	41.8	40.0	0.7	5.3	+	62.78	61.78	58.23	43.9	43.2	1.43	1.43	1.37
HH Furniture	38.2	37.9	36.2	0.8	5.5	+	62.55	61.86	61.92	45.0	44.5	1.39	1.39	1.37
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.7	8.8	8.4	1.1	3.6	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.9	+	89.24	90.52	89.01	41.7	42.1	2.14	2.15	2.07
Primary Metals	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.5	+	69.87	71.14	69.89	41.1	41.6	1.70	1.71	1.66
Fabricated Metals	7.5	7.5	7.0	0.0	7.1	+	76.59	78.20	73.16	41.4	42.5	1.85	1.84	1.78
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	6.9	+	71.65	71.77	68.13	44.5	44.3	1.61	1.62	1.63
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.6	10.5	9.1	1.0	16.5	+	73.94	73.14	69.07	46.8	46.0	1.58	1.59	1.61
Special Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.3	5.3	1.6	20.8	+	81.47	81.88	77.08	43.8	44.5	1.86	1.84	1.88
Electrical Machinery	23.9	23.8	22.1	0.4	8.1	+	69.97	72.25	64.40	41.9	42.5	1.67	1.70	1.61
Other Durable Goods ¹	7.2	7.2	6.8	0.0	5.9	+	62.27	61.76	59.94	40.7	40.9	1.53	1.51	1.48
Nondurable Goods	355.6	363.6	346.7	2.2	3.6	+	53.28	52.07	52.38	41.3	41.0	1.29	1.27	1.25
Food & Kindred Products	31.7	32.2	30.6	1.6	3.6	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Meat Packing	6.6	6.7	6.2	1.5	6.5	+	65.38	64.86	63.00	46.7	46.0	1.40	1.41	1.40
Dairy Products	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	3.8	+	56.12	56.32	55.88	43.5	44.0	1.29	1.28	1.25
Grain Mill Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	3.1	+	63.27	59.64	58.80	41.9	40.3	1.51	1.48	1.40
Bakery Products	7.3	7.3	7.1	0.0	2.8	+	51.86	53.79	50.90	46.3	47.6	1.12	1.13	1.09
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.7	4.4	2.1	4.5	+	68.58	64.46	66.30	38.1	40.8	1.80	1.58	1.70
Tobacco	33.6	42.0	34.0	20.0	1.2	+	84.45	83.82	82.88	41.6	41.7	2.03	2.01	1.95
Cigarettes	18.5	18.3	17.9	1.1	3.4	+	45.21	49.17	45.20	33.0	40.3	1.37	1.22	1.31
Stemmeries	13.0	21.6	14.2	39.8	8.5	+	60.68	60.53	58.34	41.0	40.9	1.48	1.48	1.43
Textiles	222.5	222.3	219.4	0.1	1.4	+	66.30	66.30	62.60	42.5	42.5	1.56	1.56	1.48
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.8	93.6	92.4	0.2	1.5	+	65.10	65.10	60.71	42.0	42.0	1.55	1.55	1.47
Broadwoven Cotton	63.0	62.9	62.5	0.2	0.8	+	55.73	54.91	57.09	38.7	38.4	1.44	1.43	1.46
Knitting Mills	65.5	65.4	64.2	0.2	2.0	+	57.83	54.83	60.13	38.3	36.8	1.51	1.49	1.53
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.3	15.5	16.2	1.3	5.6	+	54.77	54.53	55.97	38.3	38.4	1.43	1.42	1.45
Seamless Hosiery	39.8	39.5	38.0	0.8	4.7	+	57.13	57.41	52.53	41.4	41.6	1.38	1.38	1.31
Yarn Mills	45.6	45.6	45.5	0.0	0.2	+	46.41	47.04	46.44	39.0	39.2	1.19	1.20	1.20
Apparel	28.8	28.4	26.6	1.4	8.3	+	43.43	44.74	41.17	38.1	38.9	1.14	1.15	1.15
Men's & Boys' Clothing	11.7	11.7	10.8	0.0	8.3	+	100.11	98.79	93.74	45.3	44.7	2.21	2.21	2.17
Paper & Allied Products	13.4	13.2	12.2	1.5	9.8	+	114.08	112.34	107.75	46.0	45.3	2.48	2.48	2.46
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.1	9.0	8.1	1.1	12.3	+	67.76	68.02	62.13	44.0	43.6	1.54	1.56	1.49
Paperboard Containers	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.5	+	82.71	84.21	82.39	39.2	40.1	2.11	2.10	2.14
Printing	9.2	9.2	9.0	0.0	2.2	+	89.54	89.76	86.61	37.0	37.4	2.42	2.40	2.36
Newspapers	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0	+	78.06	77.46	71.51	41.3	41.2	1.89	1.88	1.77
Chemicals	13.1	13.1	11.7	0.0	12.0	+	87.78	87.36	82.01	41.6	41.6	2.11	2.10	2.01
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.1	8.1	6.9	3.1	17.4	+	76.26	76.08	74.16	41.9	41.8	1.82	1.82	1.80
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.3	3.2	3.2	0.1	2.8	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	640.8	640.1	623.3	0.1	3.4	+	68.09	66.01	67.28	45.7	44.6	1.49	1.48	1.45
Mining	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.7	+	65.49	64.66	66.31	45.8	44.9	1.43	1.44	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	4.5	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	55.8	56.6	58.4	1.4	4.5	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.4	65.4	62.7	0.0	4.3	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	31.6	31.7	29.0	0.3	9.0	+	89.04	87.94	82.01	42.2	40.9	2.11	2.15	2.01
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	22.1	21.9	21.3	0.9	3.8	+	59.02	58.58	56.70	40.7	40.4	1.45	1.45	1.40
Trades ³	214.7	212.8	206.9	0.9	3.8	+	77.11	74.94	74.34	42.6	42.1	1.81	1.78	1.77
Wholesale	53.3	53.7	53.0	0.7	0.6	+	52.40	52.40	49.88	40.0	39.7	1.31	1.32	1.25
Retail ³	161.4	159.1	153.9	1.4	4.9	+	35.93	36.49	33.70	33.9	34.1	1.06	1.07	1.00
Retail General Merchandise	40.2	38.7	38.1	3.9	5.5	+	39.33	40.60	38.41	34.5	34.7	1.14	1.17	1.11
Department Stores	16.8	16.2	16.3	3.7	3.1	+	21.95	21.43	19.72	28.5	28.2	.77	.76	.68
Limited Price Variety	11.6	10.9	10.3	6.4	12.6	+	48.78	48.64	46.23	36.4	35.5	1.34	1.37	1.27
Retail Food Stores	22.9	22.6	21.7	1.3	5.5	+	80.90	82.04	78.42	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	35.9	35.9	34.3	0.0	4.7	+	27.42	27.73	26.68	48.1	47.0	.97	.97	.97
Service	103.0	104.0	100.2	1.0	2.8	+	31.36	32.16	29.87	39.2	40.2	.80	.80	.76
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.2	7.9	7.0	8.9	2.9	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	25.4	25.4	25.0	0.0	1.6	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.7	15.9	16.2	1.3	3.1	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	163.0	162.4	157.9	0.4	3.2	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	35.8	35.7	34.7	0.3	3.2	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	70.3	70.0	67.8	0.4	3.7	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	56.9	56.7	55.4	0.4	2.7	+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

* Less than .1%.

Seasonal Declines Cause November Employment Drop

State Job Total 33,800 Above A Year Ago

Normal seasonal job declines in tobacco, food, construction and service industries caused total non-farm employment to drop 6,900 in North Carolina during November.

The seasonal decreases were responsible for the drop from 1,139,800 people employed in non-farm work in the State in October to 1,132,900 in November.

The Tar Heel employment total for November was up 33,800 from the level of November, 1958. With the exception of the normal seasonal changes, employment last month was up slightly in most industries and was substantially above the year-ago level.

Tobacco stemmeries laid off 8,600 temporary workers, reducing total stemmery employment from 21,600 in October to 13,000 in November.

Total employment in service industries dropped 1,000—from 104,000 in October to 103,000 last month. Hotels and motels employed 700 fewer workers and the job level was down 200 in laundries and dry cleaning plants.

Jobs dropped 500 in food processing plants, 800 in the construction industry, 400 in wholesale trade, and 100 each in transportation and stone, clay and glass products.

Employment levels held firm in fabricated metals, chemicals, printing and mining, showing no significant changes from October levels. Stable job conditions also were reported in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, and in the lumber and timber products industry.

In all other major job categories, employment was on the upswing in November.

Retail trade was up seasonally by 2,300 as pre-Christmas merchandising got under way.

Total government employment was up 600, with schools reporting an increase of 300, Federal agencies 100, and State and local units 200.

Job levels were up in all of the "big three" group of textiles, furniture and tobacco (except stemmeries).

Employment totaling 222,500 in the textile industry was up 200 from October and was 3,100 higher than a year ago.

The furniture industry, employing 42,100 last month, was up 300 from October and 2,100 above a year ago.

Cigarette manufacturers, employing 18,500 in November, reported 200 more people employed than in October and 600 above a year ago.

The apparel industry also chalked up substantial gains. Employing 28,800 people in November, apparel firms were up 400 from October and 2,200 above a year ago.

Increases of 200 each were reported by the pulp and paper industry and communications and public utilities. Job gains of 100 each took place in electrical machinery firms and special industrial machinery plants.

Factory Total

Manufacturing industries employed 492,100 Tar Heels last month. Although down seasonally by 7,600 from the October level,

the State's factory job total was 16,300 above the November, 1958 figure.

Non-manufacturing job groups employed 640,800 people — an increase of 700 over October and 17,500 higher than in November, 1958.

In the manufacturing division, both the durable and non-durable goods groups reported job levels substantially higher than a year ago.

Earnings Increase

Both hourly and weekly average earnings of factory workers showed advances in November.

Hourly earnings of the 492,100 factory workers were up two cents, from \$1.50 in October to \$1.52 in November. Weekly earnings were up 83 cents, from \$62.10 in October to \$62.93 in November. The average factory workweek remained unchanged at 41.4 hours.

Several factors entered into the two-cent gain in average hourly earnings. Wage increases were reported by two electrical machinery manufacturers, one cigarette manufacturer, one large newspaper, and one bakery establishment. Substantial amounts of overtime at premium rates was worked in several industries. In other industries reporting seasonal job declines in November, the average wage increased due to employment of a higher proportion of higher-paid workers as the lower-paid seasonal workers were laid off.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Nov. 1959	Nov. 1958	1st 11 Mos. 1959	1st 11 Mos. 1958
Albemarle	\$ 26,425	\$ 114,200	\$ 1,618,009	\$ 953,835
Asheville	157,095	335,009	3,376,642	4,989,916
Burlington	155,390	657,190	7,974,468	4,517,762
Charlotte	2,633,205	1,941,167	32,320,513	23,181,278
Concord	41,200	88,400	1,463,789	964,825
Durham	1,485,288	864,624	9,623,342	10,485,227
Elizabeth City	19,700	3,550	156,795	121,985
Fayetteville	388,865	461,280	6,062,900	4,381,222
Gastonia	138,700	273,000	5,961,800	4,847,075
Goldsboro	215,980	232,470	2,665,305	1,752,770
Greensboro	1,510,540	2,947,708	28,453,106	25,434,502
Greenville	130,759	209,750	3,364,622	3,989,083
Henderson	35,500	73,725	1,015,467	735,035
Hickory	97,460	140,831	3,582,571	2,581,464
High Point	868,034	242,931	7,867,210	7,064,399
Kinston	303,111	110,725	2,348,166	2,421,762
Lexington	173,700	101,000	1,186,767	1,760,056
Monroe	146,000	123,000	1,349,280	956,800
New Bern	68,700	47,100	673,852	1,295,583
Raleigh	830,005	1,305,002	20,661,186	22,879,376
Reidsville	21,000	73,200	1,309,817	554,150
Rocky Mount	681,128	198,246	3,215,271	2,530,285
Salisbury	69,325	1,070,632	1,595,068	2,943,671
Sanford	501,550	58,000	1,372,675	519,850
Shelby	257,113	159,425	2,035,530	1,620,157
Statesville	123,525	218,090	2,212,709	2,599,538
Thomasville	63,955	235,551	1,475,649	2,307,606
Wilmington	410,965	309,470	3,354,974	1,806,175
Wilson	151,442	362,202	2,555,391	3,301,584
Winston-Salem	979,758	1,731,616	23,931,391	17,319,104
Total All Cities	\$12,685,418	\$14,689,094	\$184,784,265	\$160,816,075

Council Approves Learner Regulations Under State Minimum Wage Law

The State Apprenticeship Council on December 9 unanimously spelled out regulations under which the Commissioner of Labor may authorize the employment of learners at sub-minimum wages in six petitioning industries under the N. C. Minimum Wage Law.

The industries affected are hotels, motels, laundries and dry cleaners, cafes and restaurants, sandwich and pastry manufacturers, and cosmetologists.

The learner regulations, which become effective on Jan. 1, 1960 when the Minimum Wage Law goes into effect, are as follows:

1. Learners may be employed at a rate of not less than 65 cents an hour.

2. Learners must be inexperienced in the industry.

3. Learners may be employed for only one learning period in any one industry.

4. Learners must be so indicated on the employer's payroll.

5. Employers must certify to the Commissioner of Labor within ten days of the beginning of employment the names of any learners they employ.

6. The number of learners permitted in any establishment shall be limited to one learner to each ten covered employees or major fraction thereof.

7. The learner period is limited to 160 hours, or until the learner actually learns and performs the work, whichever is less. These hours will be used until further statistics can be obtained during the initial period of operations under the Minimum Wage Law.

8. These learner rates and hours will not be applicable to any apprenticeable trade.

70 Per Cent Increase Noted In Job Certifications

A total of 2,549 minors under 18 years of age were issued employment certificates by Public Welfare Superintendents during November.

The month's total was nearly 70 per cent higher than the 1,500 certifications reported for November, 1958.

The number of minors at work in the State has increased sharply during all of 1959. The increase has been especially heavy this fall, while the number of summer vacation certifications also was much larger than usual.

The bulk of the November employment certificates went to 16 and 17-year old boys and girls. Among 2,122 youngsters in this group, 1,606 were issued vacation or part-time work permits, while 516 received full-time employment certificates.

A total of 449 certificates were issued to minors under 16. Of these, 427 were for 14 and 15-year old boys and girls and 22 were for 12 and 13-year old newsboys.

Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rates In North Carolina Industries — Preliminary 1958, Compared with 1957 —

Industry	Plants 1958	Manhours 1958	Disabling Injuries 1958	Frequency 1958	Rate 1957
MANUFACTURING					
<i>Chemicals:</i>					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	31	1,951,460	21	10.7	8.8
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	51	2,707,156	30	11.0	14.7
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	71	10,070,762	40	4.0	3.8
<i>Clay, Cement and Stone:</i>					
Block, Pipe and Cement	105	3,711,641	110	29.6	16.8
Brick, Tile and Pottery	39	3,449,431	95	27.5	21.5
<i>Electrical:</i>					
General	30	28,487,861	35	1.2	1.9
<i>Furniture:</i>					
Wood, Upholstered	135	10,052,589	157	15.6	14.9
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	182	30,037,285	335	11.1	10.4
<i>Iron and Steel:</i>					
Foundries	54	5,166,632	200	38.7	34.4
Machine Manufacturing	51	8,728,863	84	9.6	8.4
Machine Shop	162	5,100,886	85	16.6	18.3
Sheet Metal	101	4,052,660	66	16.2	21.4
Not Elsewhere Classified	119	9,198,639	155	16.8	16.7
<i>Leather:</i>					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	9	911,736	21	23.0	17.2
<i>Lumber:</i>					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	387	15,468,896	446	28.8	28.1
Millwork	125	3,872,727	73	18.8	18.2
Plywood and Veneer	70	7,581,461	132	17.4	20.8
Miscellaneous Wood Products	96	5,098,246	122	23.9	19.8
<i>Mining:</i>					
Mines	38	1,309,532	87	66.4	50.8
Pits and Quarries	52	2,176,284	60	27.5	14.3
Processing Plants	37	2,262,501	39	17.2	31.8
<i>Paper:</i>					
Paper and Pulp	10	7,332,545	33	4.5	3.3
Set Up Boxes and Containers	44	4,488,005	72	16.0	13.7
<i>Printing:</i>					
Job, Newspaper and Books	176	8,039,904	44	5.4	6.3
<i>Textiles:</i>					
Cotton Yarn and Weaving	341	139,868,246	827	5.9	7.1
Dyeing and Finishing	77	22,423,468	177	7.8	5.8
Knit Goods	388	62,045,166	218	3.5	3.6
Silk and Synthetic	57	24,356,561	81	3.3	4.0
Wearing Apparel	154	30,420,293	123	4.0	4.3
Woolen Worsted	13	8,524,241	19	5.7	8.3
Not Elsewhere Classified	110	12,329,211	86	6.9	8.2
<i>Tobacco:</i>					
Cigarette, Cigar, and Smoking	8	30,088,588	139	4.6	3.2
Leaf Processing	53	18,159,926	118	6.4	7.1
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing:</i>					
General	275	14,758,001	151	10.2	13.0
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,651	444,231,403	4,511	10.1	8.3
NON-MANUFACTURING					
<i>Food:</i>					
Baking	101	10,104,568	139	13.7	10.5
Bottling Plant	136	6,769,692	119	17.5	13.9
Canning and Preserving	24	1,391,658	17	12.2	17.1
Dairy Products	87	8,016,533	113	14.0	15.2
Ice and Coal	104	1,433,987	16	11.5	13.5
Meat Packing	109	8,523,798	208	24.4	26.1
Milling, Flour and Feed	156	4,430,963	62	13.9	13.7
<i>Service:</i>					
Dry Cleaning	386	4,825,528	8	1.6	1.5
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	297	15,307,739	49	3.2	3.3
Garage	403	13,327,384	115	8.6	9.9
<i>Trade:</i>					
Petroleum Products	235	3,564,821	22	6.1	5.8
Wholesale and Retail	138	13,344,404	111	8.3	8.0
<i>Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:</i>					
General	266	9,742,560	132	13.5	7.3
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,712	100,693,635	1,111	11.0	10.0
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	6,363	544,925,038	5,622	10.3	8.6

Technical Notes:

- (1) These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.
- (2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

75c HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE

(Continued from page 1)

PAY PERIOD

In determining coverage, the unit of time set by the statute is the pay period used by the employer—whether it be by the week, every two weeks, bi-monthly, or monthly.

This means that in borderline cases, an employer may be covered one pay period and exempt the next, depending upon whether he employs as many as six non-exempt workers at any time during any particular pay period. If he does employ as many as six non-exempt workers, all six are covered for that particular pay period.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS EXCLUDED

The Attorney General has ruled that employees of State, county and municipal governments are not covered by the Minimum Wage Law because these governmental units do not meet the law's definition of an employer.

As defined in the statute, an employer "includes any individual partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or groups of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee."

State Personnel Director John W. McDevitt pointed out recently that all State employees, including those in the lowest pay brackets, have been earning more than 75 cents an hour for the last three years. The lowest State wage is 91 cents an hour, based on the lowest minimum salary of \$1,884 a year for a 40-hour week, McDevitt said. Some 200 State employees, all maids, are in this lowest pay range and all of them earn above the minimum annual salary for their pay bracket.

It is thought probable that some county and municipal government workers in North Carolina are being paid less than 75 cents an hour. However, the Department of Labor has no wage statistics on these units of government.

EXEMPTIONS

The most important exemption in the law is that which excludes from coverage all employers of five or less workers. However, the statute lists many additional classes of workers who are specifically exempt from the 75-cent minimum. These are:

(1) Any person employed as a farm laborer or farm employee.

(2) Any person employed in domestic service or in or about a private home or in or about a public or private nursing home for the aged and/or infirm, or in or about all hospitals of every kind and character both public and private, or in an eleemosynary institution primarily supported by public funds.

(3) Any person engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious or nonprofit organization where the relationship of employer-employee does not, in fact, exist, or where the services rendered to such organizations are on a voluntary basis.

(4) Newsboys, shoe shine boys, caddies on golf courses, baby sitters, ushers, doormen, concession attendants and cashiers in theatres, pin boys in bowling alleys.

(5) Traveling salesmen or outside salesmen working on a commission basis.

(6) Any person employed on a part-time basis during the school year and who is a student at any recognized school or college while so employed.

(7) Any person under the age of twenty-one (21) in the employ of his father or mother.

(8) Any person receiving tips or gratuities as the principal part of his wage.

(9) Any person confined in any penal, corrective, or mental institution of the State or any of its political subdivisions.

(10) Employees of boys' and girls' summer camps.

(11) Any person under the age of sixteen (16) regardless of by whom employed.

(12) Those employed in the seafood or fishing industry on a part-time basis or who normally work and are paid for the amount of work accomplished.

(13) Any person who shall have reached his, or her sixty-fifth (65) birthday.

Despite these many exemptions, the North Carolina law's general coverage of workers is more extensive than that provided by a majority of the 32 other states having minimum-wage legislation. A majority of the states provide coverage for women only. We are one of 13 states which cover both men and women. The new law will help some 55,000 of these men and women who have been receiving less than 75 cents an hour.

The statute undoubtedly will also exert an indirect boosting influence upon the earnings of many workers who are not covered, due partly to competition between employers for the services of workers and partly to the psychological impact of having a State-established floor for wages.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement of the Minimum Wage Law is made the responsibility of the Department of Labor, under the Commissioner of Labor. The law requires covered employers to keep posted in their business establishments, in a conspicuous and accessible place, a summary of the Minimum Wage Law and any applicable wage orders or regulations. It empowers the Commissioner of Labor or his authorized representative (inspector) to inspect payroll records and to require from any employer subject to the statute a full and correct statement, in writing, with respect to the wages, hours, names and addresses of any of his employees.

HANDICAPPED WORKERS

The statute empowers the Commissioner of Labor to exercise discretionary authority in providing by regulation for the employment at sub-minimum wages of people whose earning capacity is impaired by physical or mental deficiency.

LEARNERS

The law also contains a provision that "The Commissioner may provide by regulation, with the assent and approval of the State Apprenticeship Council, for employment in such occupation at wages lower than the minimum wage provided under this article for learners and apprentices as the Commissioner may find appropriate."

NO OVERTIME

Unlike the Federal law and many other state wage statutes, the Minimum Wage Law contains no overtime provision. The North Carolina Maximum Hour Law, which regulates hours of work, remains an entirely separate statute and is not affected by the Minimum Wage Law. All that the law requires is that covered workers be paid as much as 75 cents an hour for whatever hours they work.

PENALTIES

As for the law's "teeth": the penalties for violation include a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$50.00, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days in the discretion of the court. After an employer is notified by the Commissioner of Labor or his authorized representative that he is violating the law, each pay period during which the violation continues constitutes a separate, indictable offense.

The law provides further that employees may bring suit for unpaid wages in any court of competent jurisdiction. It directs the Court to award reasonable attorney's fees and the costs of court, to be paid by the defendant, in addition to any judgment awarded the employee for unpaid wages.

Labor Department officials hold the opinion that Tar Heel employers covered by the new Minimum Wage Law will be able to duplicate the experience of most employers in interstate industry, who have been operating successfully under the Federal Wage and Hour Law for the last 21 years.

When the Federal law was enacted in 1938, fears were voiced that minimum wages would cause the bankruptcy and liquidation of many businesses, that employment opportunities would be curtailed, and that employers would experience hardship and ruin.

The record of the last two decades makes clear that none of those fears were realized. Employment, wages, profits and prices have all moved along on a more or less continuous upward sweep. Non-farm employment has increased steadily in North Carolina at a rate of 25,000 per year for the last ten years, and during the last few months has reached all-time highs.

The State has more than 1,100,000 people now employed in non-farm occupations, a majority of whom earn more than twice as much as the 75-cent State minimum wage. North Carolina has gained a quarter of a million new workers in the last ten years and is riding a still mounting wave of industrial growth and expansion fostered by a dynamic State leadership.

Population growth and industrial expansion in themselves create enlarged markets for the goods and services furnished by the retail trade and service industries covered by the new Minimum Wage Law. This constant expansion of the market for goods and services and growth in the State's entire economy should make it easier for employers to pay a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, or \$30.00 for a 40-hour week.

The modest earnings of low-paid workers are channeled back into the purchase of goods and services almost the moment they are received. This fact has caused many employers to conclude that minimum wages received by workers are as profitable to business as they are essential to the welfare of workers.

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No. 1

N. C. City Building Permits Set All-Time Record In 1959

**\$197 Million Total
Is 15% Above 1958**

Building permits totaling \$197,329,126 during 1959 set an all-time record in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

Last year's permit total was 15 per cent above the \$171,009,416 reported for 1958—the next highest year on record for the 30 cities.

The State's five largest cities — Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem — issued permits totaling \$121,630,214 last year. The five-city total accounted for 61 per cent of the 1959 total for all 30 Tar Heel cities.

City totals for 1959 were as follows: Albemarle \$2,422,809, Asheville \$3,671,693, Burlington \$9,034,263, Charlotte \$33,960,946, Concord \$1,572,698, Durham \$10,248,449, Elizabeth City \$194,395, Fayetteville \$6,708,107, Gastonia \$6,235,100, Goldsboro \$2,901,085, Greensboro \$29,964,270, Greenville \$3,790,972, Henderson \$1,050,217, Hickory \$3,671,216, High Point \$8,221,409.

Kinston \$2,615,136, Lexington \$1,246,317, Monroe \$1,395,280, New Bern \$681,502, Raleigh \$22,145,966, Reidsville \$1,346,817, Rocky Mount \$3,323,425, Salisbury \$1,682,218, Sanford \$1,668,225, Shelby \$2,312,490, Statesville \$2,261,809, Thomasville \$1,644,274, Wilmington \$3,423,464, Wilson \$2,614,991, Winston-Salem \$25,310,583.

December 1959 permits totaling \$12,545,861 — up 23 per cent from the \$10,193,341 total reported for December, 1958 — were issued by public officials in the 30 cities. City totals for December were:

Albemarle \$804,800, Asheville \$295,051, Burlington \$1,059,795, Charlotte \$1,640,433, Concord \$108,909, Durham \$625,107, Elizabeth City \$37,600, Fayetteville \$645,207, Gastonia \$273,300, Goldsboro \$235,780, Greensboro \$1,511,164, Greenville \$426,350, Henderson \$34,750, Hickory \$88,645, High Point \$354,199.

Kinston \$266,970, Lexington \$59,550, Monroe \$46,000, New Bern \$7,650, Raleigh \$1,484,780, Reidsville \$37,000, Rocky Mount \$108,154, Salisbury \$87,150, Sanford \$305,550, Shelby \$276,960, Statesville \$49,100, Thomasville \$168,625, Wilmington \$68,490, Wilson \$59,600, Winston-Salem \$1,379,192.

EMPLOYMENT UP 7,800 IN DECEMBER

**Job Total 41,000
Above A Year Ago**

Seasonal job increases in trade, government, and transportation caused total non-farm employment to rise 7,800 in North Carolina during December.

The pre-Christmas job gains were responsible for the State's increase from 1,132,700 people employed in November to 1,140,500 in December. The December employment figure was only 1,600 below the all-time high of 1,142,100 reached last September.

The December job total showed a gain of 41,000 people employed in the State compared with December, 1958. This increase reflects both recent industrial expansion and complete recovery from the 1957-58 business recession.

The month's largest increase occurred in trade, which was up 11,700 from the November level. Retail firms took on 11,500 temporary workers and wholesale establishments added 200. Included in the retail sector were increases of 4,000 in department stores and 3,800 in variety stores.

Government was up 2,200, due mostly to the employment of 1,800 temporary assistants by post offices to handle Christmas mailings and deliveries. Local government agencies reported increases of 300 and public school employment increased about 100. An increase of 200 also was reported by the transportation industry. Electrical machinery manufacturers reported an increase of 100.

Stable employment conditions were reported by ten other industries: furniture, stone, clay and glass products, primary metals, machinery, broadwoven fabrics, pulp and paperboard, printing, mining, communications and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate firms.

Factory employment as a whole was down 5,700 in December due largely to seasonal declines in tobacco and food processing. Tobacco stemmies laid off 3,200 seasonal workers. Jobs dropped by 300 in cigarette factories because of decreased activity in one large plant. Employment was down 300 in the food products industry, with all divisions showing seasonal declines.

Textile mill employment dropped 1,400 in December. The most marked decrease occurred in seamless hosiery, which reported a drop of 800. Full-fashioned hosiery was down 100. Yarn mills were down 300. Stable employment conditions were

reported by broadwoven cotton mills and other segments of the textile industry.

Decreases of 200 each occurred in the lumber and apparel industries. Declines of about 100 each were reported by fabricated metals firms, plastic and synthetic chemical firms, paperboard container makers, and the construction industry.

A seasonal decline of 400 occurred in the personal service industry group, with hotels reporting a drop of 300 and laundries and dry cleaning plants a drop of 100.

Notwithstanding the 5,700 December decline, factory employment was up 15,000 above the December, 1958 level, with a total of 486,500 Tar Heels employed in manufacturing jobs last month.

All non-manufacturing employment totaled 654,000 in December — up 13,500 from the November level and 25,300 above the year-ago figure.

Hourly earnings of the State's 486,500 factory workers remained unchanged last month at an average of \$1.52. The work-week edged up 0.3 hours to an average of 41.6 hours in all manufacturing. Weekly earnings went up 45 cents to an average of \$63.23, due to scattered and minor increases in overtime worked.

Boiler Bureau Reports December Inspections

Operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of 2,671 steam boilers and other high and low pressure vessels in North Carolina during December, according to the report of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 3,089 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the month.

Repair jobs were found necessary to the continued operating safety of 400 of the boilers inspected and reported. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the repair jobs.

Repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported to be completed in 510 instances.

Boiler Bureau personnel also prepared and dispatched 2,546 letters during December in connection with repair jobs, inspection follow-up work, insurance cancellation notices, and other Bureau operations.

The Bureau also sent out 3,009 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$7,882 in fees during the month.

NORTH CAROLINA Labor and Industry

Issued Each Month by the
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Raleigh, N. C.

Sent Free Upon Request

FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

Vol. XXVII January, 1960 No. 1

State Inspectors Visit 1,219 Establishments In December

Inspectors of the Department of Labor visited 1,219 factories and mercantile and service-industry establishments during December, according to activity reports of the Division of Standards and Inspections.

The firms inspected employed 64,523 workers. Inspections were made to determine compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

In 670 instances the inspectors found conditions detrimental to worker safety and health and issued recommendations for their correction.

In 533 instances, full compliance with safety and health recommendations made in the course of previous inspections was reported.

A total of 117 establishments were re-inspected in December to determine compliance with previous recommendations for the elimination of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

The inspectors also held 709 conferences with employers and workers during December to explain the application of the State Labor Laws. Most of these conferences concerned the new State Minimum Wage Law, which became effective on January 1, 1960.

Three serious industrial accidents were investigated during December. Their causes were ascertained and recommendations were made to prevent their recurrence.

Also made the subject of special investigations in December were 16 complaints alleging violation of the State Maximum Hour Law, the Child Labor Law, and the Safety and Health Regulations. Violations of the laws were corrected wherever noted by the inspectors.

Ten of the December complaints concerned alleged violations of the Maximum Hour Law and the Child Labor Law. Investigation by the inspectors revealed that the laws were actually being violated in only four of these cases. Immediate compliance was secured in these cases.

Six complaints investigated by the inspectors concerned alleged violations of various health and safety code regulations. Actual violations were found in four of these cases and were corrected immediately after the inspectors issued the needed recommendations.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—DECEMBER, 1959

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS					
									AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	25.9	25.3	25.3	+	2.4	+	2.4	\$ 68.13	\$ 68.22	\$ 65.99	41.8	41.6	\$ 1.64
Food and Kindred Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.84	60.35	58.94	40.3	40.5	1.46
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.54	65.92	62.43	39.7	41.2	1.41
Textile Mill Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.38	63.20	58.63	43.5	42.7	1.60
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.60	68.69	60.68	44.4	43.2	1.48
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.35	59.78	60.32	42.8	42.4	1.59
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.90	83.45	83.54	45.0	45.6	1.41
Paper and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.91	69.87	67.51	42.8	43.4	1.82
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.58	80.57	77.11	41.2	39.3	1.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.50	60.64	57.77	41.0	40.7	2.05
Metal Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.54	73.89	75.47	41.6	40.6	1.49
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.55	71.57	73.39	41.5	42.1	1.84
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	46.2	46.6	45.1	45.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 62.31	\$ 62.47	\$ 55.06	40.2	40.3	\$ 1.55
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.86	61.31	61.63	40.7	40.6	1.52
Bakery Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.92	63.92	60.55	41.9	44.7	1.43
Textile Mill Products	20.0	20.1	19.7	19.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.83	58.26	49.13	38.4	39.1	1.48
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.28	52.03	47.44	36.7	37.7	1.37
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.26	47.63	40.00	37.7	38.1	1.28
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.70	58.83	52.67	45.3	43.9	1.34
(Except Furniture)	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.77	66.07	59.42	42.8	42.9	1.56
Furniture	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.94	65.94	58.31	42.1	42.0	1.57
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.38	84.66	83.63	42.7	40.9	2.07
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.95	75.08	66.66	46.6	42.9	1.75
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.09	65.85	52.27	44.5	43.9	1.53
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.72	69.12	59.64	44.2	43.2	1.60
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.64	89.80	70.67	45.5	44.9	1.97
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Data Not Available.

	CHANGE FROM			WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS ³		
	Current Month ¹ (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,140.5	1,132.7	1,099.5									
Manufacturing	486.5	492.2	470.8									
Durable Goods	136.4	136.5	129.0									
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.2	34.4	33.5									
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.5	21.6	21.1									
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.3	6.4									
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	42.1	42.1	40.1									
HH Furniture	38.2	38.2	36.4									
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.7	8.7	8.3									
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.5	3.3									
Primary Metals	2.1	2.1	2.0									
Fabricated Metals	7.4	7.5	7.0									
Fab. Structural Metals	2.9	3.1	2.9									
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.6	10.6	9.2									
Special Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.4	5.5									
Electrical Machinery	24.0	23.9	22.2									
Other Durable Goods ¹	7.3	7.2	6.7									
Nondurable Goods	350.1	355.7	341.8									
Food & Kindred Products	31.5	31.8	30.5									
Meat Packing	6.5	6.6	6.2									
Dairy Products	5.4	5.4	5.2									
Grain Mill Products	3.0	3.1	3.2									
Bakery Products	7.1	7.3	7.1									
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.6	4.4									
Tobacco	30.1	33.6	30.3									
Cigarettes	18.2	18.5	17.6									
Stemmeries	9.8	13.0	10.8									
Textiles	221.1	222.5	218.3									
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.8	93.8	92.8									
Broadwoven Cotton	63.0	63.0	62.6									
Knitting Mills	64.2	65.5	63.6									
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.2	15.3	16.2									
Seamless Hosiery	38.9	39.7	37.5									
Yarn Mills	45.3	45.6	44.7									
Apparel	28.6	28.8	26.5									
Men's & Boys' Clothing	11.7	11.7	10.8									
Paper & Allied Products	13.3	13.4	12.3									
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.1	9.1	8.2									
Paperboard Containers	3.2	3.3	3.1									
Printing	9.2	9.2	9.0									
Newspapers	5.0	5.0	4.9									
Chemicals	13.0	13.1	11.7									
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.2	8.1	6.9									
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.3	3.3	3.2									
Nonmanufacturing	654.0	640.5	628.7									
Mining	3.0	3.0	2.8									
Non-Metallic Mining	2.8	2.8	2.7									
Contract Construction	55.6	55.7	52.9									
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.4	65.3	62.3									
Transportation (Except RR)	31.8	31.6	28.4									
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	22.1	22.1	21.4									
Trade ³	226.4	214.7	217.2									
Wholesale	53.5	53.3	52.7									
Retail	172.9	161.4	164.5									
Retail General Merchandise	48.8	40.3	45.9									
Department Stores	20.7	16.7	20.3									
Limited Price Variety	15.4	11.6	13.1									
Retail Food Stores	23.0	22.9	21.8									
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	36.0	36.0	34.5									
Service	102.7	103.1	99.8									
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.9	7.2	6.9									
Personal Services	25.3	25.4	25.0									
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.6	15.7	16.2									
Government	164.9	162.7	159.2									
Federal	37.6	35.8	36.1									
State & Local Schools	70.4	70.3	68.0									
State & Local Non-Schools	56.9	56.6	55.1									

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
⁷ Less than 1¢

N. C. MINIMUM WAGE LAW REQUIREMENTS CITED

Commissioner Frank Crane has issued a summary of the chief provisions of North Carolina's new Minimum Wage Law, which went into effect on January 1, 1960.

Commissioner Crane called attention to the following provisions of the law:

1. Employers of six or more covered workers must pay each covered worker wages of not less than 75 cents an hour for all hours worked.

2. An "employer," as defined in the statute, means "any individual partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or groups of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee."

3. Coverage under the law is spelled out on an employer basis, not an establishment basis. If an employer has as many as six non-exempt employees, they are all covered even though they may work in different places throughout the State.

4. The unit of time employed for determining coverage is the pay period used by the employer. Any time the employer has as many as six non-exempt workers on his payroll, all six are covered by the law for that pay period.

5. Enforcement of the law is the responsibility of the Department of Labor, under the Commissioner of Labor. The Commissioner or his inspector may inspect payroll records and may require from any covered employer a full and correct statement, in writing, of the wages, hours, names and addresses of his employees.

6. Covered employers are required to keep posted in their places of business, in a conspicuous and accessible place, a summary of the Minimum Wage Law and any applicable wage orders or regulations.

7. Penalties for violation include a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$50.00, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, in the discretion of the court. After an employer has been notified by the Commissioner or his inspector that he is violating the law, each pay period during which the violation continues constitutes a separate, indictable offense.

8. Employees may sue individually for collection of unpaid wages, plus six per cent interest, in any court of competent jurisdiction. In addition to any back wages or other judgment awarded to the employee, the court must require the defendant to pay court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the employee.

Groups Not Covered

The law excludes from coverage all employers of five or less workers. Coverage begins only when as many as six non-exempt workers are employed. The Attorney General has ruled that in establishing coverage, only non-exempt workers may be counted.

The Attorney General also has ruled that State, county and municipal government employees are not covered by the Minimum Wage Law because these governmental units do not meet the law's definition of an employer.

Other groups of people specifically exempted from coverage include farm workers; domestic servants in private homes;

hospital and nursing home employees; voluntary workers for educational, charitable, religious or nonprofit organizations; newsboys; shoe shine boys; golf caddies; bowling alley pin boys; baby sitters; ushers, doormen, concession attendants and cashiers in theatres; traveling salesmen; outside salesmen solely on commission; part-time student workers attending school or college; persons under 21 employed by their father or mother; persons receiving tips or gratuities as the principal part of their wages; persons confined in penal, corrective or mental institutions; boys' and girls' summer camp employees; all persons under 16 years of age; all persons 65 years of age or older; and part-time or piece-rate employees in the seafood or fishing industry.

Despite these exemptions, the new law is bringing substantial benefits to some 55,000 Tar Heel men and women who have been receiving less than 75 cents an hour.

Employment Of Minors Hits 14-Year High In '59

A total of 26,336 minors under 18 years of age were certified for gainful employment in North Carolina last year. The certificates were issued by Public Welfare Superintendents throughout the State, who serve as issuing agents for the Department of Labor under the N. C. Child Labor Law.

The 1959 total represents a 14-year high for the State, being higher than any year since 1946 when 35,602 certificates were issued.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	December 1959	December 1958	12 Months 1959	12 Months 1958
Albemarle	\$ 804,800	\$ 44,050	\$ 2,422,809	\$ 997,885
Asheville	295,051	218,350	3,671,693	5,208,266
Burlington	1,059,795	213,500	9,034,263	4,731,262
Charlotte	1,640,433	1,067,043	33,960,946	24,248,321
Concord	108,909	507,350	1,572,698	1,472,175
Durham	625,107	991,893	10,248,449	11,477,120
Elizabeth City	37,600	9,100	194,395	131,085
Fayetteville	645,207	184,965	6,708,107	4,566,187
Gastonia	273,300	234,800	6,235,100	5,081,875
Goldsboro	235,780	52,000	2,901,085	1,804,770
Greensboro	1,511,164	1,420,264	29,964,270	26,854,766
Greenville	426,350	45,545	3,790,972	4,034,628
Henderson	34,750	29,550	1,050,217	764,585
Hickory	88,645	104,062	3,671,216	2,685,526
High Point	354,199	133,145	8,221,409	7,197,544
Kinston	266,970	82,650	2,615,136	2,504,412
Lexington	59,550	58,600	1,246,317	1,818,656
Monroe	46,000	55,500	1,395,280	1,012,300
New Bern	7,650	16,295	681,502	1,311,878
Raleigh	1,484,780	2,259,000	22,145,966	25,138,376
Reidsville	37,000	47,550	1,346,817	601,700
Rocky Mount	108,154	158,832	3,323,425	2,689,117
Salisbury	87,150	66,650	1,682,218	3,010,321
Sanford	305,550	27,000	1,668,225	546,850
Shelby	276,960	247,000	2,312,490	1,867,157
Statesville	49,100	475,200	2,261,809	3,074,738
Thomasville	168,625	74,320	1,644,274	2,381,926
Wilmington	68,490	28,450	3,423,464	1,834,625
Wilson	59,600	128,700	2,614,991	3,430,284
Winston-Salem	1,379,192	1,211,977	25,310,583	18,531,081
Total All Cities	\$12,545,861	\$10,193,341	\$197,329,126	\$171,009,416

North Carolina Labor and Industry

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Vol. XXVII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY, 1960

No. 2

EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS SEASONAL DECLINE IN JANUARY

— Job Total 44,900 Above A Year Ago —

Nonagricultural employment dropped 23,800 in North Carolina during January.

This employment decrease — due mostly to seasonal job declines in trade, government, construction, food and service industries — was quite normal for the month of January. Employment always slacks off following the Christmas season.

A total of 1,143,300 Tar Heels were at work in non-farm jobs in mid-January. Total employment was 44,900 higher last month than in January, 1959 — a net gain of more than four per cent over the year.

"Everything considered, the State's employment picture is looking good and the prospects for further industrial growth, job expansion, and increases in workers' earnings during 1960 appear to be excellent," commented Commissioner Frank Crane.

Factory employment, totaling 499,100 in January, was down 2,100 from the December level but was 21,500 higher than in January last year.

Total non-manufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, stood at 644,200 in January. This was down seasonally 21,700 from the December level but was 23,400 above January a year ago.

Largest seasonal job decrease from December to January occurred in trade. Employment in retail trade dropped 17,000, while wholesale firms reported a decrease of 300. However, total employment in trade of 212,000 in January was up 7,500 over a year ago.

A seasonal decrease of 1,500 was reported by the contract construction industry, in which operations have been adversely affected by bad weather. Compared

with a year ago, however, construction employment totaling 59,400 in January was up 3,200.

The Federal, State and local government group was down 1,800 in January, with employment totaling 161,900. Federal employment was down 2,300, due mostly to layoff of temporary post office employees hired in December. State and local government showed general gains totaling 500, while school employment remained stable.

Other seasonal decreases in January included 700 in food products manufacturing and 500 in service industries. Employment in food products, totaling 32,000, was up 800 from a year ago. Service industries were up 2,700 from the level of January, 1959.

Lumbering operations also were down seasonally by 200 in January but general employment in the industry, totaling 34,000 was up 1,000 above a year ago.

Employment dropped 1,100 in the textile industry due to decreases of 600 in broad-woven fabrics and 500 in seamless hosiery. Textile mill employment, totaling 224,200 last month, was up 3,900 over a year ago.

The apparel industry, employing 32,100, was down 400 in January but gained 3,100 compared with January last year.

Stable job conditions were reported by the furniture industry, in which employment of 43,800 was up 2,300 from the year-ago level.

Also reporting no change from the December job level but substantial increases over a year ago were primary metals, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, pulp and paper, mining, and communications and public utilities.

Tobacco industry employment totaling 30,800 in January was up 300 from December and 2,400 above January last year. Cigarette factories gained 600 over the year and stemmeries were up 1,600.

The machinery industry gained 100 in December and 1,400 over the past year. This included a gain of 900 in the manufacture of special industrial machinery. The electrical machinery industry also reported a gain of 1,400 over the year.

Employment in the transportation industry was down seasonally by 200 from December but was up 2,400 over a year ago.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	January, 1960	January, 1959
Albemarle	\$ 23,867	\$ 47,200
Asheville	177,271	139,449
Burlington	210,940	480,540
Charlotte	2,798,819	1,620,527
Concord	18,900	188,100
Durham	828,260	496,389
Elizabeth City	40,100	.....
Fayetteville	704,492	420,975
Gastonia	330,800	226,675
Goldensboro	175,075	259,050
Greensboro	1,184,002	1,052,129
Greenville	185,400	354,425
Henderson	39,200	47,425
Hickory	223,522	372,925
High Point	2,492,376	690,750
Kinston	136,185	127,581
Lexington	53,300	62,403
Monroe	47,500	22,000
New Bern	9,100	77,200
Raleigh	2,713,651	1,228,206
Reidsville	76,450	81,400
Rocky Mount	344,263	771,156
Salisbury	109,386	351,850
Sanford	36,600	139,650
Shelby	90,000	333,500
Statesville	67,428	119,330
Thomasville	94,406	78,550
Wilmington	85,821	459,161
Wilson	120,750	86,450
Winston-Salem	5,622,327	1,952,753
Total All Cities	\$19,040,191	\$12,287,749

(Continued on page 4)

NORTH CAROLINA
Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

Vol. XXVII February, 1960 No. 2

**Inspectors Check 729
Firms During January**

Labor Department inspectors visited 729 establishments in January to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws. The firms employed 22,829 workers.

In 431 instances the inspectors found conditions detrimental to worker health and safety and issued recommendations for their correction. Full compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 493 instances.

Reinspections were made in 94 establishments to determine compliance with previous recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The inspectors also held 679 conferences with employers and workers during January to explain the application of the Labor Laws and Safety and Health Regulations.

Eight serious industrial accidents were investigated and attempts were made to develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

A total of 33 complaints alleging violations of the State Labor Laws were made the subject of special investigations during January. In 15 of these cases, violations were found and corrected. No violations were found in the other 18 cases.

**Boiler Bureau Reports
January Inspections**

Operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of 1,782 steam boilers and other pressure vessels during January by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 1,375 inspection reports from State and insurance company boiler inspectors. Repair jobs were found necessary in 344 instances. Operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the repairs.

Repair jobs required as a result of previous inspections were reported completed in 344 instances.

The Bureau sent out 778 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$3,459 in fees during the month.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—JANUARY, 1960
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						HOURS AND EARNINGS					
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.1	26.2	25.4	— 0.4	+ 2.8	—	\$ 69.47	\$ 68.13	\$ 65.67	42.1	41.8	41.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	—	—	—	57.90	58.95	58.23	38.6	40.1	41.3
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	—	—	—	63.12	61.54	60.75	39.7	39.7	40.5
Textile Mill Products	6.0	5.9	6.0	+ 1.7	—	—	67.94	63.65	58.06	45.6	43.3	40.6
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.7	2.6	2.4	+ 3.8	+ 12.5	—	80.48	69.96	62.16	50.3	44.0	42.0
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.3	—	— 8.7	—	57.67	60.35	57.28	40.9	42.8	39.5
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.0	—	+ 10.0	—	73.99	81.98	75.26	41.8	44.8	43.5
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	71.21	68.91	66.25	42.9	42.8	42.2
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.1	2.1	1.9	—	+ 10.5	—	78.79	81.58	73.14	39.2	41.2	38.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	—	+ 12.5	—	62.36	61.50	58.50	41.3	41.0	39.0
Metal Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	—	— 5.0	—	76.73	76.49	76.99	41.7	41.8	42.3
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	73.87	71.65	76.13	42.7	41.9	43.5
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.1	5.2	4.8	— 1.9	+ 6.3	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	45.4	45.5	43.7	— 0.2	+ 3.9	—	\$ 60.22	\$ 62.56	\$ 56.68	38.6	40.1	38.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	—	+ 7.7	—	58.75	59.92	55.74	40.8	41.9	41.6
Bakery Products	.9	.9	.8	—	+ 12.5	—	62.06	58.11	51.97	42.8	39.0	36.6
Textile Mill Products	19.2	19.3	18.5	— 0.5	+ 3.8	—	56.62	50.28	46.90	38.0	36.7	35.0
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	7.8	—	+ 2.6	—	47.75	43.05	47.00	34.6	33.9	37.3
Apparel	3.2	3.3	3.1	— 3.0	+ 3.2	—	43.97	43.05	47.00	34.9	33.9	37.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	54.26	60.70	50.82	40.8	45.3	39.7
Furniture	6.6	6.6	6.4	—	+ 3.1	—	61.31	65.83	58.75	39.3	42.2	40.8
HH Furniture	5.7	5.7	5.6	—	+ 1.8	—	61.37	65.57	57.28	38.6	41.5	39.5
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	+ 9.1	—	88.37	91.16	80.11	41.1	42.8	38.7
Chemicals	1.0	1.1	1.1	— 9.1	— 9.1	—	73.63	83.13	67.57	41.6	46.7	41.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	63.60	66.58	56.63	41.3	43.8	39.6
Metal Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	—	69.82	70.72	61.61	43.1	44.2	40.8
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.8	.8	.9	— 11.1	— 11.1	—	88.44	89.64	74.56	44.0	45.5	40.3
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.7	6.6	6.2	+ 1.5	+ 8.1	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.
⁴ Preliminary.

	Month ⁴ (thous.)	Age (thous.)	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,143.3	1,167.1	1,098.4	—	2.0	—	4.1	5	5	5
Manufacturing	499.1	501.2	477.6	—	0.4	—	4.5	5	5	5
Durable Goods	139.2	139.5	131.3	—	0.2	—	6.0	5	5	5
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	34.0	34.2	33.0	—	0.6	—	3.0	5	5	5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.7	21.9	20.9	—	0.9	—	3.8	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.3	6.4	—	—	—	1.6	5	5	5
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	43.8	43.8	41.7	—	—	—	5.0	5	5	5
HH Furniture	39.8	39.8	37.8	—	—	—	5.3	5	5	5
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	9.1	8.6	—	1.1	—	4.7	5	5	5
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.6	3.3	—	—	—	9.1	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.3	—	—	—	4.3	5	5	5
Fabricated Metals	7.7	7.7	7.2	—	—	—	6.9	5	5	5
Fab. Structural Metals	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.0	10.9	9.6	—	0.9	—	14.6	5	5	5
Special Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.4	5.6	—	1.6	—	16.1	5	5	5
Electrical Machinery	24.0	24.1	22.6	—	0.4	—	6.2	5	5	5
Other Durable Goods ¹	5.0	5.0	4.2	—	—	—	19.0	5	5	5
Nondurable Goods	2.3	2.3	2.1	—	—	—	9.5	5	5	5
Food & Kindred Products	359.9	361.7	346.3	—	0.5	—	3.9	5	5	5
Meat Packing	32.0	32.7	31.2	—	2.1	—	2.6	5	5	5
Dairy Products	7.3	7.3	7.0	—	—	—	4.3	5	5	5
Grain Mill Products	5.3	5.3	5.1	—	—	—	3.9	5	5	5
Bakery Products	3.3	3.4	3.5	—	2.9	—	5.7	5	5	5
Beverage Industries	7.5	7.5	7.4	—	—	—	1.4	5	5	5
Tobacco	4.5	4.5	4.3	—	—	—	4.7	5	5	5
Cigarettes	30.8	30.5	28.4	—	1.0	—	8.5	5	5	5
Stemmeries	18.4	18.2	17.8	—	1.1	—	3.4	5	5	5
Textiles	10.3	10.2	8.7	—	1.0	—	18.4	5	5	5
Broadwoven Fabrics	224.2	225.3	220.3	—	0.5	—	1.8	5	5	5
Broadwoven Cotton	93.3	93.9	92.5	—	0.6	—	0.9	5	5	5
Knitting Mills	60.6	60.9	60.0	—	0.5	—	1.0	5	5	5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	60.4	67.1	65.2	—	1.0	—	1.8	5	5	5
Seamless Hosiery	15.4	15.4	16.6	—	—	—	7.2	5	5	5
Yarn Mills	40.2	40.7	38.2	—	1.2	—	5.2	5	5	5
Apparel	46.2	46.1	45.2	—	0.2	—	2.2	5	5	5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	32.1	32.5	29.0	—	1.2	—	10.7	5	5	5
Paper & Allied Products	12.6	12.7	11.4	—	0.8	—	10.5	5	5	5
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	14.3	14.3	13.1	—	—	—	9.2	5	5	5
Paperboard Containers	9.9	9.9	8.9	—	—	—	11.2	5	5	5
Printing	3.3	3.3	3.1	—	6.5	—	6.5	5	5	5
Newspapers	9.3	9.4	8.8	—	1.1	—	5.7	5	5	5
Chemicals	5.0	5.0	4.9	—	—	—	2.0	5	5	5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	13.5	13.3	12.0	—	1.5	—	12.5	5	5	5
Other Nondurable Goods ²	8.8	8.7	7.3	—	1.1	—	20.5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	3.7	3.7	3.5	—	—	—	5.7	5	5	5
Mining	644.2	665.9	620.8	—	3.3	—	3.8	5	5	5
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.0	—	—	—	10.0	5	5	5
Contract Construction	3.0	3.0	2.8	—	—	—	7.1	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	59.4	61.3	56.2	—	3.1	—	5.7	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	65.3	65.6	62.8	—	0.5	—	4.0	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	31.4	31.6	29.0	—	0.6	—	8.3	5	5	5
Trades ³	22.5	22.5	21.7	—	—	—	3.7	5	5	5
Wholesale	212.0	229.3	204.5	—	7.5	—	3.7	5	5	5
Retail ³	53.8	54.1	52.5	—	0.6	—	2.5	5	5	5
Retail General Merchandise	158.2	175.2	152.0	—	9.7	—	4.1	5	5	5
Department Stores	34.0	47.4	33.2	—	28.3	—	2.4	5	5	5
Limited Price Variety	14.5	20.4	14.3	—	28.9	—	1.4	5	5	5
Retail Food Stores	8.5	14.4	8.3	—	41.0	—	2.4	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	23.0	23.2	22.1	—	0.9	—	4.1	5	5	5
Service	37.6	37.5	35.6	—	0.3	—	5.6	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	104.7	105.2	102.0	—	0.5	—	2.6	5	5	5
Personal Services	6.8	6.9	6.7	—	1.4	—	1.5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	24.9	25.2	24.9	—	1.2	—	—	5	5	5
Government	15.4	15.6	16.1	—	1.3	—	4.3	5	5	5
Federal	161.9	163.7	156.7	—	1.1	—	3.3	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	35.2	37.5	34.4	—	6.1	—	2.3	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	70.4	70.4	67.8	—	—	—	3.8	5	5	5
	56.3	55.8	54.5	—	0.9	—	3.3	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only
• Less than .1%

EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

(Continued from page 1)

Chemical firms showed a job increase of 200 from the December level. Employment in plastics and synthetics firms was up 1,500 over the year.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms were up 100 over the month and gained 2,000 employees over the year.

Employment in the printing industry was up 500 from a year ago.

Earnings of the State's 499,100 factory workers averaged \$1.53 an hour (up a penny) in January and \$61.97 per week (down \$1.11). The workweek dropped one hour below the December average. Working hours in factories averaged 40.5 per week in January.

The shorter workweek, with less overtime work, was registered by a majority of manufacturing industries during January. Unfavorable weather was a contributing factor to the shorter workweeks reported by the lumber industry and by stone, clay and glass products.

January wage increases were reported by various firms in the apparel, chemical, metal, machinery, stone, clay and glass, and bakery industries.

Wage increases averaging more than ten per cent were reported by various retail trade and service industries affected by the new State Minimum Wage Law, which became effective on January 1, 1960.

In laundries and dry cleaning plants, 15,400 workers last month averaged 89 cents an hour and \$32.75 per week. The hourly average was up seven cents from the December level and was 13 cents higher than the average of January, 1959.

Many laundry and dry cleaning operators are reported to have raised their pay scales prior to the effective date of the Minimum Wage Law.

In hotels and motels, the average went up from 58 cents an hour in December to 63 cents in January, with some 6,800 workers affected. Influence of the Minimum Wage Law was less noticeable in this industry due to the exemption of porters and bellhops who receive most of their earnings from tips.

In variety stores, the hourly earnings of 8,500 increased from an average of 75 cents in December to 84 cents in January—a twelve per cent increase.

In retail trade as a whole, with 158,200 people employed in January, average hourly earnings increased from \$1.30 in December to \$1.35 in January.

Immediate effects of the Minimum Wage Law upon service industries other than hotels, motels, laundries and dry cleaning establishments were less apparent, due to the absence of specific employment and wage breakdowns for these industries.

A total of 104,700 people are employed in North Carolina service industries of all types, most of whom are covered by the Minimum Wage Law. Employment in hotels, motels, laundries and dry cleaning firms accounts for only 21 per cent of this entire service-industry group.

LOST-TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES — Final 1958, Compared With Final 1957 —

Industry	Plants	Manhours	Disabling Injuries	Frequency Rate	
	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957
MANUFACTURING					
<i>Chemical:</i>					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	32	2,409,183	25	10.3	8.8
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	59	3,757,960	43	11.4	14.7
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	83	11,850,877	67	5.6	3.8
<i>Clay, Cement and Stone:</i>					
Block, Pipe and Cement	125	5,014,180	145	28.9	16.8
Brick, Tile and Pottery	45	4,535,027	112	24.6	21.5
<i>Electrical:</i>					
General	36	36,438,744	54	1.4	1.9
<i>Furniture:</i>					
Wood, Upholstered	157	17,747,916	285	16.0	14.9
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	212	47,041,994	532	11.3	10.4
<i>Iron and Steel:</i>					
Foundries	54	5,166,632	200	34.4	34.4
Machine Manufacturing	65	12,470,813	140	11.2	8.4
Machine Shop	204	7,963,837	115	14.4	18.3
Sheet Metal	121	5,602,553	100	17.8	21.4
Not Elsewhere Classified	146	12,029,133	213	17.7	16.7
<i>Leather:</i>					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	10	1,531,924	29	18.9	17.2
<i>Lumber:</i>					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	438	21,179,585	609	28.7	28.1
Millwork	154	5,600,444	98	17.4	18.2
Plywood and Veneer	77	10,154,529	178	17.5	20.8
Miscellaneous Wood Products	142	7,476,989	149	19.9	19.8
<i>Mining:</i>					
Mines	41	1,319,772	87	65.9	50.8
Pits & Quarries	60	3,137,617	87	27.7	14.3
Processing Plants	44	2,942,169	54	18.3	31.8
<i>Paper:</i>					
Paper and Pulp	11	14,852,108	66	4.4	3.3
Set Up Boxes and Containers	51	6,434,725	90	13.9	13.7
<i>Printing:</i>					
Job, Newspaper and Books	207	12,951,062	73	5.6	6.3
<i>Textiles:</i>					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	411	186,869,216	1,220	6.5	7.1
Dyeing and Finishing	86	27,873,357	212	7.6	5.8
Knit Goods	488	99,636,113	325	3.2	3.6
Silk and Synthetic	67	29,765,351	124	4.1	4.0
Wearing Apparel	179	41,914,044	176	4.1	4.3
Woolen Worsted	15	12,966,780	66	5.0	8.3
Not Elsewhere Classified	147	20,035,486	146	7.2	8.2
<i>Tobacco:</i>					
Cigarette, Cigar, and Smoking	8	30,426,606	140	4.6	3.2
Leaf Processing	94	22,571,694	183	8.1	7.1
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing:</i>					
General	322	21,692,771	187	8.6	13.0
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	4,391	753,361,191	5,805	7.7	8.3
NON-MANUFACTURING					
<i>Food:</i>					
Baking	118	14,658,739	171	11.6	10.5
Bottling Plant	145	9,335,651	166	17.7	13.9
Canning and Preserving	28	1,792,153	22	12.2	17.1
Dairy Products	97	10,380,446	148	14.2	15.2
Ice and Coal	117	1,997,070	17	8.5	13.5
Meat Packing	137	12,605,552	283	22.4	26.1
Mill'ng, Flour and Feed	184	6,937,476	97	13.9	13.7
<i>Service:</i>					
Dry Cleaning	436	6,173,196	8	1.2	1.5
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	325	19,459,973	56	2.8	3.3
Garage	461	18,684,780	171	9.1	9.9
<i>Trade:</i>					
Petroleum Products	281	4,940,474	30	6.0	5.8
Wholesale and Retail	532	23,858,427	225	9.4	8.0
<i>Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:</i>					
General	334	15,042,704	210	13.9	7.3
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,195	145,773,641	1,604	11.0	10.0
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	7,586	899,134,832	7,409	8.2	8.6

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.

(2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

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No. 3

TAR HEEL ECONOMY GAINS 280,700 WORKERS DURING THE 1949-1959 DECADE FACTORY EMPLOYMENT INCREASES 107,000

North Carolina's near-bottom rankings in various national comparisons of per capita income, factory wages, and other indices of welfare and services are brought to public attention so often that equally important facts of long-term social change are sometimes underrated or overlooked entirely.

Given the well-known facts of Tar Heel geography, climate, resources, industrial structure, population and birth rate—it has been astutely pointed out that we have to "run fast in order to stand still."

That we should give ourselves due credit for having run with a full head of steam during the past decade is evident from recent statistics setting forth various phases of our growth. In total population, for example, we gained 453,537 people between the 1950 Census and July 1, 1959, according to estimates from the State Board of Health's Bureau of Vital Statistics. In factory employment, to cite another item of growth, we moved up from 12th place among the states in 1947 to 11th place in 1958, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, with only ten very highly industrialized or very large states ahead of us in this category.

With our continuing population gains and nearly half a million more mouths to be fed than we had nine years ago, our predicament might evoke Malthusian spectres of famine—were it not for the substantial advances of industry and employment opportunities which have gone side by side with this population growth.

While our total population has increased by a little more than one-tenth since the 1950 Census, total non-farm employment in the State has expanded by a third. In 1949 we had 852,200 people employed in all types of nonagricultural jobs. In 1959, according to recent estimates figured on a new "benchmark" basis by the Labor Department's Division of Statistics, North Carolina boasted a non-farm labor force of 1,132,900. The ten-year gain amounted to 280,700 more workers employed, or a 33 per cent increase in available jobs.

It should be noted that this net employment increase is equal to 62 per cent of our total population increase of 453,537 during roughly the same period. The population gain, of course, consists entirely of persons now no more than 10 years of age, while all of the job gains are for people of working age.

(Continued on page 4)

EMPLOYMENT SHOWS FURTHER SEASONAL DECLINE IN FEBRUARY

— State Job Total 33,900 Above A Year Ago —

Nonagricultural employment dropped 5,900 in North Carolina during February, mostly because of seasonal job declines in construction, trade and tobacco manufacturing.

The general level of non-farm employment in February, despite the month's seasonal declines, was up 33,900 above February 1959. Factory jobs were up 15,300 over the year and nonmanufacturing employment showed a gain of 18,600.

A total of 1,137,600 people were employed in non-farm work in the State in February. Manufacturing industries employed 495,800 and non-manufacturing employment totaled 641,800.

Average hourly earnings of factory workers held firm at \$1.53. Their average weekly earnings dropped by \$1.23 to \$60.74, due to a decrease of 0.8 hours in the average workweek to 39.7 hours in February.

Severe February weather and wide prevalence of "flu" were definite factors in the job declines of several industries. The snow and ice storms of mid-February caused much curtailment of work schedules in lumbering and logging operations and throughout the construction industry. The weather and sickness also materially affected employment in retail trade, transportation, food processing, pulp and paper mills, and other industries.

Unfavorable weather conditions caused a generally lower level of working hours in manufacturing and resulted in numerous temporary and partial mill shutdowns.

Employment in trade was down 1,700 in February — 300 in wholesale and 1,400 in retail. However, trade was up 6,000 above a year ago, with gains of 700 reported by wholesale firms and 5,300 by retail establishments. A total of 210,400 people were employed in trade last month.

Employment in construction was down 2,100 and was slightly below the year-ago level as a result of the weather which made outdoor building work virtually impossible during part of February. The industry employed 57,000 people last month.

Employment in the tobacco industry dropped 1,200 due entirely to a seasonal decrease in stemmeries and redrying plants. Cigarette factories took on about 100 additional workers during the month.

Also affected by adverse weather were lumbering, in which employment dropped 400; food products, with a decrease of 600 and temporary closing of two large poultry processing plants; and pulp and paper mills, down 300.

Employment in the textile industry, totaling 222,400 in February, was down 1,900 from the January level and was up the same number from the level of February, 1959. General minor declines were reported throughout the industry, with several temporary shut-downs reported. Slightly lower job figures were shown in all divisions of the textile industry.

Employment in the furniture industry held firm at 43,800 in February—up 1,500 from a year ago.

Several industries reported job increases last month. These included electrical machinery, up 300; stone, clay and glass products, up 100; special industrial machinery, up 100; apparel, up 200; printing, up 200; chemicals, up 200; mining, up 100; finance, insurance and real estate, up 200; and hotels and motels, up 200.

A substantial job gain was reported in the government category, with employment up 1,300 in February and 5,200 higher than a year ago. Gains over the month included 700 in public school employment, 400 in Federal government agencies, and 200 in State and local government. Public school employment was 2,700 higher than in February, 1959.

Continued wage gains were reported in several groups of retail trade and service industries affected by the new State Minimum Wage Law.

For 156,900 workers employed in all retail trade, average hourly earnings of \$1.35 in February were a penny above January and five cents higher than in December, just before the Minimum Wage Law became effective.

Earnings of 13,900 department store employees moved up two cents from January to February, averaging \$1.14 last month.

February earnings of 22,700 workers employed in grocery stores climbed to \$1.40. This was four cents higher than their December earnings.

Earnings of 8,700 variety store employees, which averaged 72 cents an hour a year ago, were up to 75 cents an hour in December, 1959. In January, they jumped nine cents an hour to an 84-cent average. Last month, they moved up another two cents to an average of 86 cents—or 14 cents an hour higher than a year ago.

A total of 7,000 people were employed in hotels and motels last month, including many employees excluded from the Minimum Wage Law. However, notwithstanding many exemptions, their average earnings moved up from 58 cents an hour in

(Continued on page 4)

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INSPECTORS VISIT 1,539 FIRMS DURING FEBRUARY

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,539 establishments during February to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and safety and health regulations. The firms employed 39,792 workers.

In 832 instances, conditions detrimental to worker health or safety were found. The inspectors issued recommendations for their correction. Full compliance with previous recommendations was noted in 631 instances.

Reinspections were made in 107 establishments to determine compliance with previous recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The inspectors also held 535 conferences with employers and workers during February to explain the Labor Laws and regulations. Many of these conferences dealt with the new Minimum Wage Law which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1960.

A total of 25 serious industrial accidents were investigated and attempts were made to develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

Seventeen complaints alleging violations of the State Child Labor Law and the State Maximum Hour Law were made the subject of special investigations during February. In nine of these cases, actual violations of the law were found and corrected. No violations were noted in the other eight cases.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS FEBRUARY INSPECTIONS

Operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of 2,099 steam boilers and other pressure vessels during February by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 1,623 inspection reports from State and insurance company boiler inspectors during the month. Repair jobs were found necessary in 327 instances. Operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the repairs.

Repair jobs required as a result of previous inspections were reported to be completed in 300 instances.

The Bureau sent out 2,044 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$4,575 in fees during the month.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS--FEBRUARY, 1960

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S										
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S			A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S							
							Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago					
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.8	26.0	25.6	— 0.8	+ 0.8	\$	67.32	\$	68.31	\$	65.76	40.8	41.4	41.1	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.60
Food and Kindred Products	3.9	4.1	4.1	— 4.9	— 4.9		60.13		57.90		55.38	39.3	38.6	39.0	1.53	1.50	1.42
Bakery	2.1	2.2	2.2	— 4.5	— 4.5		64.16		63.12		59.25	40.1	39.7	39.5	1.60	1.59	1.50
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.0	5.9	— 1.7	+ 1.7		63.33		64.37		58.77	42.5	43.2	41.1	1.49	1.49	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.3	— 13.0	+ 13.0		69.28		72.48		62.01	43.3	45.3	41.9	1.60	1.60	1.48
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.3	— 4.3	— 4.3		60.20		57.67		57.74	42.1	40.9	40.1	1.43	1.41	1.44
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....		76.32		74.58		76.38	42.4	41.9	43.4	1.80	1.78	1.76
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....		70.68		70.19		65.73	43.1	42.8	41.6	1.64	1.64	1.58
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	.....	.....		76.62		76.81		73.52	38.5	38.6	37.7	1.99	1.99	1.95
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	.....	+ 5.9		62.47		62.36		61.65	41.1	41.3	41.1	1.52	1.51	1.50
Metal Products	2.0	1.9	2.0	+ 5.3	.....		73.35		77.28		78.51	40.3	42.0	42.9	1.82	1.84	1.83
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....		71.90		73.70		74.65	41.8	42.6	42.9	1.72	1.73	1.74
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	5.0	5.1	4.8	— 2.0	+ 4.2		51.90		51.90		51.90	38.5	38.5	38.5	1.57	1.57	1.57
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	45.7	45.6	43.6	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	\$	60.45	\$	61.62	\$	57.37	38.5	39.0	38.5	\$1.57	\$1.58	\$1.49
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	.....	+ 7.7		57.11		58.90		55.38	40.5	40.9	40.5	1.41	1.44	1.44
Bakery Products	9	9	8	.....	+ 12.5		60.62		62.06		54.14	42.1	42.8	40.4	1.44	1.45	1.34
Textile Mill Products	19.3	19.4	18.3	— 0.5	+ 5.5		55.80		55.50		52.48	37.2	37.0	36.7	1.50	1.50	1.43
Knitting Mills	7.8	8.0	7.6	— 2.5	+ 2.6		46.99		47.54		47.39	34.3	34.2	35.1	1.37	1.39	1.35
Apparel	3.3	3.1	3.2	+ 6.5	+ 3.1		49.40		49.66		48.90	38.9	38.8	38.5	1.27	1.28	1.27
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....		53.18		54.26		50.80	39.1	40.8	40.0	1.36	1.33	1.27
(Except Furniture)	6.7	6.6	6.4	+ 1.5	+ 4.7		63.67		62.96		61.42	40.3	40.1	41.5	1.58	1.57	1.48
Furniture	5.9	5.8	5.6	+ 1.7	+ 5.4		63.36		64.00		60.45	39.6	40.0	40.3	1.60	1.60	1.50
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1		84.00		88.37		82.18	40.0	41.1	39.7	2.10	2.15	2.07
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.1	1.0	1.1	+ 10.0	.....		70.45		74.94		68.15	41.2	42.1	41.3	1.71	1.78	1.65
Chemicals	9	9	9	.....	.....		61.85		63.60		62.28	39.9	41.3	41.8	1.55	1.54	1.49
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.7	1.8	1.7	— 5.6	.....		63.92		65.85		62.93	39.7	40.9	40.6	1.61	1.61	1.55
Metal Products	9	9	8	+ 12.5	+ 4.8		87.72		88.44		76.86	43.0	44.0	41.1	2.04	2.01	1.87
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9	9	8	— 1.5	+ 4.8		51.90		51.90		51.90	38.5	38.5	38.5	1.57	1.57	1.57
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.6	6.7	6.3	.....	.....		51.90		51.90		51.90	38.5	38.5	38.5	1.57	1.57	1.57

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.

	Current Month ¹ (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	Current Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,137.6	1,143.5	1,103.7	—	0.5	+	3.1	5	5
Manufacturing	495.8	499.6	480.5	—	0.8	+	3.2	5	5
Durable Goods	139.0	139.3	132.9	—	0.2	+	4.6	5	5
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.6	34.0	33.4	—	1.2	+	0.6	5	5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.5	21.7	21.2	—	0.9	+	1.4	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.3	6.5	—	—	—	3.1	5	5
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	43.8	43.8	42.3	—	—	—	3.5	5	5
HH Furniture	39.8	39.7	38.4	+	0.3	+	3.6	5	5
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.1	9.0	8.7	+	1.1	+	4.6	5	5
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.6	3.3	—	2.8	+	6.1	5	5
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.3	—	—	—	4.3	5	5
Fabricated Metals	7.6	7.7	7.3	—	1.3	+	4.1	5	5
Fab. Structural Metals	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	5	5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.1	11.1	9.8	—	—	—	13.3	5	5
Special Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.5	5.7	+	1.5	+	15.8	5	5
Electrical Machinery	24.3	24.0	22.6	+	1.3	+	7.5	5	5
Transportation Equipment	4.8	5.0	4.2	—	4.0	+	14.3	5	5
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	5	5
Nondurable Goods	356.8	360.3	347.6	—	1.0	+	2.6	5	5
Food & Kindred Products	31.5	32.1	31.1	—	1.9	+	1.3	5	5
Meat Packing	7.0	7.3	7.0	—	4.1	—	—	5	5
Dairy Products	5.3	5.3	5.1	—	—	—	3.9	5	5
Grain Mill Products	3.3	3.3	3.5	—	—	—	5.7	5	5
Bakery Products	7.5	7.5	7.4	—	—	—	1.4	5	5
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.5	4.3	—	2.2	+	2.3	5	5
Tobacco	30.2	31.4	28.4	—	3.8	+	6.3	5	5
Cigarettes	18.5	18.4	18.1	+	0.5	+	2.2	5	5
Stemmeries	9.6	10.9	8.4	—	11.9	+	14.3	5	5
Textiles	222.4	224.3	220.5	—	0.8	+	0.9	5	5
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.1	93.4	92.3	—	0.3	+	1.2	5	5
Broadwoven Cotton	60.5	60.6	59.8	—	0.2	+	1.2	5	5
Knitting Mills	65.3	66.5	65.5	—	1.8	—	0.3	5	5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.3	15.4	16.3	—	0.6	—	6.1	5	5
Seamless Hosiery	39.2	40.2	38.7	—	2.5	+	1.3	5	5
Yarn Mills	45.8	46.2	45.1	—	0.9	+	1.6	5	5
Apparel	32.1	31.9	29.8	+	0.6	+	7.7	5	5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	12.8	12.6	11.7	+	1.6	+	9.4	5	5
Paper & Allied Products	14.0	14.3	13.2	—	2.1	+	6.1	5	5
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.6	9.9	9.0	—	3.0	+	6.7	5	5
Paperboard Containers	3.3	3.3	3.1	—	—	—	6.5	5	5
Printing	9.3	9.1	8.9	+	2.2	+	4.5	5	5
Newspapers	5.0	5.0	4.9	—	—	—	2.0	5	5
Chemicals	13.7	13.5	12.2	+	1.5	+	12.3	5	5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.7	8.8	7.4	—	1.1	+	17.6	5	5
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.6	3.7	3.5	—	2.7	+	2.9	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	641.8	643.9	623.2	—	0.3	+	3.0	5	5
Mining	3.4	3.3	3.1	+	3.0	+	9.7	5	5
Non-Metallic Mining	3.0	2.9	2.9	+	3.4	+	3.4	5	5
Contract Construction	57.0	59.1	57.1	—	3.6	—	0.2	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.0	65.1	62.7	—	0.2	+	3.7	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	31.2	31.4	28.9	—	0.6	+	8.0	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	22.4	22.4	21.9	—	—	—	2.3	5	5
Trade ³	210.4	212.1	204.4	—	0.8	+	2.9	5	5
Wholesale	53.5	53.8	52.8	—	0.6	+	1.3	5	5
Retail ³	156.9	158.3	151.6	—	0.9	+	3.5	5	5
Retail General Merchandise	33.2	34.5	32.7	—	3.8	+	1.5	5	5
Department Stores	13.9	14.5	13.9	—	4.1	—	—	5	5
Limited Price Variety	8.7	9.1	8.3	—	4.4	—	4.8	5	5
Retail Food Stores	22.7	22.7	22.0	—	—	—	3.2	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	37.8	37.6	35.6	+	0.5	+	6.2	5	5
Service	105.0	104.8	102.3	+	0.2	+	2.6	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.0	6.8	6.9	+	2.9	+	1.4	5	5
Personal Services	24.9	24.9	24.8	+	—	+	0.4	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.2	15.3	16.1	—	0.7	—	5.6	5	5
Government	163.2	161.9	158.0	+	0.8	+	3.3	5	5
Federal	35.6	35.2	34.7	+	1.1	+	2.6	5	5
State & Local Schools	71.0	70.3	68.3	+	1.0	+	4.0	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	56.6	56.4	55.0	+	0.4	+	2.9	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

⁷ Less than .1%.

TAR HEEL ECONOMY

(Continued from page 1)

So when viewed in the context of employment opportunity, our running has actually done a bit more than make us "stand still" during the past ten years. The State's general economic expansion has created an average of 28,000 new jobs each year since 1949. National recessions have caused temporary setbacks, as happened in 1957-58, but the long-term trend has continued on the upgrade.

Better than a third of these new jobs are in Tar Heel manufacturing industries, where employment has grown from 387,100 in 1949 to 494,100 in 1959—an average of 10,700 new factory jobs each year for the past ten years and a total net gain of 107,000 factory jobs during the 1949-59 decade.

By comparison with national-average factory wage levels, the pay here in most instances is relatively low; but when compared with either our low per capita income or with the limited income possibilities available to a farm population which greatly exceeds our farm employment potential, factory wages averaging around \$60 a week look good. A factory worker earning \$60 a week actually receives more than twice the State's most recent per capita income figure of \$1,384. It is an undeniable fact that more people employed in industry, even at wages which are no more than two-thirds as high as the national average, will help to lift our per capita income and our whole level of living.

It is for the foregoing reasons that continuing further industrialization, together with more mechanized and diversified farming, is basic to any realistic hopes and plans for the State's social and economic future. As long as we have con-

tinued population gains, more and more industrial enterprises of almost any stable and reliable kind to be had are essential to provide employment and livelihood for an expanding population and to keep our per capita income from plummeting to an even lower position than 46th among the 50 states. In this respect, as in others such as our constant need for expanded educational facilities, we do indeed have to "run fast in order to stand still."

It is also for these reasons that promotion of new industry has become an indispensable function of State government and one of first-rank importance to the future of the State. Our need is so great and so continuing that the most any administration can possibly do is still hardly enough, when measured against the magnitude of the need.

EMPLOYMENT DECLINE

(Continued from page 1)

December to 64 cents in February. In this industry, the fact that many exempt employees are included in the total keeps the average hourly earnings figure below the 75-cent minimum set by the North Carolina law.

Effects of the new law upon laundries and dry cleaning plants are very evident from the February figures on hourly earnings. The earnings of 15,200 workers in this industry averaged 76 cents an hour in February, 1959. By December of last year they had climbed to 82 cents an hour. In January they moved up to an 89-cent average. Last month they increased another penny to a 90-cent average. The current average wage in laundries and dry cleaning is 14 cents an hour higher than it was a year ago.

Many of the 83,000 additional service-industry workers also are affected by the new law, but no wage figures are available on them.

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD HOLDS RALEIGH MEETING

"Production of high quality goods is not enough; they must be produced safely and it is the responsibility of industrial management to live by this concept," John W. Bagwill, vice president of Cone Mills Corporation, told the Safety Advisory Board of the Department of Labor at the spring meeting on April 1.

Bagwill said the safety director's real job is to improve the ability of line management in the skill to make decisions which will result in safe and efficient production.

"We never use the word 'safety' in our work to prevent accidents," the speaker asserted. "The right way of doing things has to be the safe way."

Some 55 people, including safety directors from twenty Tar Heel industrial plants, Labor Department safety inspectors, officials and guests attended the Board meeting, which was held in College Inn at Raleigh. Commissioner Frank Crane presided.

William S. Fowler of Morganton, safety director for Drexel Furniture Company, was unanimously elected as a new member of the Board and was presented a certificate of membership by Commissioner Crane. Fowler will serve on the group's Special Industry Programs Committee.

Labor Department safety director William C. Creel led a discussion of insurance problems of small plants which have their workmen's compensation insurance cancelled.

Reports were given by the committees on awards, education, membership and industry safety programs. The latter committee endorsed the Labor Department's safety program in the lumber industry and recommended that it be pursued intensively.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	February, 1960	February, 1959	1960 1st 2 Months	1959 1st 2 Months
Albemarle	\$ 48,960	\$ 90,625	\$ 72,827	\$ 137,825
Asheville	367,580	481,904	544,851	621,353
Burlington	437,273	269,545	648,213	750,085
Charlotte	2,442,959	3,968,576	5,241,778	5,589,103
Concord	62,825	49,350	81,725	237,450
Durham	3,439,508	732,999	4,267,768	1,229,388
Elizabeth City	65,575	13,250	105,675	13,250
Fayetteville	883,620	264,745	1,588,112	685,720
Gastonia	200,300	658,300	531,100	884,975
Goldensboro	177,600	269,975	352,675	529,025
Greensboro	1,004,786	1,542,578	2,188,788	2,594,707
Greenville	223,400	134,800	408,800	489,225
Henderson	31,700	40,425	70,900	87,850
Hickory	333,531	781,384	557,053	1,154,309
High Point	800,045	348,685	3,292,421	1,039,435
Kinston	181,250	196,550	317,435	324,131
Lexington	33,800	75,000	87,100	137,403
Monroe	18,000	129,000	65,500	151,000
New Bern	16,500	70,947	25,600	148,147
Raleigh	2,215,130	1,249,903	4,928,781	2,478,109
Reidsville	25,800	432,390	102,250	513,790
Rocky Mount	176,660	224,805	520,923	995,961
Salisbury	251,929	219,269	361,315	571,119
Sanford	63,200	47,300	99,800	186,950
Shelby	724,600	153,750	814,600	487,250
Statesville	163,068	115,729	230,496	235,059
Thomasville	117,053	229,170	211,459	307,720
Wilmington	169,910	205,850	255,731	665,011
Wilson	193,330	357,000	314,080	443,450
Winston-Salem	1,014,218	1,509,459	6,636,545	3,462,212
Total All Cities	\$15,884,110	\$14,863,263	\$34,924,301	\$27,151,012

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL, 1960

No. 4

1959 State Safety Award Winners

674 PLANTS QUALIFIED FOR ACCIDENT-PREVENTION HONORS

A total of 674 North Carolina industrial and service-industry establishments have been awarded the Department of Labor's annual Certificate of Safety Achievement and other Departmental safety honors in recognition of their outstanding work in preventing on-the-job accidents during the year 1959.

The award-winning plants reduced their lost-time injury rates 40 per cent or more during 1959 compared with the previous year, maintained injury rates 75 per cent or more below the State average for their industry, or had perfect safety records during the entire year.

Officials of 354 of the award-winning establishments received the safety certificates at public presentations which were held this spring in Burlington, Gastonia, Greensboro, High Point, Kannapolis, Lexington, Morganton and Winston-Salem. These ceremonial presentations were sponsored by the local chambers of commerce and were attended by approximately 1,000 people.

The Labor Department's safety awards program has been in effect for 13 years. It originated in 1946 through the cooperative planning of the Department and the Safety Advisory Board, a group composed of professional safety directors from a score of large and representative North Carolina industries having outstanding safety records.

Since the inception of the safety awards program, nearly 11,000 awards have been made in recognition of outstanding plant performance in controlling on-the-job injuries to workers. Many plants have qualified for the annual award repeatedly. Five plants with excellent safety programs have qualified for the honors for thirteen consecutive years, or for the entire period during which the award has been offered by the Labor Department.

The following list is the complete roster of establishments which qualified for the Certificate of Safety Achievement during 1959. Establishments whose officers received the awards at public presentation ceremonies are listed separately under headings showing the communities in which the presentations were held. The others are listed alphabetically according to the number of consecutive years for which they have received the award:

Thirteenth Consecutive Year Award Winners

American Enka Corp., Enka
Firestone Textiles, Gastonia
Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.,
Greenville
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
No. 8 Machine Stemmy, Winston-Salem
Western Electric Co., Inc.
Burlington Shops, N. C. Works,
Burlington

Eleventh Consecutive Year Award Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Sample Weaving Plant, Greensboro
Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.,
Charlotte
Travora Textiles, Inc.
Plant No. 2, Graham

Tenth Consecutive Year Award Winners

Boren Clay Products Co., Greensboro
B. & F. Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Mocksville
Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.,
Asheboro
Southernland Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Mebane

First Year Award Winners

A.M.E. Zion Publishing House,
Charlotte
Ahoskie Meat & Provision Co., Inc.,
Ahoskie
Albemarle Peanut & Storage Co., Inc.,
Edenton
American Crankshaft Co., Charlotte
American Cyanamid Co., Charlotte
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Charlotte
Avrett Metal Products, Inc., Charlotte
B & C Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Davidson
B & R Wilson, Inc., Smithfield
B & R Wilson, Inc., Tractor Division,
Smithfield
H. L. Bass Tin Shop, Smithfield
Bingham Lumber Co., Gold Hill
Biscoe Foundry & Machine Co., Biscoe

Sidney Blumenthal & Company, Inc.,
Wilson Plant, A Division of Burling-
ton Ind., Wilson
J. M. Brown & Son, Woodland
Burgess Machine Shop, Smithfield
Burlington Industries, Inc., Caroleen
Plant, Caroleen
Burlington Industries
Franklinton Fabrics, Franklinton
Burlington Industries, Inc.,
Phenix Plant, Kings Mountain
Burlington Industries Cotton Mills, Inc.,
Asheville
Lee Campbell, Bullock
Cargill, Inc., Wilson
Carriker Church Furniture Co., Monroe
Charlotte Casket Co., Charlotte
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.,
Charlotte
Charlotte Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
The Charlotte Oxygen Plant Air
Reduction Sales Co., Division of Air
Reduction Co., Inc., New York
Charlotte Paper Co., Charlotte
Charlotte Pipe & Foundry Co., Charlotte
Charlotte Theatrical Printing Co.,
Charlotte
Chemical Processing Co., Charlotte
China Grove Cotton Mills Co.,
Plant No. 3, China Grove
China Grove Cotton Mills Co.,
Plant No. 2, China Grove
China Grove Roller Mills, China Grove
The Clorox Co., Charlotte
Collins and Aikman,
Ca-Vel Division, Ca-Vel
Colonial Frozen Food of Dunn, Inc.,
Dunn
Contentnea Guano Co., Wilson
Creech Cleaners, Inc., Fort Bragg
Theo. Davis Sons, Printing, Zebulon
Dixie Boat Works, Conover
Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co., Inc.,
Charlotte
Dun-Rite Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.,
Albemarle
Elizabeth City Shipyard, Inc., Elizabeth
City
Employees of Baxter, Kelly & Faust,
Inc., Stoneville
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 4, Bleaching & Sewing,
Durham
Esco Corp., Charlotte
Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co., Raleigh Bulk Plant,
Raleigh
Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co., Rocky Mount Bulk
Plant, Rocky Mount
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Blanket Mill, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Bleachery, Spray

(Continued on page 2)

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
General Office, Spray
Geigy Chemical Corp.
Geigy Dyestuffs Division Charlotte
Branch, Charlotte
General Electric Co.
Automatic Blanket & Fan Dept.,
Asheboro
General Latex & Chemical Corp. of
N. C., Charlotte
Granville Manufacturing Co., Oxford
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,
Inc., Charlotte
Griffin Implement and Milling Co.,
Monroe
Grimes Milling Co., Salisbury
Guilford Dairy Co-Operative Assn.
Reidsville Branch, Reidsville
J. E. Hanger of N. C., Inc., Raleigh
Harriet Cotton Mills
Mill No. 1, Henderson
Highland Park Manufacturing Co.
General Office, Charlotte
Highland Park Manufacturing Co.
Plant No. 1, Charlotte
George A. Hormel & Co., Charlotte
Ideal Cleaners, Selma
Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., Rocky
Mount
L. S. Jernigan & Son, Ahoskie
Jimbo's Jumbos, Inc., Edenton
Johnson Cotton Company of Smithfield,
Inc., Smithfield
Jordan Motor Co., Selma
Kalmia Dairy Co-op., Inc.,
Hendersonville
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Steel Plant, Cordova
W. R. Lackey, Wadesboro
Lincoln Machine & Foundry, Inc.,
Lincolnton
Linn Mill Co., Landis
Linstone, Inc., Wilson
McCracken Oil Co., Henderson
McCracken Oil Co.
Oxford Plant, Oxford
Madison Throwing Co., Inc., Madison
Mauney Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Kings Mountain
Mintons Quality Cleaners, Ahoskie
Mitchell & Becker Co., Charlotte
Mobil Oil Co., Wilmington
Ornamental Stone Co., Charlotte
Oxford Fabrics Co., Oxford
Oxford Public Ledger, Oxford
Package Products Co., Inc., Charlotte
Parrish Motor Co., Inc., Benson
Phillips Petroleum Co., Charlotte
Terminal, Charlotte
Pictorial Engraving Co., Charlotte
Floyd C. Price & Sons, Selma
Ralston Purina Co., Wilson
The Record Publishing Co., Inc., Dunn
Republic Steel Corp.
Charlotte Warehouse, Charlotte
Rich Square Coal & Ice Co., Inc.,
Rich Square

W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Hallsboro
Rockwell Casket Co., Rockwell
Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc.,
Charlotte
Samsons Manufacturing Corp., Wilson
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc., Sanford
Sealtest Foods
Southern Division, Charlotte
Selma Tire & Recapping, Selma
Sides Lumber Co., Rockwell
Smithfield Motor Parts, Inc., Smithfield
E. J. Snyder and Co., Inc., Albemarle
Southeastern Magnesia & Asbestos Co.,
Charlotte
Southern Dyestuff Co.
Div. American Marietta Co., Charlotte
Southern Electrical Equipment Co.,
Inc., Charlotte
Southern Fibers, Inc., Charlotte
Spence Motors, Inc., Albemarle
Spofford Mills, Inc., Wilmington
Standard Foundry & Machine Co.,
Rockingham
Stephenson Millwork Co., Inc., Wilson
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
Synthetics Div. Carter Plant, Wallace
Summers Hosiery Mills, Inc., Salisbury
Thermatics, Inc., Elm City
Tobacco City Motors, Inc., Wilson
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.,
Charlotte
Vogue Hosiery Mills, Inc., Oxford
Waverly Mills, Inc.
Scotland Plant, Laurinburg
Western Electric Co., Inc.
Carolina Distributing House,
Charlotte
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Charlotte Mfg. & Repair Plant,
Charlotte
Weyerhaeuser Southern Corp.
Corrugated Container Div., Charlotte
Weyerhaeuser Southern Corp.
Folding Carton Div., Charlotte
Weyerhaeuser Southern Corp.
Machine Shop, Charlotte
Weyerhaeuser Southern Corp.
Stockhandling Dept., Charlotte
Weyerhaeuser Southern Corp.
Traffic Dept., Charlotte
Whitfield Lumber Co., Oxford
Whitfield-Parrish Lumber Co.,
Creedmoor
Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte
Wilmington Iron Works, Wilmington
Wilson Iron Works, Inc., Wilson
Westinghouse Raleigh Meter Plant,
Raleigh

Second Year Award Winners

Acme Laundry & Cleaners, Cary
American Moistening Co., Cleveland
Auto Sales & Upholstery Division,
Smithfield
Boyette Electric Co., Smithfield
Broad River Processing Co., Inc.,
Asheville
Buie Motors, Inc., Smithfield
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Fayetteville Fabrics, Fayetteville
Carolina Broom Works, Roxboro
Carolina Overall Service, Inc., Charlotte
R. L. Coleman & Co., Asheville
Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.,
Fuquay Springs
Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.
Sanford Plant, Sanford
Dolly Madison Cake Co.
Division of Interstate Bakeries,
Raleigh
Farmers Cooperative Exchange
Farm Mach. Dept., Smithfield
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Sheeting, Spray
Formica Corp.
Farmville Plant, Farmville

Foote Mineral Co., Kings Mountain
G & C Motor Co., Inc., Whiteville
General Baking Co., Hendersonville
Green Cleaners, Raleigh
Gupton's Service Center, Louisburg
Hatch Mill Corp., Columbus
Heavner-Wallace Implement Co.,
Smithfield
Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co., Asheville Bulk Plant,
Asheville
The Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., Oxford
F. R. King Construction Co.,
Wilmington
Kings Mountain Mica Co., Inc.,
Kings Mountain
Lambert Bros.
Division of Vulcan Materials Co.,
Danville
Littleton Sales Co., Inc., Littleton
May Cleaners, Henderson
McNeill Poultry, Inc., Fayetteville
National Biscuit Co., Raleigh
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Film Division, Pisgah Forest
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Ecusta Paper Division, Pisgah Forest
Oxford Laundry & Cleaners, Oxford
Piedmont Electric Membership Corp.,
Hillsboro
Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores Fixture Plant,
Henderson
Salisbury Iron Works, Inc., Salisbury
Sealtest Foods
Southern Division, Wilmington
Swift & Co., Raleigh
Variety Wholesalers, Inc.,
Fuquay Springs
Walker Martin, Inc., Raleigh

Third Year Award Winners

Aluminum Company of America
Badin Works, Badin
Avalon Hosiery Mill
Robinson Mfg. Co., Elizabeth City
Blue Flame Gas Co., Kenly
Coastal Terminal, Inc. of N. C.,
Wilmington
Concentrate Manufacturing Corp.,
Burgaw
Danville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.,
Leaksville
Davidson College Laundry, Davidson
Diana Hosiery Corp., Bethel
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Textile Fibers Dept., "Dacron"
Research Lab., Kinston
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Kinston Plant, Kinston
Engineers & Builders, Rutherfordton
Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co.
Morehead City Terminal,
Morehead City
Export Leaf Tobacco Co.
Oxford Department, Oxford
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Central Warehouse, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Automatic Blanket, Spray
General Electric Co.
Outdoor Lighting Dept.,
Hendersonville
Jarrett's Laundry & Cleaners,
Lincolnton
J-D Mills, Inc., Henderson
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Central Falls Plant, Asheville
Little River Oil Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Lloyd's Lingerie, Inc., Madison
Marsh Chevrolet Co., Inc., Aulander
Meridian Motorcycle Co., Fayetteville
Mountain Top Co., Hendersonville
Murree Veneer Co., Inc., Murphy

Neighbors Motor Co., Kenly
O-Kay Cleaners, Four Oaks
W. B. Oliver & Sons, Inc., Pine Level
Pacific Mills

Hot Springs Plant, Hot Springs
Parham Motor Co., Henderson
Parkdale Hosiery Mill, Catawba
Person Mill

Pacific Mills Division, Roxboro
Phillips Petroleum Co.

Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Piedmont Printers, Durham
Royle & Pilkington Co., Inc., Hazelwood
Simmons Chevrolet Co., Inc., Kenly
Sterling Hosiery Mills, Inc., Spindale
Wilmington Printing Co., Wilmington
Williams Motor Co., Inc., Smithfield

Fourth Year Award Winners

Arndt & Herman Lumber Co., Conover
Barber Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Breneman-Hartshorn, Inc., Charlotte
Community Frozen Foods Locker,
Fuquay Springs

Dare County Ice & Storage Co., Manteo
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Charlotte
Eanes Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Stoneville

Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co.
Washington Bulk Plant,
Washington

General Industries, Goldsboro
Seth B. Hollowell Oil Co., Goldsboro
Interchemical Corp.
Printing Ink Division, Charlotte
Joy Laundry & Cleaners, Charlotte
Klopman Mills, Inc.

Ramseur Weaving Plant, Ramseur
Lowe's Durham Hardware, Inc.,
Durham
Mann's Auto Sales & Service,
Elizabeth City

McNeill's Cleaners, Red Springs
Odom Motor Co., Goldsboro
One Hour Cleaners, Wilson
Peerless Hosiery Co., North Wilkesboro
J. D. Pike Motor Co., Goldsboro
Press Printing Co., Albemarle
Proctor Chemical Co., Inc., Salisbury
Ralston Purina Co.

Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Rex Cleaners, Elizabeth City
Rickman Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Salisbury

R. S. Royster Guano Co.
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Spedic Food Products, Inc., Edenton
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.,
Durham

Wayco Corp., Goldsboro
Wilson & Co., Inc., Wilson

Fifth Year Award Winners

Austin Knitting Mills, Inc., Albemarle
Criminger Cabinet Shop, Charlotte
Henry V. Dick & Co., Inc., Raleigh
E. E. Draper & Sons, Inc., Rocky Mount
Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co.

Salisbury Terminal, Salisbury
Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co.

Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Jones Distributing Co., Elizabeth City
Model Laundry & Cleaners, Carthage
McCracken Supply Co., Inc., Raleigh
Newton Glove Manufacturing Co.,
Newton

Old Dominion Box Co., Inc., Kinston
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc., Sanford
Spirittine Chemical Co., Wilmington
Superior Stone Co.

Crabtree Creek Quarry, Cary

Sixth Year Award Winners

The American Agricultural Chemical
Co., Henderson
American Oil Co.

Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc.,
Salisbury

Fuquay Motor Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
Hickory Handle & Mfg. Co., Conover
Higdon Knitting Mill, Inc.,
Hendersonville

Kings Mountain Mica Co., Inc.,
Kings Mountain
Proctor-Barbour Co., Inc.,
Fuquay Springs

Raleigh Auto Supply, Raleigh
Reynolds Aluminum Supply Co., Raleigh
Richard Grey Hosiery Co., Asheboro
Swing-Taylor Hosiery, Inc., Asheboro
Textile Machine Works, Asheboro
Union Asbestos & Rubber Co.,
Marshville

Plant No. 5

Seventh Year Award Winners

Brady Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Coleridge

Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co.

Fayetteville Terminal, Fayetteville
Smith Novelty Co., Albemarle

Eighth Year Award Winners

Acme Cleaners & Shoe Shop, Nashville
Bright Leaf Industries, Inc., Charlotte
Dixie Tag & Envelope Co., Charlotte
Heist-McCain Hosiery Corp., Rockwell
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. Ecusta
Paper Div.

Endless Belt Department,
Pisgah Forest

Roseboro Milling Co., Roxboro
Roxboro Broom Works, Roxboro
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc., Sanford
Wilson Motor Parts, Wilson
Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Co.,
Charlotte
Southern Division

Ninth Year Award Winners

American-Marietta Co.

Carolina Concrete Pipe Division,
Charlotte

The Atlantic Refining Co., Wilmington
Ellis Motor Co., Henderson
Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
Leach Service Cleaners, Littleton
Raleigh Diaper Service, Raleigh
Snipes-Crowell Lumber Co., Inc.,
Stoneville

Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover

Tenth Year Award Winners

R. T. Barbee Co., Charlotte

The Bullard Clark Co., Charlotte

The Dowd Press, Inc., Charlotte

Howell Oil Co., Goldsboro

C. D. Jessup & Co., Claremont

Pet Dairy Products Co., Salisbury

Union Carbide Consumer Prods. Co.

Div. of Union Carbide Corp.,
Asheboro

WAK Industries, Charlotte

Wayne Bonded Warehouse, Goldsboro

Whiteway Cleaners, Shelby

Eleventh Year Award Winners

Bonk's Dry Cleaners, Asheboro
Conover Cleaners, Conover
Home Oil Co., Louisburg
New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
Wilmington
Texaco Inc., Raleigh
Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.,
Charlotte

Twelfth Year Award Winners

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville,
Hendersonville
Shell Oil Co., Wilmington

Thirteenth Year Award Winners

American Enka Corporation, Enka
Central Motor Sales, Inc., Hickory
Charlotte Workshop for the Blind, Inc.,
Charlotte

Linde Company

Division of Union Carbide Corp.,
Charlotte

Schachner Leather & Belting Co.,
Charlotte

Texaco, Inc.

Wilmington Sales Terminal,
Wilmington

Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.
Division of Union Carbide Corp.,
Greenville

Alamance County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Burlington Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
Burlington
Burlington House Fabrics Co.
Ossipee Weaving Co., Elon College
Carolina Paper Box Co., Inc., Burlington
Childrey Hosiery Mills, Inc., Haw River
Copland-Fowler Industries, Inc.,
Burlington

Frissell Fabrics, Inc., Burlington
Guilford Dairy Co-Operative Association
Burlington Branch, Greensboro
Kale Knitting Mills, Inc., Mebane
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co.

Box Manufacturing Div., Burlington
Full-Fashioned Knitting Div.,
Burlington

Men's Knitting Div., Burlington
Seamless Knitting Div., Burlington
Mayfair Textile Co.

Mayfair Knitting Plant, Burlington
Sanders Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Sellers Dyeing Co., Inc., Saxapahaw
Sharpe Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Swink Hosiery Mills, Inc., Haw River

Second Year Winners

Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil
& Refining Co.

Burlington Bulk Plant, Burlington
Holt Hosiery Mills, Inc., Glen Raven
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.

Hickory Knitting Div., Burlington
Rubber Covering Div., Burlington
Throwing Div., Burlington

Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.

Burlington Division, Burlington
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Third Year Winners

Alamance Printing Co., Burlington

Boston Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Burlington Hosiery Co., May Hosiery
Finishing Co., Burlington
Coble Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Lilien & Lee, Inc., Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Co.
Service Dept., Saxapahaw

Fourth Year Winners

Burlington Garment Mfg., Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Transportation Div., Main Supply.,
Burlington
Transportation Div., Plant A,
Burlington
Foil Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Franklin Hosiery Mills, Graham
Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville

Fifth Year Winners

Apparel, Inc., Mebane
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Transportation Div., Waste Dept.,
Burlington
Dura-Tred Hosiery Mills Co., Inc.,
Burlington
Monarch Processing Co., Inc., Graham
Webster Furniture Mfg. Co., Inc.,
Graham
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Sixth Year Winners

Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Garrison Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Glenover Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.
Men's Warehouse Div., Burlington
Koury Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McCuiston Hosiery Mills, Haw River
Major Dye Works, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Puritan Finishing Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc.
Mebane Division, Mebane
Webco Mills, Inc.
Knitting Division, Burlington

Seventh Year Winner

Travora Textiles, Inc.
Finishing Plant, Graham

Tenth Year Winner

Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Inc., Mebane

Eleventh Year Winners

Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Travora Textiles, Inc.
Plant No. 2 (Haw River) Graham

Thirteenth Year Winner

Western Electric Co., Inc.
N. C. Works-Burlington Shops,
Burlington

Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, and Watauga Award Winners

First Year Winners

Alba Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
B & L Feed & Supply Co., Inc.,
Morganton
Blowing Rock Chair Co., Inc.
Plant No. 2, Lenoir

(Continued on page 6)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — MARCH, 1960

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						HOURS AND EARNINGS					
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.8	25.8	25.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	\$ 65.07	\$ 67.49	\$ 67.46	39.2	40.9	41.9
Food and Kindred Products	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	64.27	60.13	56.70	41.2	39.3	40.5
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	66.74	64.16	59.70	41.2	40.1	39.8
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.0	5.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	63.54	63.33	63.18	41.8	42.5	42.4
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.6	2.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	73.04	69.28	69.32	44.0	43.3	43.6
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	58.20	60.20	60.88	40.7	42.1	41.7
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	76.36	76.32	80.26	40.4	42.4	45.6
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	69.39	70.68	67.94	41.8	43.1	43.0
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	78.20	76.62	79.20	40.1	38.5	40.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	62.37	62.47	60.74	40.5	41.1	41.6
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	60.14	73.35	76.99	33.6	40.3	42.3
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	66.30	73.18	73.44	39.0	42.3	42.7
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	5.0	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	45.1	45.6	43.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	\$ 54.35	\$ 60.29	\$ 57.45	34.4	38.4	38.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	59.90	57.11	55.00	41.6	40.5	41.4
Bakery Products	9	9	8	12.5	12.5	12.5	62.64	60.62	56.30	43.2	42.1	41.4
Textile Mill Products	19.1	19.3	18.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	52.02	55.80	53.80	34.0	37.2	37.1
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.8	7.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	39.88	46.85	46.92	28.9	34.2	34.5
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	44.50	49.40	47.24	35.6	38.9	37.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	41.08	53.18	53.50	31.6	39.1	41.8
(Except Furniture)	6.6	6.6	6.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	55.11	63.28	61.54	35.1	39.8	41.3
Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	54.40	63.43	60.70	34.0	39.4	40.2
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	84.85	84.00	84.65	40.6	40.0	40.5
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	67.69	70.41	69.80	38.9	40.7	42.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	12.5	12.5	12.5	49.74	62.88	62.03	32.3	39.8	42.2
Metal Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	57.79	63.92	64.53	34.4	39.7	41.9
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	86.28	87.72	77.36	42.5	43.0	40.5
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	6.6	6.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.												
Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.												
Preliminary.												

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.

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* Preliminary.
 * Data Not Available.
 * Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
 * Less than .1%.

¹ Includes: Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

Eugene Cross & Co., Marion
 Hibriten Furniture Co., Lenoir
 Hudson Cotton Mfg. Co.
 Maintenance, Hudson
 Lenoir Chair Co.
 Plant No. 3, Lenoir
 Lenoir Mills, Inc., Lenoir
 Lenoir News-Topic, Lenoir
 Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion
 The News-Herald, Morganton
 Oak Flooring Co., Inc., West Jefferson
 Operations Department
 Broughton Hospital, Morganton
 Waldensian Hosiery Mill
 Department 400, Valdese

Second Year Winners

B & K Hosiery Mills, Hickory
 Childers Hosiery Mill, Inc., Hildebran
 Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville
 Marion Plant, Marion
 Drexel Furniture Co.
 Plant No. 9, Drexel
 Lenoir Pad & Paper Co., Inc., Lenoir
 Marion Steam Laundry & Cleaners,
 Marion
 Otis L. Broyhill Furniture Co., Inc.,
 Marion
 Waldensian Hosiery Mill
 Department 100, Valdese

Third Year Winners

Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion
 Francis-Louise Full Fashion Mills, Inc.,
 Valdese
 Home Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.,
 Inc.
 Plant No. 1, Morganton
 Plant No. 2, Morganton
 The McDowell News, Marion
 Shadowline, Inc.
 Boone Plant, Boone
 United Rayon Knitting Mill
 Division of United Merchants &
 Mfrs. Inc., Old Fort
 Wolverine Finishes Corp.
 Morganton Plant, Morganton

Fourth Year Winners

Becker County Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.,
 Marion, North Carolina Plant, Marion
 Employees of Ashe County Plant
 Sprague Electric Co., Lansing
 Kohler and Campbell, Inc.,
 Granite Falls

Fifth Year Winner

Caldwell Cotton Mill Co., Lenoir

Sixth Year Winner

Moore Cotton Mill Co., Lenoir

Eighth Year Winner

Martinat Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese

Cabarrus County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co.
 Plant 1 Finishing, Kannapolis
 Plant 4 Weaving, Kannapolis
 Plant 6 Finishing (Wet), Kannapolis
 Plant 6 Finish (Put up & Sew),
 Kannapolis
 Clear Springs Farm, Concord
 Brown Manufacturing Co.
 Spinning, Kannapolis
 Golden Crust Bakeries, Inc.
 Kannapolis Plant, Kannapolis
 Ketchie-Houston, Inc., Concord

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.
 Full-Fashioned Knitting Division,
 Concord, Burlington
 Ladies' Hosiery Finishing Division,
 Concord, Burlington
 Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mills,
 Mt. Pleasant

Second Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 4, 2 Spin, Kannapolis
 Plant 4, Carding, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Weaving, Kannapolis

Third Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Set Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 4, Cloth Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Carding, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Dye House, Kannapolis
 Plant 8, Carding & Spinning
 Brown Manufacturing Co.
 Carding, Kannapolis
 City Pressing Club, Concord
 Dixie Cleaners, Kannapolis
 Kannapolis Publishing Co., Kannapolis
 Roberta Manufacturing Co.
 Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
 Southern Latex Corporation of N. C.,
 Concord

Fourth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 5, Concord, Kannapolis
 DeWitt Motor Co., Concord
 Kannapolis Laundry, Kannapolis
 Sussex Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord

Fifth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 6, Beaming, Kannapolis
 Sunshine Cleaners Centerview,
 Kannapolis

Sixth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 2, Weaving, Kannapolis
 Plant 2, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Quilling, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, 1 Spin, Kannapolis

Seventh Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Carding & Spinning,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Cutting Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Dye Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sample Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sewing Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sheet Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Street Force, Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Supply Room, Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Wash Cloth Dept.,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Weaving Cloth & Knitting,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Wrapping & Packing,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 4, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
 Young Cleaners & Dyers, Concord

Eighth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 6, Maintenance, Kannapolis
 Plant 10, Kannapolis
 Plant 11, Spinning, Kannapolis

Ninth Year Winner

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 7, Kannapolis

Tenth Year Winner

Cagle & Byrd Cleaners & Laundrette,
 Concord

Davidson, Davie County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Colonial Mfg. Co., Inc., Thomasville
 Erwin-Lambeth, Inc., Thomasville
 Erwin Mills, Inc.
 Plant No. 3, Cooleemee
 Plant No. 3, Finishing, Cooleemee
 Fremont Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
 Thomasville
 Guilford Dairy Cooperative Assn., Inc.
 Thomasville Branch, Greensboro
 Hinkle Milling Co., Thomasville
 Kayby Hosiery Mill of North Carolina,
 Inc., Thomasville
 Manhattan Shirt Co., Lexington
 Maurice Mills Co., Thomasville
 Philpott Furniture Corp., Lexington
 Ragan Knitting Co., Inc., Thomasville
 Thomasville Chair Co.
 Main Office, Thomasville
 Thomasville Veneer Co., Thomasville
 Wennonah Cotton Mills Co., Lexington

Second Year Winners

Bisher Hosiery Mills, Inc., Denton
 Boswell Hosiery Co., Thomasville
 Carolina Plastic Products, Inc.,
 Thomasville
 Cunningham Brick Co., Thomasville
 United Furniture Corp., Lexington
 Surratt Hosiery Mills, Denton
 Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
 Thomasville
 Thornton Knitting Co., Denton

Third Year Winners

City Dry Cleaners, Thomasville
 Denton Hosiery Mills, Inc., Denton
 Piedmont Cleaners, Thomasville
 Thomasville Fiber Co., Thomasville

Fifth Year Winner

Altar Hosiery Mill, Lexington

Sixth Year Winner

Carolina Propane Gas Service Co., Inc.,
 Lexington

Eighth Year Winners

S & R Furniture Co., Lexington
 Thomasville Chair Co.
 Plant E, Thomasville

Ninth Year Winner

Piedmont Candy Co., Lexington

Tenth Year Winners

B & F Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
 Mocksville
 Welcome Milling Co., Welcome

Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry & Stokes County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Arden Farms Packing Co., Clemmons
 Briggs-Shaffner Co., Winston-Salem
 Brown Machine Co., Jonesville
 Deluxe Cleaners, Mount Airy

Dixie Concrete Products of Mt. Airy, Inc., Mount Airy
 Dixie Concrete Products, Inc., Winston-Salem
 W. E. Graham & Sons Division, Vulcan Materials Co., Winston-Salem
 Holder Hosiery Mill, Mount Airy
 International Minerals & Chemical Corp., Winston-Salem
 Marshall-Futrell Co., Winston-Salem
 Mount Airy Chair Co., Mount Airy
 Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. Winston-Salem Div., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. SPD, Brook Cove
 Trucking and Storage Division, Winston-Salem
 No. 4 Cigarette Factory, Winston-Salem
 No. 65 SPD, Winston-Salem
 No. 90 Bonded Warehouse, Winston-Salem
 No. 91 Turkish Picking, Winston-Salem
 Smith Paper Box Co., Mount Airy
 Superior Manufacturing Co., Winston-Salem
 Vance Hosiery Plant, Kernersville
 Weaver Fertilizer Co., Winston-Salem

Second Year Winners

Astoria Braid Mfg. Co., Boonville
 Dalton-Hege Radio Supply Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
 Geo. A. Hormel & Co. Winston-Salem Branch, Winston-Salem
 Isom & Ingram Hosiery Mill Inc., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. No. 8 Classing Dept., Winston-Salem
 J. A. Vance Co., Winston-Salem

Third Year Winners

Cumberland Manufacturing Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Engineering Dept., Air Conditioning Unit, Winston-Salem
 Research Dept., Winston-Salem
 No. 1 Leaf Redrying, Winston-Salem
 No. 2, 2 SPD, Winston-Salem
 No. 60, SPD, Winston-Salem
 Wil-Ray Builders, Winston-Salem

Fourth Year Winners

Indera Mills Co., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. No. 92 Processing, Winston-Salem
 WSJS Radio and Television, Winston-Salem
 Western Electric Co., Inc. North Carolina Works, Winston-Salem

Fifth Year Winners

Boonville Cleaners & Laundry, Boonville
 Wachovia Oil Co., Winston-Salem

Sixth Year Winners

Piedmont Engraving Co., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. No. 64 Processing, Winston-Salem
 256 SPD, Winston-Salem
 Rutledge Poster Advertising Co., Yadkinville
 Superior Laundryette, Winston-Salem

Seventh Year Winner

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. No. 60 Granulating

Eighth Year Winners

Goodwill Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem
 Snyder Printing Co., Winston-Salem

Ninth Year Winners

Atlantic Greyhound Lines, Winston-Salem
 Industries For The Blind, Winston-Salem
 Superior Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Tenth Year Winner

Walnut Cove Hosiery Mill, Walnut Cove

Thirteenth Year Winner

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. No. 8 Machine Stemmary, Winston-Salem

Gaston County Award Winners

First Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc. Efird Plant 1, Mt. Holly
 Belmont Throwing Corp., Belmont
 Cherryville Foundry Works, Cherryville
 Cramerton Mills Mays Plant, Cramerton
 Gazette Publishing Co., Inc., Gastonia
 Hinde & Dauch, Division West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Gastonia
 Homelite, A Division of Textron, Inc., Gastonia
 Jenkins Cleaners, Gastonia
 Leigh Food Products, Inc., Gastonia
 Quality Cleaners, Gastonia
 Ranlo Manufacturing Co., Gastonia
 Saunder's Dry Cleaning Co., Gastonia
 Southeastern Precision Tool & Die Inc., Gastonia
 Southern Works, Inc., Gastonia
 Sterling Spinning Co., Belmont
 Superior Bolster Co., Gastonia
 United States Rubber Co. Gastonia Yarn Plant, Gastonia

Second Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc. Maiden Plant, Mount Holly
 Textured Yarn Division, Mount Holly
 Bessemer Waste Co., Inc., Bessemer City
 Bon Tailors & Cleaners, Inc., Gastonia
 Chavis Textile Sales Co., Gastonia
 Linford Mills, Inc., Belmont
 Lithium Corporation of America, Inc. Bessemer City Plant, Bessemer
 Machine Products Corp., Gastonia
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co., Gastonia
 Piedmont Machine Shop, Inc., Gastonia
 J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Synthetics Div., Stanley Plant, Stanley
 United States Rubber Co. Gastonia Lastex Plant, Gastonia

Third Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc. Thread Plant, Mount Holly
 Woodlawn Plant, Mount Holly
 Huffman's Laundry, Gastonia
 Quick Laundry and Cleaners, Gastonia

Fourth Year Winners

H. Beveridge & Co., Inc., Gastonia
 Cherry Motors Inc., Cherryville
 Gettys Cleaners & Laundry, Gastonia

Fifth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc. Efird Shop and Outside, Mount Holly
 Talon, Inc. Textile Division, Stanley

Seventh Year Winner

American & Efird Mills, Inc. Maintenance Dept., Mount Holly

Eighth Year Winner

American & Efird Mills, Inc. Main Office, Mount Holly

Ninth Year Winner

American & Efird Mills, Inc. Finishing Division, Mount Holly

Tenth Year Winner

Red Front Cleaners, Gastonia

Thirteenth Year Winner

Firestone Textiles, Gastonia

Greensboro Award Winners

First Year Winners

The American Agricultural Chemical Co., Greensboro
 American Oil Co., Guilford
 Blue Bell, Inc. Elm St. Plant, Greensboro
 Blue Gem Manufacturing Co., Greensboro
 Burlington Mills Development Finishing Plant, Greensboro
 Carolina Hatcheries, Greensboro
 Carolina Loom Reed Co., Greensboro
 Cone Mills Corporation Edna Plant, Greensboro
 Eno Plant, Greensboro
 Minneola Plant, Greensboro
 Dixie Overall Service, Greensboro
 Dow Corning Corp., Greensboro
 Ford Body Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Glascock Stove and Manufacturing Co., Greensboro
 Greensboro Renedding Co., Greensboro
 King-McIver, Inc., Greensboro
 North State Chevrolet Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Sears, Roebuck and Co., Greensboro
 Southland Wood Products Co., Greensboro
 Superior Stone Co. Bakers Quarry, McLeansville
 Belgrade Quarry, McLeansville
 Buchanan Quarry, McLeansville
 Charlotte Quarry, McLeansville
 Garysburg Quarry, McLeansville
 Goldsboro Quarry, McLeansville
 Jamestown Quarry, McLeansville
 Neverson Quarry, McLeansville
 New Bern Quarry, McLeansville
 Pamona Quarry, McLeansville
 Rolesville Quarry, McLeansville
 Swift & Co. Agricultural Chemical Div. Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
 Williams Steel Co., Inc., Greensboro
 J. D. Wilkins Co., Greensboro

Second Year Winners

Blue Bell, Inc. Lee St. Plant, Greensboro
 Desota Chemical Coatings, Inc. Carolina Division, Greensboro
 Dockery Lumber & Hardware Co., Greensboro
 Industrial Foundry & Mfg. Co., Greensboro
 Lynch Hosiery Mills, Greensboro
 Pomona Foundry Co., Inc., Greensboro

Third Year Winners

Abrams Construction Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Benbow Reproductions, Inc., Guilford
Blue Bell, Inc.
Pattern Dept., Greensboro
Printing Dept., Greensboro
Klimate-Pruf Paint Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Phillips Petroleum Co.
Greensboro Terminal, Greensboro
Superior Stone Co.
McLeansville Quarry, McLeansville

Fourth Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Elm Street Weaving Co., Greensboro
Carolina Blower Co., Inc., Greensboro
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.,
Greensboro

Fifth Year Winners

American Cleaners, Greensboro
Builders Products Co., Inc., Greensboro
Simpson Printing Co., Greensboro
Summit Center Cleaners & Laundry,
Greensboro
Sunset Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Greensboro

Sixth Year Winner

Cone Mills Corp.
Power Plant, Greensboro

Eighth Year Winner

Western Electric Co., Inc.,
Winston-Salem

Tenth Year Winners

Blue Bird Cleaners, Inc., Greensboro
Bordon Clay Products Co.,
Pleasant Garden

Eleventh Year Winner

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Sample Weaving Dept., Greensboro

Twelfth Year Winner

Peerless Cleaners, Greensboro

High Point Award Winners**First Year Winners**

Anvil Brand, Inc.
Hudson Div., High Point
Anvil Brand, Inc.
White Div., High Point
Henderson & Mooney Mfg. Co., Inc.,
High Point
Heritage Furniture, Inc.
Trende' Div., High Point
High Point Fixture Manufacturing Co.,
High Point
P. E. White & Son Chair Co.,
High Point

Second Year Winners

Adams-Mills Corp.
Plant Seven, High Point
Burlington Throwing Co.
Hillcrest Plant, High Point
Deluxe Saw and Tool Co., High Point
Denny Roll & Panel Co., High Point
Heritage Furniture, Inc., High Point
Traditional Furniture Shops,
High Point

Third Year Winners

Acclaim Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
O. E. Kearns & Son, Inc., High Point
Thomas Furniture Co., High Point

Fourth Year Winners

Adams-Mills Corp.
Plant Nine, High Point
Harllee's Department Store, High Point

**SEVERE MARCH
WEATHER CAUSES
EMPLOYMENT DROP**

Severe weather and seasonal factors caused non-farm employment to drop 9,400 in North Carolina during March.

Aside from those influences, employment in most industries held firm or registered small increases.

Especially hard hit by the weather was the construction industry, in which employment dropped 6,000 in March. However, the high level of construction job lettings and building permits during the first three months of the year indicate a large backlog of building work which should keep construction employment high for the rest of this year.

Also affected by adverse weather were sawmills, in which jobs were down 1,000 last month; pulp and paper mills, down 300; stone, clay and glass products, down 400; retail trade, down 400; mining, down 100; and service industries, down 300.

Employment in tobacco stemmeries dropped 1,600 as processing work reached a seasonal low during March. Federal government and public school employment also dropped 100 each, as did jobs in finance, insurance and real estate firms.

On the positive side were job gains of 300 in textile mills, 200 in electrical machinery, and about 100 each in furniture, food products, machinery, apparel, printing, chemicals, and communications and public utilities.

Nonagricultural employment as a whole, totaling 1,128,300 last month, was down 9,400 from the February level but was 16,300 higher than in March, 1959.

**DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN
THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES**

City	March 1960	March 1959	3 Mos. '60	3 Mos. '59
Albemarle	\$ 48,380	\$ 39,400	\$ 121,207	\$ 177,225
Asheville	349,150	240,893	894,001	862,246
Burlington	412,621	576,041	1,060,834	1,326,126
Charlotte	8,379,375	2,765,291	13,621,153	8,354,394
Concord	62,000	62,300	143,725	299,750
Durham	493,102	1,173,968	4,760,870	2,403,356
Elizabeth City	184,900	8,100	290,575	21,350
Fayetteville	529,235	496,285	2,092,347	1,182,005
Gastonia	99,850	1,216,900	630,950	2,101,875
Goldsboro	342,650	306,024	695,325	835,049
Greensboro	1,669,860	1,848,522	3,858,648	4,443,229
Greenville	157,800	262,050	566,600	751,275
Henderson	205,865	231,268	276,765	319,118
Hickory	402,837	265,967	959,890	1,420,276
High Point	242,057	430,828	3,534,478	1,470,263
Kinston	375,271	383,850	692,706	707,981
Lexington	155,400	210,600	242,500	348,003
Monroe	34,000	123,000	99,500	274,000
New Bern	58,450	38,800	84,050	186,947
Raleigh	2,438,146	3,195,650	7,366,927	5,673,759
Reidsville	42,350	36,445	144,600	550,235
Rocky Mount	170,220	191,819	691,143	1,187,780
Salisbury	81,500	124,800	378,364	695,919
Sanford	18,600	71,000	118,400	257,950
Shelby	207,500	157,565	1,022,100	644,815
Statesville	211,925	315,254	442,421	550,313
Thomasville	67,119	93,805	278,578	401,525
Wilmington	129,999	98,197	385,730	763,208
Wilson	61,250	375,350	375,330	818,800
Winston-Salem	664,564	1,444,668	7,301,109	4,906,880
Total All Cities	\$18,295,976	\$16,784,640	\$53,130,826	\$43,935,652

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY, 1960

No. 5

STATE PUBLISHES NEW INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

Book Gives Information On 5,400 Manufacturers

The new, 1960 edition of the "North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms" was published this month by the North Carolina Department of Labor.

Listing some 5,400 Tar Heel plants, the 616-page Directory is available to the public at \$5.00 per copy, postpaid. It may be ordered from the N. C. Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh, N. C.

Keeping abreast of the State's rapid industrial growth, the new Directory lists about 800 more firms than were carried in the 1956 edition and is 78 pages longer than the earlier book.

The Directory is the most comprehensive work of its type which gives information needed by businessmen and others about North Carolina industry. Each of the 5,400 plant listings contains the name of a firm, the plant location, the firm's mailing address, name of the official in charge, and code references to the type of industry, county location, and approximate number of employees.

For quick and easy reference, the Directory's three sections are printed on paper of contrasting colors. The first section lists all establishments alphabetically by company name. The second lists them by type of industry, using the Standard Industrial Classification system. The third lists them geographically by county. Each listing in each of the three sections contains the complete information about each firm.

A printed, alphabetical "Supplement" containing information on new firms will be published in 1962 and furnished free to all purchasers of the 1960 Directory.

The new Directory was prepared by direction of Labor Commissioner Frank Crane and was compiled under supervision of William L. Strickland, Director of the Labor Department's Division of Statistics. It is the fifth such volume published at four-year intervals by the Labor Department since the 240-page Directory issued in 1944.

Employment Rises 27,100 In April

State Total 40,300 Above A Year Ago

Non-farm employment increased sharply in North Carolina during April, rising 27,100 above the March total.

A total of 1,155,700 Tar Heels were at work in nonagricultural jobs last month—a gain of 40,300, or 3.5 per cent over the job level of April, 1959.

The employment upturn in April was brought by substantial job gains in construction, trade, lumber, chemicals, and Federal government agencies.

Most of the month's increases occurred in non-manufacturing lines. Employment in all non-manufacturing industries totaled 662,600 during April — up 27,500 from March and 29,100 above a year ago.

Factory employment totaling 493,100 was still in a slight decline last month. There were 400 fewer manufacturing workers on the job than in March. However, the April total in factories was 11,200 higher than in April, 1959.

Employment in the contract construction industry jumped up 14,400 last month to a total of 65,400, setting an all-time high for the month of April and only slightly below the summer months of 1951 when construction jobs edged past 66,000.

A big factor in the April rise was the unfavorable weather of the preceding two months, which caused cutbacks in construction activity. Another cause for the April jump is the 20 per cent rise in building permit totals in the State's 30 largest towns and cities during the first quarter of 1960.

The job total in construction last month was 5,000 higher than in April, 1959.

Next largest April job increase took place in trade, in which the Easter merchandising season sent employment up 7,300 to a total of 217,400. Retail business took on 6,900 extra workers; wholesale firms added 400. Employment in all trade last month was 9,600 above the year-ago level, with retail jobs totaling 163,400 and wholesale firms reporting 54,000 people employed.

Employment of several thousand temporary workers in collection of data for the 1960 Census, was responsible for a rise of 4,100 in Federal government jobs in the State last month.

Federal, State and local government employment as a whole, totaling 167,300 in April, was up 8,400 above a year ago. Federal agencies employed 39,700 people; State and local government units, 56,800; and State and local school employment totaled 70,800. All government groups were higher than in April, 1959.

Seasonal expansion of fertilizer manufacturing brought an April increase of 1,200 in the chemicals industry, sending the industry's job total up to 15,000. This was 1,400 higher than a year ago.

Employment continued to rise in the plastics and synthetics division of the chemicals industry. The 8,700 people working in this division last month totaled 1,100 more than in April a year ago.

Favorable spring weather sent the saw-millers into the woods, bringing an employment rise of 1,100 in the lumber and timber products industry, in which employment totaled 33,600 last month.

Cigarette factories took on 500 additional workers in April, bringing employment in the industry to 19,000 — up 900 from last year.

Service industries, employing 105,200 people, hired 500 more workers in April, sending the job total 1,000 above a year ago. This included April job increases of 200 each in hotels and motels and laundries and dry cleaning firms.

Employment in transportation, communications and public utilities, totaling 65,500 in April, was 2,400 above a year ago. All of these groups reported job gains last month.

The mining industry gained 300 workers during the month. With jobs totaling 3,600, employment in mines was 600 higher than last year. Improved weather conditions was a factor in the mining job increase.

Knitting mills added 200 more workers in April. The furniture industry, employing 44,000, took on 100 during the month and reported employment 2,000 higher than in the same month last year. Printing firms employing 9,500 hired about 100 more workers last month.

A job increase of 500 took place in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, sending employment up to a total of 38,200 in April. This was 2,100 higher than a year ago.

Job levels held firm last month in stone, clay and glass products, 8,800; primary metals, 2,400; machinery, 11,300; and electrical machinery, 24,500. The employment level was up 1,400 in machinery firms compared with a year ago and increased 1,800 in the manufacture of electrical machinery. Fabricated metals firms dropped 200 last month to a 7,400 total which was the same last year.

A slight seasonal gain in food products manufacturing brought jobs in the industry to 31,600 for a gain of 300 over April a year ago.

(Continued on page 4)

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Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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4,188 FIRMS INSPECTED
DURING MARCH AND APRIL

A total of 4,188 industrial establishments were inspected by Labor Department inspectors during March and April to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations. The firms employed 72,223 workers.

In 2,021 instances, conditions detrimental to worker health or safety were found and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with previous recommendations was noted in 1,532 instances.

Reinspections were made in 106 establishments to determine compliance with earlier recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The inspectors also held 937 conferences with employers and workers during March and April to explain the Labor Laws and regulations. Many of these conferences dealt with the State's new Minimum Wage Law, which became effective January 1, 1960.

Eleven serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during the two months. The inspectors attempted to develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

Complainants alleging Labor Law violations were made the subject of special investigations in 29 instances during the two months. Of 24 complaints alleging basic Labor Law violations, seventeen were found to be justified by the facts. The inspectors required immediate correction of the violations disclosed. In five additional complaint cases, violations of the Safety and Health Regulations were found and corrected.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS
MARCH INSPECTION WORK

A total of 2,186 operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels during March by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 1,366 reports from State and insurance company boiler inspectors during the month. Repair jobs were found necessary and were ordered in 380 instances. Operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the needed repairs.

Repair jobs required as a result of previous boiler inspections were reported to be completed in 399 instances.

The Bureau sent out 1,426 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$3,281.87 in fees during the month.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — APRIL, 1960
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S								
	Current Month (thous) 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	A V E R A G E			A V E R A G E					
							W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S			W E E K L Y H O U R S					
							Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago			
C H A R L O T T E A R E A															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.0	25.9	25.9	+	0.4	+	\$ 69.22	\$ 65.24	\$ 66.65	41.7	39.3	41.4	\$1.66	\$1.66	\$1.61
Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	—	2.4	—	61.26	64.27	56.68	40.3	41.2	40.2	1.52	1.56	1.41
Bakery	2.2	2.1	2.1	+	4.8	—	64.16	66.74	57.53	40.1	41.2	38.1	1.60	1.62	1.51
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.0	5.9	+	1.7	—	65.36	63.84	62.31	43.0	42.0	42.1	1.52	1.52	1.48
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.4	—	8.3	—	71.71	73.37	71.36	43.2	44.2	44.6	1.66	1.66	1.60
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.3	—	4.3	—	62.21	58.20	57.06	43.2	40.7	39.9	1.44	1.43	1.43
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	75.76	77.64	77.18	41.4	41.3	44.1	1.83	1.88	1.75
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	70.55	69.39	65.99	42.5	41.8	42.3	1.66	1.66	1.56
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.2	2.1	2.1	+	4.8	—	82.94	78.80	82.76	42.1	40.0	41.8	1.97	1.97	1.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.7	1.8	+	11.8	—	64.50	62.37	61.15	43.0	40.5	41.6	1.50	1.54	1.47
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	78.73	60.14	74.80	42.1	33.6	41.1	1.87	1.79	1.82
Machinery	2.9	2.8	2.8	+	3.6	—	73.70	66.47	67.94	43.1	39.1	40.2	1.71	1.70	1.69
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	5.0	4.9	—	6.0	—	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.9	45.1	44.0	—	0.4	+	\$ 59.09	\$ 54.17	\$ 59.36	37.4	34.5	38.8	\$1.58	\$1.57	\$1.53
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	—	7.7	—	61.76	59.47	55.5	42.3	41.3	38.8	1.46	1.44	1.40
Bakery Products	9	9	8	—	12.5	—	64.82	62.64	59.50	43.8	43.2	42.5	1.48	1.45	1.40
Textile Mill Products	18.9	19.1	18.4	—	2.7	—	54.66	52.14	55.13	36.2	34.3	37.0	1.51	1.52	1.49
Knitting Mills	7.4	7.7	7.6	—	3.9	—	43.29	40.57	46.44	31.6	29.4	33.9	1.37	1.38	1.37
Apparel	3.2	3.3	3.1	—	3.0	+	46.85	44.50	45.74	36.6	35.6	36.3	1.28	1.25	1.26
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	—	8.3	—	57.81	41.08	53.33	42.2	31.6	40.1	1.37	1.30	1.33
(Except Furniture)	6.5	6.6	6.3	—	1.5	+	62.80	55.11	61.27	40.0	35.1	41.4	1.57	1.57	1.48
Furniture	5.7	5.8	5.4	—	1.7	+	63.68	54.40	60.45	39.8	34.0	40.3	1.60	1.60	1.50
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	87.91	84.84	83.60	40.7	40.4	40.0	2.16	2.10	2.09
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.1	1.2	+	9.1	—	79.28	67.69	69.72	43.8	38.9	41.5	1.81	1.74	1.68
Chemicals	9	9	9	—	—	—	63.52	49.74	66.59	40.2	32.3	44.1	1.58	1.54	1.51
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.6	1.7	1.8	—	5.9	—	63.41	57.79	68.89	38.2	34.4	43.6	1.66	1.68	1.58
Metal Products	9	9	9	—	—	—	84.12	86.28	81.64	42.7	42.5	42.3	1.97	2.03	1.93
Machinery (Except Electrical)	6.6	6.4	6.4	+	3.1	+	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
Other Manufacturing Industries ²															

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.
⁴ Preliminary.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	Month ⁴ (thous)	Year Ago (thous)	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Current Month	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,155.7	1,128.6	1,115.4	+ 2.4	+ 3.6	\$ 61.29	\$ 57.13	\$ 61.00	..5..
Manufacturing	493.1	493.5	481.9	- 0.1	+ 2.3	62.70	55.57	61.30	\$1.51
Durable Goods	139.1	138.2	134.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	53.55	46.36	52.54	1.51
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.6	32.5	34.3	+ 3.4	- 2.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	1.27
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.5	20.4	21.8	+ 5.4	- 1.4	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.0	6.1	6.6	- 1.6	- 9.1	50.63	45.87	52.89	1.22
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.0	43.9	42.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	60.47	51.62	58.10	1.43
HH Furniture	40.0	39.8	38.0	+ 0.5	+ 5.3	59.90	50.84	58.38	1.42
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.8	8.8	9.2	.....	- 4.3	59.50	47.46	63.17	1.41
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.4	3.4	3.5	.....	- 2.9	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.4	.....	.....	90.10	69.05	85.69	2.13
Fabricated Metals	7.4	7.6	7.4	- 2.6	.....	70.35	63.32	68.21	1.99
Fab. Structural Metals	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 3.3	.....	83.76	74.07	76.41	1.75
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.3	11.3	9.9	.....	+14.1	71.67	68.15	71.50	1.93
Special Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.6	5.7	.....	+15.8	71.65	69.93	70.84	1.64
Electrical Machinery	24.5	24.5	22.7	.....	+ 7.9	75.74	74.11	75.62	1.61
Transportation Equipment	4.7	4.8	4.4	- 2.1	+ 6.8	77.08	65.88	79.52	1.87
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.4	2.4	2.2	.....	+ 9.1	..5..	..5..	..5..	1.92
Nondurable Goods	354.0	355.3	347.4	- 0.4	+ 1.9	61.00	57.66	60.65	1.82
Food & Kindred Products	31.6	31.5	31.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	52.91	51.61	52.42	1.55
Meat Packing	6.9	7.1	7.2	- 2.8	- 4.2	..5..	..5..	..5..	1.31
Dairy Products	5.3	5.3	5.2	.....	+ 1.9	66.35	63.76	64.96	..5..
Grain Mill Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	- 2.9	57.85	63.16	56.32	1.42
Bakery Products	7.6	7.5	7.3	+ 1.3	+ 4.1	62.67	63.08	58.03	1.37
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.4	.....	.....	56.47	51.53	53.35	1.30
Tobacco	27.1	28.6	25.4	- 5.2	+ 6.7	74.63	63.02	72.19	1.51
Cigarettes	19.0	18.5	18.1	+ 2.7	+ 5.0	79.42	68.14	74.69	1.52
Stemmeries	6.1	8.0	5.1	- 23.8	+19.6	59.73	49.95	63.47	1.48
Textiles	222.0	222.7	221.2	- 0.3	+ 0.4	58.74	56.93	59.30	1.20
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.6	93.1	92.0	- 0.5	+ 0.7	64.08	63.04	62.83	1.15
Broadwoven Cotton	60.1	60.5	59.7	- 0.7	+ 0.7	61.46	62.17	60.59	1.51
Knitting Mills	65.8	65.6	65.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	53.58	50.96	55.80	1.57
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.3	15.4	16.1	- 0.6	- 5.0	57.45	56.09	57.00	1.46
Seamless Hosiery	39.3	39.3	38.7	.....	- 1.6	51.91	49.77	54.91	1.50
Yarn Mills	45.6	45.9	45.8	- 0.7	- 0.4	55.04	52.99	55.07	1.45
Apparel	31.8	32.1	30.6	- 0.9	+ 3.9	44.28	40.32	45.84	1.38
Men's & Boys' Clothing	12.6	12.6	12.0	.....	+ 5.0	43.24	38.64	41.84	1.20
Paper & Allied Products	13.6	13.7	12.8	- 0.7	+ 6.3	97.61	92.93	93.10	1.15
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.2	9.3	8.6	- 1.1	+ 7.0	110.81	105.42	106.76	1.25
Paperboard Containers	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 3.0	+ 3.2	67.24	63.04	64.55	2.51
Printing	9.5	9.4	9.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.4	84.97	84.75	87.56	1.60
Newspapers	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 2.0	+ 2.0	90.04	88.32	89.65	2.19
Chemicals	15.0	13.8	13.6	+ 8.7	+10.3	79.74	73.33	77.33	2.44
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.7	8.6	7.6	+ 1.2	+ 14.5	85.86	84.40	84.84	1.80
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 2.9	+ 4.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	2.12
Nonmanufacturing	662.6	635.1	633.5	+ 4.3	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Mining	3.6	3.3	3.0	+ 9.1	+20.0	71.60	56.58	69.17	..5..
Non-Metallic Mining	3.1	2.9	2.7	+ 6.9	+14.8	70.82	53.94	68.24	1.55
Contract Construction	65.4	51.0	60.4	+28.2	+ 8.3	..5..	..5..	..5..	1.49
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	31.5	65.2	63.1	+ 0.5	+ 3.8	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transportation (Except RR)	22.6	22.5	21.9	+ 0.4	+ 7.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	217.4	210.1	207.8	+ 3.5	+ 4.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Trade ³	54.0	53.6	53.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	87.72	87.23	84.16	..5..
Wholesale	163.4	156.5	154.6	+ 4.4	+ 5.7	60.53	59.39	58.90	2.15
Retail ³	36.6	32.9	34.2	+11.2	+ 7.0	77.89	76.18	76.32	2.17
Retail General Merchandise	15.4	13.8	14.8	+11.6	+ 4.1	..5..	..5..	..5..	1.48
Department Stores	10.1	8.6	8.8	+17.4	+14.8	25.42	24.77	21.75	1.85
Limited Price Variety	22.9	23.0	22.1	- 0.4	+ 3.6	51.01	50.62	46.98	..82
Retail Food Stores	38.2	37.7	36.1	+ 1.3	+ 5.8	80.07	83.33	79.44	1.39
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	105.2	104.7	104.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Service	7.1	6.9	7.2	+ 2.9	- 1.4	29.88	28.29	26.73	..67
Hotels & Rooming Houses	24.8	24.7	25.1	+ 0.4	- 1.2	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Personal Services	15.2	15.0	16.1	+ 1.3	- 5.6	35.10	32.04	30.70	..5..
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	167.3	163.1	158.9	+ 2.6	+ 5.3	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Government	39.7	35.6	34.9	+11.5	+13.8	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Federal	70.8	70.9	68.6	- 0.1	+ 3.2	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
State & Local Schools	56.8	56.6	55.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
State & Local Non-Schools									

¹ Includes: Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

EMPLOYMENT RISES IN APRIL

(Continued from page 1)

Employment in the tobacco industry as a whole was down 1,500 in April due to the employment of 1,900 fewer workers in stemmery and redrying plant operations. However, the industry was employing 1,700 more people than a year ago and stemmeries had 1,000 more people on their payrolls than in April, 1959. Employment in all tobacco industry divisions totaled 27,100.

Transportation equipment firms employing 4,700 were down 100 in April but up 300 above a year ago.

Textile industry employment was down 700 due to a slow-up in orders, but was 800 higher than in April last year. A total of 222,000 people were employed in the industry last month. Broadwoven fabrics mills were 600 higher than a year ago. Yarn mills were down 200.

In the hosiery industry, changes were slight during April but were marked over the previous year. Seamless hosiery mills employing 39,300 were up 600 from April, 1959. Full fashioned hosiery mills employing 15,300 were 800 below the year-ago level.

Apparel industry operations were slower last month, with jobs dropping 300 to a total of 31,800. The industry employed 1,200 more than a year ago.

A job drop of about 100 was reported by the paper and allied products industry, but employment totaling 13,600 was up by 800 over a year ago. Pulp and paperboard mills were responsible for 600 of the increase.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 493,100 factory workers held firm at \$1.54 last month. Improved weather and other

factors sent the average factory work-week up by 2.7 hours to 39.8 hours. The added working time brought weekly earnings up \$4.16 to an average of \$61.29.

Heavy overtime was worked in the lumber and furniture industries, sending average weekly earnings up to \$53.55 in lumber and \$60.47 in furniture. Newspapers reported some overtime, causing weekly earnings to rise to \$90.04.

Wage increases and more overtime were reported in pulp and paperboard mills and in the manufacture of paperboard containers.

Hourly earnings increased 14 cents in the primary metals industry, averaging \$2.13 in April compared with \$1.99 in March. Responsible for the increase were a wage increase, premium pay for holiday work, and additional overtime work.

Several wage increases were reported in the fabricated structural metals industry, in which average hourly earnings advanced from \$1.88 to \$1.93.

Wage increases also were registered in the tobacco industry. Hourly earnings of the 19,000 cigarette factory workers advanced from \$2.01 in March to \$2.09 in April. Average earnings in stemmeries increased from \$1.50 to \$1.65, due mostly to layoff of lower-paid employees as the season reached a low in tobacco processing operations.

Hourly earnings held firm at 90 cents in laundries and dry cleaning plants for a 14-cent increase over the wage level of April, 1959. In hotels and motels, earnings advanced three cents to an average of 67 cents an hour. In variety stores the average decreased four cents to 82 cents due to hiring of 1,500 temporary employees at lower than average wages for pre-Easter sales work.

CHINESE OFFICIAL VISITS LABOR DEPARTMENT

Dien-Mo Wang of Taiwan, a division chief in the Republic of China Department of Labor, spent a week in Raleigh in late April studying problems of labor law administration in the North Carolina Department of Labor.

Wang's visit was a part of his four-month study and travels in the United States under a fellowship granted by the International Labor Organization.

In Taiwan (Formosa), he is in charge of collective bargaining and labor-management relations in the Department of Labor.

The Chinese official conferred with Commissioner Frank Crane, Deputy Commissioner Lewis P. Sorrell, and several Labor Department division heads. He also accompanied Commissioner Crane on a visit to Goldsboro, where Mr. Crane addressed the Goldsboro Rotary Club. In company with Safety Inspector Bill Bethune, Wang visited several nearby industrial plants.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS DROPS IN FIRST QUARTER

Employment certificates were issued to 2,851 young people under 18 years of age in the State during the first quarter of 1960.

The first quarter total is about nine per cent below the 3,130 certificates issued during the same period last year.

Certifications normally are low during the first four months of the year and pick up sharply in May as young people obtain permits for summer employment.

The monthly totals for the first quarter were: January, 1,168; February, 640; March, 1,043.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	April, 1960	April, 1959	1960 1st 4 Mos.	1959 1st 4 Mos.
Albemarle	\$ 97,900	\$ 77,250	\$ 219,107	\$ 254,475
Asheville	559,290	264,059	1,453,291	1,126,305
Burlington	436,471	417,622	1,497,305	1,743,748
Charlotte	4,409,125	1,762,323	18,030,278	10,116,717
Concord	215,968	515,810	359,693	815,560
Durham	704,743	1,590,020	5,465,613	3,993,376
Elizabeth City	126,900	24,000	417,475	45,350
Fayetteville	377,235	713,780	2,469,582	1,895,785
Gastonia	1,463,150	217,525	2,094,100	2,319,400
Goldsboro	128,386	291,050	823,711	1,126,099
Greensboro	2,671,481	3,325,631	6,530,129	7,768,860
Greenville	144,400	1,290,840	711,000	2,042,115
Henderson	212,905	205,125	489,670	524,243
Hickory	328,040	364,709	1,287,930	1,784,985
High Point	3,291,220	1,138,075	6,825,698	2,608,338
Kinston	280,471	385,050	973,177	1,093,031
Lexington	98,900	72,100	341,400	420,103
Monroe	180,600	90,500	280,100	364,500
New Bern	24,790	72,400	108,840	259,347
Raleigh	1,873,965	1,387,566	9,240,892	7,061,325
Reidsville	94,000	156,191	238,600	706,426
Rocky Mount	668,420	257,937	1,359,563	1,445,717
Salisbury	187,175	94,975	565,539	790,894
Sanford	122,400	72,800	243,900	330,750
Shelby	363,365	65,682	1,385,465	710,497
Statesville	484,788	198,590	927,209	748,903
Thomasville	140,706	213,340	419,284	614,865
Wilmington	60,625	249,254	446,355	1,012,462
Wilson	267,000	151,300	642,330	970,100
Winston-Salem	2,777,246	1,264,205	10,078,355	6,171,085
Total All Cities	\$22,791,665	\$16,929,709	\$75,925,591	\$60,865,361

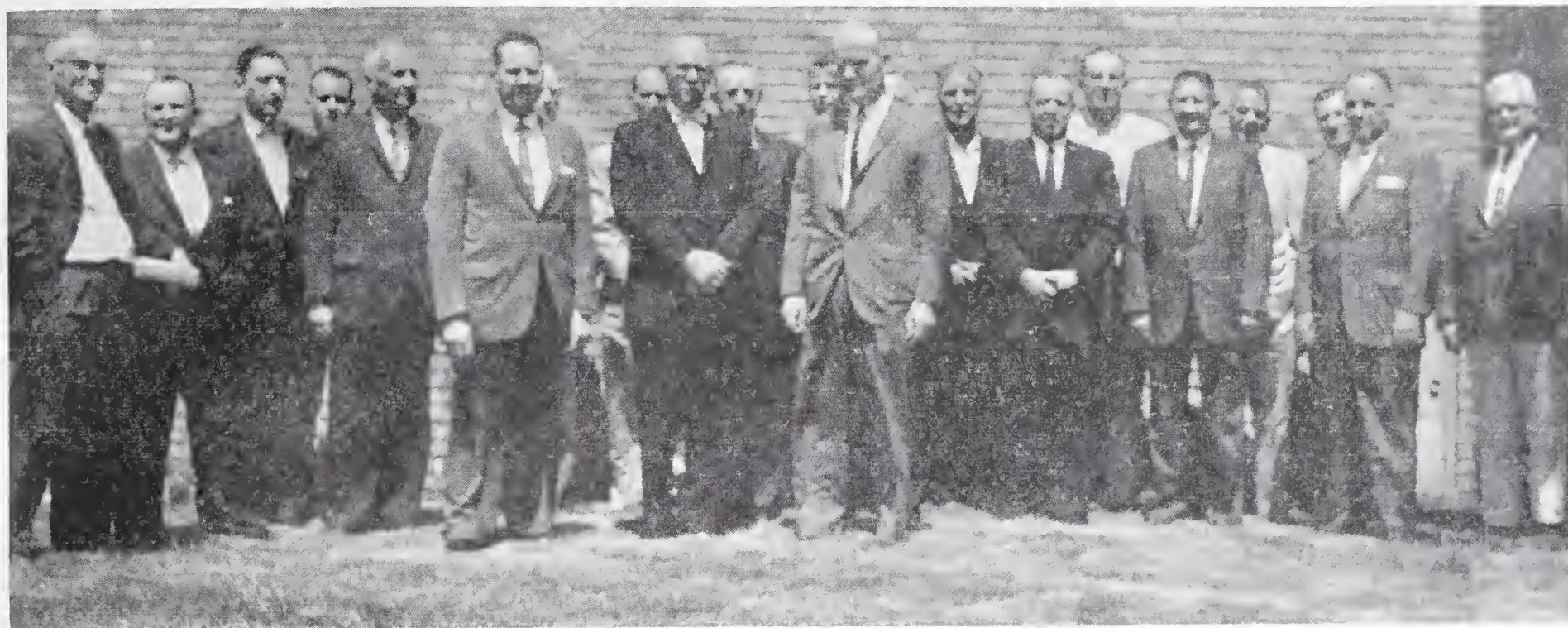
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No. 6



NSC FERTILIZER SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN RALEIGH—The 1960 summer session of the Fertilizer Section Executive Committee, National Safety Council, was held in Raleigh, N. C. on June 8-9. Plans were developed for five regional Safety Training Schools to be given throughout the nation this year for supervisory personnel in the fertilizer industry. Other Committee work, including production of a new Safety Manual, also was discussed.

Shown attending the Raleigh meeting are (left to right): William M. Bethune, N. C. Labor Department Safety Inspector; C. S. Griffith of Cincinnati; Marshall E. Petersen of Chicago; Emerson M. Jones of Indianapolis; Mike C. Ellison of Yazoo City, Mississippi; Gaither T. Newman of Norfolk, Fertilizer Section Secretary; Paul T. Truitt of Washington; James W. Smith of Salt Lake City; A. I. Raney of Bartelsville, Okla., Fertilizer Section Vice-Chairman; Grayson B. Morris of Richmond; Quentin S. Lee of Atlanta; Elmer C. Perrine of New York, Fertilizer Section General Chairman; W. A. Stone of Jacksonville; A. B. Pettitt of New York; Norman F. Maddus of Tampa; John S. Mark of Columbus; William C. Creel of Raleigh; John E. Smith of Pittsburg, Kansas; Stratton M. McCargo of Ithaca; E. O. Burroughs, Jr. of Norfolk; and George F. Dietz of Baltimore. (N. C. Labor Department photo.)

N. C. CONFERENCE ON AGING WILL BE HELD IN RALEIGH JULY 27-29

Governor Luther H. Hodges will be one of the speakers scheduled to appear before the North Carolina Conference on Aging, to be held July 27-29 at the Hotel Sir Walter in Raleigh.

The Governor will open the Conference at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, July 27. He will discuss "A State's Responsibilities to its Elder Citizens."

Other speakers during the three-day session will include Dr. Ewald W. Busse, director of the Duke University Center for the Study of Aging and chairman of the Medical Research Committee for the 1961 White House Conference on Aging; Miss Chloe Gifford, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and member of the National Advisory Committee to the upcoming White House Conference; and Dr. Harold J. Dudley, general secretary of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina.

Dr. Busse, who joined the Duke Medical School staff in 1953 as professor and chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and became chairman of the University's

Council on Gerontology upon its establishment in 1955, will address the Conference Thursday morning, July 28, on the subject, "The Health and Adjustment of Older People."

Miss Gifford, currently on leave from the University of Kentucky, where she is director of the Department of Community Services of the College of Adult Education and director of the University Extension Division, will be the featured speaker on Thursday evening.

Dr. Dudley will address the Conference at its final session on Friday, July 29.

In addition to the speakers, the Conference program will feature eight workshops dealing with topics of special interest to older citizens. Subjects to be considered include research, income maintenance and employment, health and medical care, social services, housing and living arrangements, education and recreation, family life, community relationships and religious activities, and personal needs.

(Continued on page 2)

INSPECTORS REPORT GOOD WAGE LAW COMPLIANCE

Ninety-four per cent of North Carolina employers inspected during the first quarter of 1960 were found to be in full compliance with the State's new Minimum Wage Law, according to a compilation of first quarter inspection reports.

Labor Department inspectors visited a total of 2,724 establishments during January, February and March. Of these, 2,588 were in compliance with the law's 75-cents an hour wage floor.

Minimum wage violations were found in 166 establishments, or six per cent of those inspected during the three months.

Back wages totaling \$4,271,53, which were found to be due employees under the law, were paid by 104 employers during the first quarter. Other cases involving back wages due were still pending at the end of the three-month period.

A majority of the violations found appear to have been caused by ignorance of the law as it applies to certain employers and groups of workers.

About one-fourth of the back wage payments were made as a result of investigations conducted by the Labor Department in response to employee complaints. Pri-

(Continued on page 2)

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CONFERENCE ON AGING

(Continued from page 1)

Preparation of background papers for these workshops is going on at the present time in eight corresponding study committees, composed of approximately 200 professional and lay persons interested in the respective fields.

The purpose of the Conference is to enable North Carolina citizens to (1) discuss the problems and potentials of the State's growing population of older citizens, (2) evaluate present services and opportunities for their health and happiness, and (3) make recommendations for future action, both within North Carolina and to the Federal Government through its 1961 White House Conference on Aging.

Representatives of County Coordinating Committees on Aging, sponsored by the Governor's Coordinating Committee, are expected to comprise a large number of the several hundred persons attending the Conference. The meeting is open to all interested citizens throughout the State.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

Priority is always given to the investigation of complaints. The other three-fourths of the back wages resulted from routine inspections.

Earnings of workers have increased substantially in affected industries, compared with their earnings of last year.

In May, the hourly earnings of 15,300 workers employed in laundries and dry cleaning plants averaged 90 cents. This represented an increase of 12 cents an hour, or 15.3 per cent, over the 78-cent annual average of this group for 1959.

Wages of 9,600 variety store employees, which averaged 85 cents an hour in May, were up 11 cents, or 14.9 per cent, over the 1959 annual average of 74 cents.

Earnings of 7,600 hotel and motel workers, averaging 64 cents an hour in May, were up six cents, or 10.4 per cent, over the 1959 annual average of 58 cents.

The Labor Department estimates that the total direct and indirect effects of the Minimum Wage Law will boost employee purchasing power by about \$25,000,000 per year throughout the State. Many groups of service-industry workers for whom no specific wage data are available have been beneficially affected by the statute.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — MAY, 1960

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M		H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S								
	Current Month (thous) 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
						Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	26.1	25.8	— 0.8	+ 0.4	\$ 67.89	\$ 68.64	\$ 66.01	40.9	41.6	41.0	\$1.66	\$1.65	\$1.61
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.2	+ 2.5	— 2.4	60.74	61.26	56.80	39.7	40.3	40.0	1.53	1.52	1.42
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	+ 4.8	63.36	64.16	58.67	39.6	40.1	38.6	1.60	1.60	1.52
Textile Mill Products	5.9	6.0	6.0	— 1.7	— 1.7	62.17	64.33	60.83	40.9	42.6	41.1	1.52	1.51	1.48
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	.....	+ 4.2	70.13	69.54	69.48	42.5	42.4	43.7	1.65	1.64	1.59
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.2	2.4	— 4.5	—12.5	54.34	62.21	54.39	38.0	43.2	38.3	1.43	1.44	1.42
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	72.40	75.76	70.69	40.0	41.4	41.1	1.81	1.83	1.72
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	72.38	70.39	69.50	43.6	41.9	42.9	1.66	1.68	1.62
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.2	2.2	2.0	.....	+10.0	83.00	82.94	86.20	41.5	42.1	43.1	2.00	1.97	2.00
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	— 5.0	+ 5.6	62.67	63.47	60.83	41.5	42.6	41.1	1.51	1.49	1.48
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	.....	— 4.8	73.16	78.54	74.21	40.2	42.0	41.0	1.82	1.87	1.81
Machinery	2.8	2.9	2.6	— 3.4	+ 7.7	79.74	73.70	70.05	44.8	43.1	42.2	1.78	1.71	1.66
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	4.8	.....	— 2.1	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA

GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.9	44.9	44.2		+1.6		\$ 60.51	\$ 58.93	38.3	37.3	\$1.58	\$1.52
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.7		+3.7		61.77	61.76	42.6	42.3	1.45	1.46
Bakery Products	..9	..9	..8		+12.5		65.86	64.82	44.2	43.8	1.49	1.48
Textile Mill Products	18.7	18.8	18.5	-0.5	+1.1		55.12	54.77	36.5	35.8	1.51	1.53
Knitting Mills	7.4	7.4	7.7		-3.9		46.58	44.25	34.5	32.3	1.35	1.36
Apparel	3.4	3.3	3.2	+3.0	+6.3		46.75	48.38	37.1	37.5	1.26	1.25
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2		-8.3		57.38	57.81	42.5	42.2	1.35	1.30
Furniture	6.6	6.5	6.2	+1.5	+6.5		61.60	62.02	40.0	39.5	1.54	1.49
HH Furniture	5.7	5.7	5.4		+5.6		61.54	62.88	39.2	39.3	1.57	1.51
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2				86.07	88.32	40.6	40.7	2.12	2.08
Chemicals	..9	..9	..9				74.46	79.28	41.6	43.8	1.79	1.72
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	..9	..9	..9				66.34	64.37	42.8	41.0	1.55	1.51
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.8		-11.1		65.57	63.41	39.5	38.2	1.66	1.60
Machinery (Except Electrical)	..9	..9	..9				82.91	84.12	42.3	42.7	1.96	1.95
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.5	6.6	6.4	-1.5	+1.6		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

3

* Includes: Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
* Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
* Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

Employment Registers Seasonal Drop In May

TOTAL IS 31,300 OVER A YEAR AGO

Seasonal job declines in trade, government, tobacco and fertilizer manufacturing caused non-farm employment to drop 1,500, or one-tenth of one per cent in North Carolina during May.

Despite the fractional decrease, total non-farm employment was 31,300 higher last month than a year previously.

A total of 1,151,800 Tar Heels were employed in non-agricultural jobs last month—a 2.8 per cent rise from the 1,120,300 employed in May, 1959.

Both manufacturing and non-manufacturing jobs were at substantially higher levels last month than a year ago. Factory employment, totaling 490,500 in May, was 3,000 below the April figure but was 8,100 above the May, 1959 level. Non-manufacturing employment, totaling 661,300 last month, was up 1,500 from April and was 23,200 higher than a year ago.

Earnings Rise

Earnings of the State's 490,500 factory workers went up slightly in May due to a rise of 0.6 hours in the average workweek.

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing advanced a penny to \$1.55, and were four cents above the May, 1959 average of \$1.51.

The lengthened workweek, which increased from 39.7 hours in April to 40.3 hours in May, brought weekly earnings up \$1.33 to an average of \$62.47. This was \$1.01 above the \$61.46 average of May, 1959.

Seasonal Declines

Employment in the tobacco industry, totaling 26,100 in May, was 1,000 below the April level due to a seasonal drop of 800 in stemmeries and redrying plants and a decrease of 200 in cigarette factories.

Employment in trade was down 1,200 following the April merchandising connected with the Easter season. The drop was entirely in retail trade, which totaled 161,900 last month. Wholesale trade held firm at 53,900. Both groups combined were up 7,100 from a year ago, employing a total of 215,800 people last month.

Government jobs dropped 900 in May following the U. S. Census seasonal job increase in April. Federal government, totaling 37,800 last month, was down 1,500 from the April figure. This was partially counterbalanced by an increase of 600 in the State and local government category caused by elections and increases in park and recreation jobs. School employment held firm at 71,000. In all government jobs combined, employment totaled 166,500 last month for a gain of 7,400 over May, 1959.

The chemical industry, with jobs totaling 14,100, was down 900 in May due to decreased employment in fertilizer plants. However, the May figure was 900 above the year-ago level.

Seasonal Increases

Several other large employment groups registered seasonal gains last month. Employment in construction advanced 2,400 to a total of 65,200.

Service industries took on 900 additional workers, expanding employment to 106,-

400. Hotels and motels were up 200. Laundries and dry cleaning plants were up 100.

Food products manufacturing, employing 31,900 people last month, was up 300 from April due to job gains in beverage plants, meat packing, and dairies.

Job levels held firm at 33,600 in lumbering, 2,400 in primary metals, 24,500 in electrical machinery, 13,600 in pulp and paper, and 45,600 in yarn mills.

The furniture industry, employing 43,900, dropped 100 from April but was 1,800 above a year ago.

MAY BUILDING PERMITS UP 23%

Building permits issued in North Carolina's 30 largest cities during May showed a 23 per cent gain in dollar volume of estimated construction cost compared with the same month last year.

Permits totaling \$19,764,039 were issued in the 30 cities during May, compared with \$16,015,546 in May, 1959.

Permits totaled \$94,304,165 during the first five months of this year, chalking up a 22.7 per cent increase over the same period last year, Crane said. Last year's comparable figure was \$76,880,907.

Building permits have increased sharply each month so far this year compared with the same months of 1959.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May 1960	May 1959	1st 5 Mos. 1960	1st 5 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 65,526	\$ 102,200	\$ 284,633	\$ 356,675
Asheville	364,226	204,192	1,817,517	1,330,497
Burlington	605,520	466,452	2,102,825	2,210,200
Charlotte	6,154,912	2,770,098	24,185,190	12,886,815
Concord	96,150	67,375	455,843	882,935
Durham	1,124,163	710,854	6,589,776	4,704,230
Elizabeth City	47,000	33,700	464,475	79,050
Fayetteville	532,805	1,111,605	3,002,387	3,007,390
Gastonia	425,450	408,650	2,519,550	2,728,050
Goldsboro	352,088	307,550	1,175,799	1,433,649
Greensboro	4,229,568	1,794,595	10,759,697	9,563,455
Greenville	180,100	348,846	891,100	2,390,961
Henderson	89,200	38,900	578,870	563,143
Hickory	266,585	698,429	1,554,515	2,483,414
High Point	801,175	446,774	7,626,873	3,055,112
Kinston	204,032	120,432	1,177,209	1,213,463
Lexington	57,800	166,464	399,200	586,567
Monroe	55,000	257,900	335,100	622,400
New Bern	64,183	196,500	173,023	455,847
Raleigh	1,537,681	2,066,592	10,778,573	9,127,917
Reidsville	267,300	61,100	505,900	767,526
Rocky Mount	219,862	197,994	1,579,425	1,643,711
Salisbury	170,100	152,200	735,639	943,094
Sanford	36,800	155,750	280,700	486,500
Shelby	*	135,490	*	845,987
Statesville	121,851	154,776	1,049,060	903,679
Thomasville	167,005	164,314	586,289	779,179
Wilmington	231,872	942,970	678,227	1,955,432
Wilson	490,545	378,925	1,132,875	1,349,025
Winston-Salem	805,540	1,353,919	10,883,895	7,525,004
Total All Cities	\$19,764,039	\$16,015,546	\$94,304,165	\$76,880,907

* Incomplete

North Carolina Labor and Industry

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No. 7

CHEMICAL AND PLASTICS DIRECTORY PUBLISHED

A new "Directory of North Carolina Chemical Producers and Plastics Processors" has been published and is now available to the public at 60 cents per copy.

The Directory was published by the Industrial Experimental Program, School of Engineering, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. Copies may be ordered direct from the I.E.P. headquarters at State College.

The 64-page Directory includes products, services and facilities of 136 North Carolina companies in the chemical, plastics, and related fields. Companies are listed by product classification; alphabetically; and by county.

The detailed company information presented in this Directory should be of interest to buyers, sellers, service organizations, and liaison agencies.

TAR HEEL COUNTY PER CAPITA INCOME FIGURES PUBLISHED

Per capita personal income figures for each North Carolina county, for the year 1958, were published this month by the N. C. Department of Tax Research.

The new county figures—the first available since 1954—were prepared at the request of Governor Luther Hodges, under direction of H. C. Stansbury, Director of the Department of Tax Research.

The State as a whole averaged \$1,420 in per capita income during 1958, Stansbury reported.

County figures ranged from a high of \$2,242 in Mecklenburg, which was \$185 above the U. S. national average, to a low of \$536 in Avery County.

Total personal income in the State during 1958 was \$6,297,000,000, the report states.

The county per capita income figures are much in demand by Chambers of Commerce, area and regional development associations, and local groups engaged in promotion of industrial development.

Seasonal Influences Cause Small Employment Decrease During June

STATE TOTAL 23,100 ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Seasonal employment decreases in the public schools, Federal agencies, and fertilizer plants caused total non-farm employment to drop 4,800, or four-tenths of one per cent, in North Carolina during June.

"Except for the influence of seasonal factors causing normal and expected employment decreases, North Carolina's job totals for June looked good," commented Labor Commissioner Frank Crane. "A majority of the State's industries reported increased employment. The June job figures in many industries were ahead of the June totals for last year."

1,146,100 Employed

A total of 1,146,100 Tar Heels were employed in non-farm jobs last month. Comparison with June of last year shows an increase of 23,100, despite the seasonal drop last month.

Factory employment totaling 491,900 in June was up 1,500 from the May level and was 2,800 above a year ago.

Nonmanufacturing job groups employed 654,200 people last month — down 6,300 from May but 20,300 above the total of June, 1959.

Earnings Steady

Earnings of the State's 491,900 factory workers held firm at an average of \$1.55 an hour (up four cents from a year ago), and \$62.47 per week. The average workweek in manufacturing during June also remained unchanged from the May level at 40.3 hours.

Release of 9,100 clerical, maintenance and custodial personnel at the end of the school term caused public school employment to drop to 61,600 in June. Teachers, employed under contract, are counted as being employed during the summer months.

Federal government employment in the State dropped 2,300 in June to a total of 35,500, due almost entirely to job terminations after the close-out of the 1960 Census operations. Minor decreases also were reported in Federal civilian employment at defense installations.

Employment in the chemicals industry dropped 700 to a total of 13,300, due en-

tirely to seasonal cutbacks in fertilizer manufacturing. However, even with this seasonal drop, employment in the chemicals industry was 700 higher than a year ago.

Industry Gains

The construction industry took on 1,400 additional workers last month, soaring to a boom total of 66,000. The month's construction job figure was 2,200 higher than a year ago and reached the highest level in nine years, since June, 1951.

Employment in trade advanced 300 during June—100 in wholesale and 200 in retail—bringing total employment in trade to 215,900 for a gain of 6,500 over a year ago.

Service industries added 1,000 workers in June, rising to a total of 107,400 for an increase of 700 over a year ago. Hotels took on 300 additional workers, partly for seasonal expansion of business.

The food products industry reported seasonal job increases of 1,000, bringing June employment in the industry to 32,900. This was 1,100 below last year's June figure.

Primary Runoff

Local government agencies took on some 1,400 additional employees to staff the polls in the June Democratic primary runoff election. This brought the State and local government employment total to 59,400, for a gain of 2,500 over the June, 1959 figure.

Despite the Federal and public school employment declines, the job level in all Federal, State and local government was up 5,400 above a year ago, totaling 156,500 in June.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms took on 500 additional employees last month, sending the industry group employment total to 39,000—an increase of 2,600 over June, 1959.

The transportation, communication, and public utility group added 500 workers in June, bringing their job figure to 65,600 for a gain of 2,200 over last year.

Textiles Up

Textiles mill employment, although 2,400 below the June, 1959 level, last month rallied 400 from the May level, reaching a total of 221,700.

(Continued on page 4)

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ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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**MEXICAN I.L.O. FELLOWS
VISIT LABOR DEPARTMENT**

Rodolfo Solares and Raul Gonzalez, employees of the Mexican Department of Labor, spent the week of June 20-24 studying inspection procedures and Labor Law administration in the N. C. Department of Labor at Raleigh.

Principal interest of the two visitors was industrial safety and hygiene inspection work. The study was part of their six-months program in the United States sponsored by the International Labor Organization, which awarded them fellowships for the work. They are employed in the inspection and statistical divisions of their country's Labor Department.

Besides conferring with Labor Department officials and other State agencies in Raleigh, the Mexican visitors examined safety practices in several North Carolina industrial plants. Supervising Inspector Bill Bethune accompanied them as guide on their plant visits.

**BOILER BUREAU REPORTS
2ND QUARTER INSPECTIONS**

Operating certificates were issued to 4,742 owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels during April, May and June by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 6,135 reports from State and insurance company boiler inspectors during the three months. Repair jobs were found necessary and were ordered in 550 instances. Operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the needed repairs.

Boiler repair jobs required as a result of previous inspections were reported completed in 865 instances.

Bureau personnel sent out 3,100 letters during the three months in connection with enforcement of the Boiler Law.

Inspection bills were sent to 3,430 persons in accordance with the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule. The Bureau collected a total of \$10,970.35 in fees during the second quarter.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JUNE, 1960
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS								
							AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS					
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago			
CHARLOTTE AREA															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.4	25.9	25.7	— 1.9	— 1.2		\$ 65.93	\$ 68.39	\$ 66.49	40.2	41.2	41.3	\$1.64	\$1.66	\$1.61
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.3	.....	— 4.7		61.51	60.59	58.49	40.2	39.6	40.9	1.53	1.53	1.43
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.2	.....	.....		65.37	63.36	60.06	40.6	39.6	39.0	1.61	1.60	1.54
Textile Mill Products	6.0	5.9	6.1	+ 1.7	— 1.6		63.65	63.69	60.42	41.6	41.9	41.1	1.53	1.52	1.47
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.0		71.71	72.98	66.25	43.2	43.7	42.2	1.66	1.67	1.57
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7		57.96	56.09	57.23	39.7	39.5	40.3	1.46	1.42	1.42
Furniture and Fixtures	1.0	1.1	1.1	— 9.1	— 9.1		69.63	71.82	73.35	38.9	39.9	42.4	1.79	1.80	1.73
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....		72.91	72.38	68.53	43.4	43.6	43.1	1.68	1.66	1.59
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.9	2.2	1.8	— 13.6	+ 5.6		77.81	83.00	83.43	39.3	41.5	41.1	1.98	2.00	2.03
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	.....	+ 11.8		64.30	62.67	64.45	42.3	41.5	42.4	1.52	1.51	1.52
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	.....	— 4.8		73.89	73.16	74.70	40.6	40.2	41.5	1.82	1.82	1.80
Machinery	2.7	2.8	2.5	— 3.6	+ 8.0		81.36	79.74	69.64	45.2	44.8	41.7	1.80	1.78	1.67
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.7	4.9	— 2.1	— 6.1		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.8	44.9	44.9	— 0.2	— 0.2		60.04	61.30	61.60	38.0	38.8	40.0	1.58	1.58	1.54
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	2.8	2.8	+ 3.6	+ 3.6		61.76	61.92	..5..	42.3	43.0	..5..	1.46	1.44	..5..
Bakery Products	..9	..9	..9	.....	.....		64.93	65.86	65.26	43.0	44.2	44.7	1.51	1.49	1.46
Textile Mill Products	18.7	18.7	18.8	.....	— 0.5		54.45	57.15	56.85	36.3	37.6	37.9	1.50	1.52	1.50
Knitting Mills	7.4	7.4	7.9	.....	— 6.3		48.64	46.58	49.68	35.5	34.5	36.0	1.37	1.35	1.38
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.2	.....	+ 6.3		45.26	46.62	47.25	36.5	37.0	37.5	1.24	1.26	1.26
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3		52.67	57.38	54.93	39.6	42.5	41.3	1.33	1.35	1.33
Furniture	6.4	6.6	6.3	— 3.0	+ 1.6		61.62	61.60	61.09	39.5	40.0	41.0	1.56	1.54	1.49
HH Furniture	5.6	5.7	5.5	— 1.8	+ 1.8		61.12	61.54	60.25	38.2	39.2	39.9	1.60	1.57	1.51
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....		88.99	86.09	82.19	41.2	40.8	39.9	2.16	2.11	2.06
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....		74.07	74.46	74.56	40.7	41.6	43.1	1.82	1.79	1.73
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.0	..9	..9	+ 11.1	+ 11.1		67.70	66.34	67.95	43.4	42.8	45.3	1.56	1.55	1.50
Metal Products	1.5	1.6	1.9	— 6.3	— 21.1		65.35	65.57	70.94	38.9	39.5	44.9	1.68	1.66	1.58
Machinery (Except Electrical)	..9	..9	..8	.....	+ 12.5		81.14	82.91	86.04	41.4	42.3	43.9	1.96	1.96	1.96
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.5	6.5	6.6	.....	— 1.5		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

	Current Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,146.1	1,150.9	1,123.0	0.4	2.1	5	62.47	62.47	62.47	62.06	5	5
Manufacturing	491.9	490.4	489.1	0.3	0.6	5	62.40	63.00	62.62	62.62	40.3	41.1
Durable Goods	139.2	138.9	135.9	0.2	2.4	5	52.79	53.47	55.06	55.06	41.6	42.6
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.8	33.7	34.8	0.3	2.9	5	5	5	5	5	41.9	43.7
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.8	21.7	22.1	0.5	1.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.0	6.0	6.5	0.2	7.7	5	49.65	50.75	52.40	52.40	40.7	42.6
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	43.8	43.9	42.6	0.3	2.8	5	59.35	59.78	58.80	58.80	41.5	41.7
Household Furniture	39.7	39.8	38.5	0.3	3.1	5	58.50	59.50	57.96	57.96	41.2	41.4
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.1	9.0	9.3	1.1	2.2	5	61.63	60.63	63.28	63.28	43.1	45.2
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	42.7	44.0
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.1	5	79.75	82.62	80.77	80.77	38.9	41.0
Fabricated Metals	7.2	7.3	7.6	1.4	5.3	5	71.33	70.62	70.22	70.22	40.3	41.8
Fab. Structural Metals	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	1.9	5	82.41	85.17	76.91	76.91	42.7	41.8
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.2	11.1	10.0	0.9	12.0	5	69.86	71.78	72.11	72.11	42.6	43.7
Special Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.5	5.7	1.5	12.3	5	69.34	72.49	74.42	74.42	42.8	45.1
Electrical Machinery	24.8	24.5	22.5	1.2	10.2	5	81.29	80.48	77.27	77.27	41.9	41.1
Transportation Equipment	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	5	66.06	78.17	81.59	81.59	36.7	43.4
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.1	5	62.64	61.78	61.71	61.71	39.9	40.6
Nondurable Goods	352.7	351.5	353.2	3.1	3.2	5	53.95	53.95	52.50	52.50	41.5	42.0
Food & Kindred Products	32.9	31.9	34.0	1.4	2.7	5	67.10	66.88	63.52	63.52	46.6	45.7
Meat Packing	7.2	7.1	7.4	1.9	1.9	5	58.69	57.98	56.70	56.70	44.8	45.0
Dairy Products	5.5	5.4	5.4	3.0	2.9	5	63.69	62.67	60.15	60.15	41.9	41.2
Grain Mill Products	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.3	2.7	5	55.34	54.87	55.10	55.10	47.3	49.2
Bakery Products	7.7	7.6	7.5	4.3	0.4	5	81.81	77.99	74.66	74.66	40.5	39.5
Beverage Industries	4.8	4.6	4.8	1.6	2.7	5	85.90	81.09	77.62	77.62	41.1	39.6
Tobacco	26.1	26.1	26.0	7.4	2.0	5	65.74	65.91	64.74	64.74	38.0	39.0
Cigarettes	19.1	18.8	18.6	0.2	1.1	5	60.34	60.34	60.09	60.09	39.7	40.6
Stemmeries	5.0	5.4	4.9	0.2	0.4	5	65.76	65.76	64.06	64.06	41.1	41.6
Textiles	221.7	221.3	224.1	0.8	1.2	5	63.36	63.36	61.51	61.51	40.1	40.2
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.1	92.1	92.5	0.7	6.8	5	56.01	55.04	55.83	55.83	38.1	38.5
Broadwoven Cotton	59.9	59.9	59.9	1.3	0.4	5	55.94	55.20	56.63	56.63	36.8	37.5
Knitting Mills	66.4	65.9	67.2	0.4	2.2	5	55.63	54.60	55.25	55.25	38.1	38.1
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.1	15.2	16.2	0.6	3.5	5	55.98	55.84	56.86	56.86	39.7	41.2
Seamless Hosiery	40.0	39.5	40.0	1.5	7.3	5	44.49	44.39	46.17	46.17	38.6	39.0
Yarn Mills	45.3	45.5	46.3	2.2	6.2	5	98.76	96.35	95.26	95.26	43.7	43.9
Apparel	32.1	31.9	31.0	0.6	5.6	5	111.25	107.99	106.96	106.96	44.5	44.2
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.2	13.0	12.3	1.1	6.7	5	69.47	68.62	71.16	71.16	42.1	44.2
Paper & Allied Products	13.8	13.6	13.0	2.0	4.4	5	84.26	84.70	84.85	84.85	38.3	39.1
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.4	9.2	8.9	5.0	4.0	5	90.65	90.65	88.06	88.06	37.0	37.0
Paperboard Containers	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.1	5.6	5	81.54	76.52	78.49	78.49	41.6	42.2
Printing	9.5	9.4	9.1	2.2	7.5	5	90.47	87.33	86.29	86.29	41.5	42.3
Newspapers	5.2	5.1	5.0	1.0	2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	13.3	14.0	12.6	0.8	3.2	5	76.44	74.82	67.62	67.62	49.0	46.0
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.6	8.6	8.0	3.0	14.3	5	73.90	74.15	65.89	65.89	49.6	46.4
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.2	3.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	654.2	660.5	633.9	0.8	2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.2	14.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	66.0	64.6	63.8	0.8	3.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.6	65.1	63.4	1.0	5.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	31.4	31.1	29.7	0.4	3.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	22.7	22.6	22.1	0.1	4.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Trade ³	215.9	215.6	209.4	0.1	3.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wholesale	53.9	53.8	53.7	0.2	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail	162.0	161.8	155.7	0.6	2.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail General Merchandise	35.6	35.8	34.4	0.6	3.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Department Stores	15.0	15.0	14.9	0.1	4.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Limited Price Variety	9.3	9.6	8.9	3.1	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail Food Stores	22.9	23.0	22.3	0.4	2.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	39.0	38.5	36.4	1.3	7.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	107.4	106.4	106.7	0.9	0.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.9	7.6	8.3	3.9	4.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	25.0	25.1	25.4	0.4	1.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.1	15.3	16.3	1.3	7.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	156.5	166.5	151.1	6.0	3.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	35.5	37.8	35.3	6.1	0.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	61.6	70.7	58.9	12.9	4.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	59.4	58.0	56.9	2.4	4.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation, Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

4,479 FIRMS INSPECTED DURING MAY AND JUNE

Labor Department inspectors visited a total of 4,479 industrial, retail and service-industry establishments during May and June to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and health and safety regulations. The inspected firms employed 94,694 workers.

Conditions detrimental to worker health and safety were found in 2,120 instances. Recommendations were made for their immediate correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,417 instances.

Reinspections were made in 242 establishments to determine compliance with earlier recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The inspectors also held 1,078 conferences with employers and workers during May and June to explain the application of the Labor Laws and regulations. Many of these dealt with the N. C. Minimum Wage Law, which became effective the first of this year.

Eleven serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during the two months. Attempts were made to develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

Priority was given in May and June to investigation of 24 complaints alleging violation of the Labor Laws and Health and Safety Regulations.

Child Labor and Maximum Hour Law violations were found as alleged in 14 out of 22 cases investigated during the two months. Immediate compliance with the laws was promised by the offending employers.

Health and safety code violations were found in two additional complaint cases. The inspectors took steps to obtain immediate compliance in these cases also.

SEASONAL INFLUENCES CAUSE SMALL EMPLOYMENT DECREASE DURING JUNE

(Continued from page 1)

Broadwoven fabrics firms employing 92,100 held firm, showing no change from the May level. Yarn mills employing 45,300 dropped 200. Full fashioned hosiery mills employing 15,100 were down 100 from May.

Seamless hosiery firms showed an increase of 500 in June, climbing to a total of 40,000—the same figure as in June a year ago.

The apparel industry employed 32,100 workers in June for a gain of 200 over May and an increase of 1,100 over June, 1959.

Employment in the tobacco industry held firm at 32,900 in June. Seasonal job declines of 400 in stemmeries and redrying plants were offset by employment increases of about 300 in cigarette factories and smaller job gains in other tobacco manufacturing.

The paper and allied products industry, employing 13,800, was up 200 from May and was 800 above June, 1959. Pulp and paperboard mills accounted for 500 of the year's increases.

The electrical machinery industry added 300 workers last month, climbing to 24,800 for a gain of 2,300 over a year ago. Non-electrical machinery firms added 100 employees, rising to a total of 11,200 for a gain of 1,200 over last year.

The furniture industry, employing 43,800 in June, was down 100 from May but showed an increase of 1,200 over last year. The lumber industry, with 33,800 employees, was up 100 from May but down 1,000 from last year.

Printing and publishing firms, with 9,500 workers employed, moved up 100 in

June for an increase of 400 over June of last year. Newspaper employment, totaling 5,200, was up 200 from June, 1959.

Primary metals manufacturing, employing 2,400 in June, showed no change from May or from June of last year.

Fabricated metals firms, employing 7,200 workers, dropped 100 from the May level and were 400 below the year-ago level.

Jobs held firm at 4,600 in the manufacturing of transportation equipment and were up 200 from a year ago.

Stone, clay and glass products manufacturers reported an increase of 100 in June, with employment totaling 9,100 for a drop of 200 below last year.

The mining industry employed 3,800 workers last month, holding firm at the May level. Employment in mines was up 700 from a year ago.

Wage Increases

Spotted wage increases were reported in a few industries, including one in the primary metals group, one in fabricated structural metals, one in the pulp and paperboard industry, and two in the manufacture of plastics and synthetics.

Aside from these few increases, average hourly earnings showed very little change in most industries during June, fluctuating slightly in keeping with increases or decreases in the amount of overtime worked.

Average weekly earnings also remained about the same in most industries, going up or down slightly in accordance with the amount of overtime worked and the length of the industry's average workweek. In most instances, the workweek remained stable and unchanged from the May averages.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June 1960	June 1959	1st 6 Mos. 1960	1st 6 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 324,165	\$ 49,180	\$ 608,798	\$ 405,855
Asheville	1,320,589	263,633	3,138,106	1,594,130
Burlington	243,210	446,955	2,346,035	2,657,155
Charlotte	4,424,188	1,905,506	28,609,378	14,792,321
Concord	111,740	76,400	567,583	959,335
Durham	767,552	619,416	7,357,328	5,323,646
Elizabeth City	18,950	7,350	483,425	86,400
Fayetteville	516,410	472,923	3,518,797	3,480,313
Gastonia	224,600	1,017,150	2,744,150	3,745,200
Goldsboro	95,825	204,335	1,271,624	1,637,984
Greensboro	1,346,490	7,119,456	12,106,187	16,682,911
Greenville	117,175	153,450	1,008,275	2,544,411
Henderson	111,325	125,375	690,195	688,518
Hickory	102,250	182,635	1,656,765	2,666,049
High Point	770,862	422,826	8,397,735	3,477,938
Kinston	176,395	123,000	1,353,604	1,336,463
Lexington	142,200	92,425	541,400	678,992
Monroe	389,700	121,100	724,800	743,500
New Bern	166,417	69,725	339,440	525,572
Raleigh	2,159,636	1,698,685	12,938,209	10,826,602
Reidsville	188,876	77,800	694,776	845,326
Rocky Mount	239,791	219,696	1,819,216	1,863,407
Salisbury	127,350	111,200	862,989	1,054,294
Sanford	91,500	172,300	372,200	658,800
Shelby	76,850	138,900	1,627,215	984,887
Statesville	135,345	172,083	1,184,405	1,075,762
Thomasville	192,391	146,220	778,680	925,399
Wilmington	100,250	196,107	778,477	2,151,539
Wilson	154,600	91,950	1,287,475	1,440,975
Winston-Salem	1,504,640	2,829,933	12,388,535	10,354,937
Total All Cities	\$16,341,272	\$19,327,714	\$112,195,802	\$96,208,621

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No. 8

EMPLOYMENT & WAGES RISE SHARPLY IN SEVERAL N. C. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Job Expansions Reported In Electronics, Metals, Machinery, Synthetics, and Food Processing

Sharp employment increases have occurred in several rapidly expanding North Carolina industries during the past few years. At the same time, wage levels have advanced substantially.

Electrical Machinery

Employment in the electrical machinery industry has expanded from 18,000 in the year 1956 to a current level of nearly 25,000 — a 39 per cent gain in less than four years. Average hourly earnings have increased from \$1.78 in 1957 to their present level of \$1.89.

Fabricated Metals

Employment in the fabricated metals industry has expanded from 2,400 in the year 1949 to 7,300 at present. The industry has more than tripled in size during the past decade. Average hourly earnings of fabricated metal workers in the State have increased from \$1.11 in 1949 to \$1.78 at present.

Machinery

Machinery manufacturing, especially the manufacture of special industrial machinery, has grown rapidly in recent years. In the industry as a whole, employment has more than doubled in the past ten years, rising from 5,200 in 1949 to 11,200 at present. Average hourly earnings are up from \$1.13 in 1949 to \$1.64 at present.

In the special industrial machinery category, employment has advanced from 5,200 in the year 1958 to 6,300 at the present time.

Synthetics

The plastics and synthetic fibers division of the chemicals industry has grown from a total of 6,900 employees in 1958 to a current level of 8,700 workers employed. Earnings of workers in this industry averaged \$2.02 in 1958 and have climbed to a current level of \$2.21.

Food Products

Employment in the food products industry has advanced by 2,300 since 1958, climbing from a total of 31,500 in that year to 33,800 at present. Average hourly earnings of workers have risen from \$1.24 to \$1.31 in the same period.

Especially noteworthy in the food group has been the growth of the meat packing industry. Employment in meat products, totaling 6,600 in 1958, has risen to 7,300 at present.

NUMBER OF STRIKING TAR HEELS IN 1959 WAS LOWEST ON RECORD

State's Part of National Strike Total Also Was Lowest on Record

Despite last year's long and bitter strike at Henderson, a comparison of State and National strike data indicates that 1959 was one of North Carolina's better years in the field of labor-management relations.

State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane said that only one-tenth of one per cent of the nation's work days lost because of strikes during 1959 were lost in North Carolina.

"The remaining 99.9 per cent of strike-caused work losses occurred elsewhere in the nation," Crane declared.

"Painful and tragic situations like the one at Harriet-Henderson Mills last year dominate the headlines and air-waves while they are in progress, but they do not even begin to tell the whole story of a State's labor-management relations," Commissioner Crane said. "The fact is, that despite all the bitterness and nationwide publicity which ensued from this one strike, 1959 was one of the best years in the history of labor-management relations in North Carolina."

In percentage of the national total of strike losses for the past 19 years, said Crane, 1959 was the best year on record for the State.

"Never before has North Carolina had so small a portion of the national total

of man-days idle because of strikes as we had in 1959," Crane continued. "The State's 96,289 man-days idle from strikes last year represented just slightly more than one part in a thousand out of the national total of 69,000,000 man-day idle."

There were 13 strikes in the State last year, involving working time losses by 2,328 employees, Crane said. He noted that the number of strikes in progress during 1959 was the lowest on record for the State.

"The number of striking employees last year also was the lowest on record," he added. "The next lowest year was 1948, when 2,698 workers were on strike."

Last year's strike at Henderson, involving the loss of 56,124 man-days by 926 workers, accounted for 58 per cent of the State's entire man-days idle from work stoppages during 1959.

"Exact records have been kept on labor-management relations in North Carolina for each year since 1941, when the State's Conciliation Service was established," Crane said. "During those 19 years, there have been only seven years when the State total of man-days idle was lower than it was in 1959."

Commissioner Crane cited the following Labor Department figures, showing the number of strikes, number of workers idle, number of man-days idle, and North Carolina's percentage of the national total of man-days idle, for each year from 1941 to 1959:

Year	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle	N. C. % of National Total
1941	34	18,731	105,085	0.5
1942	26	4,826	24,354	0.6
1943	57	18,511	103,368	0.8
1944	45	11,056	68,057	0.8
1945	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	56	14,400	452,000	0.4
1947	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	22	2,698	59,420	0.2
1949	18	3,850	136,130	0.3
1950	31	12,700	75,700	0.2
1951	38	24,300	508,000	2.2
1952	37	15,600	277,000	0.5
1953	25	10,100	196,000	0.7
1954	31	5,540	82,900	0.4
1955	49	16,800	316,000	1.1
1956	25	10,200	293,000	0.9
1957	24	3,600	68,280	0.4
1958	29	5,279	79,780	0.3
1959	13	2,328	96,289	0.1

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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**Employment Drops
Slightly In July**

**State Total 23,900
Above A Year Ago**

Non-farm employment dropped 5,600, or one-half of one per cent, in North Carolina during July due to vacations in the textile and apparel industries and seasonal declines in other industries. Emphasizing the mainly seasonal character of the July job decline, Labor Commissioner Frank Crane commented that total non-farm employment in the State was 23,900 above the total of July a year ago. "July is the traditional month for vacations in the textile and apparel industries," Commissioner Crane said. "It is also a month in which seasonal job decreases are expected in lumber, fertilizer, service industries, and retail trade."

1,143,300 Employed

A total of 1,143,300 Tar Heels were employed in non-agricultural jobs last month—a decrease of 5,600 from the June total but 23,900 higher than in July, 1959. Factory employment totaling 490,500 in July was down 2,000 from June but was 2,000 higher than in July, 1959. Non-manufacturing jobs totaling 652,800 last month were down 3,600 from the June level but were 21,900 above July of last year.

Seasonal Decreases

Textile mill employment dropped 3,600 in July due to several partial and temporary shutdowns for vacations. The textile industry employed 218,200 workers, for a net decrease of 5,200 from the total of July, 1959. Employment dropped 900 in yarn mills, 500 in broadwoven fabrics, 800 in full fashioned hosiery, 600 in seamless hosiery, and 400 in other knitting mill operations. Employment totaling 31,800 in the apparel industry was down 300 from the June level but was 700 higher than a year ago. Vacations were responsible for most of the decline as partial plant shutdowns were reported by three large apparel manufacturers. Employment dropped 400 in the lumber industry and the 33,400 July total was 800 below the level of a year ago. Several plants reported lower employment due to workers leaving to work in tobacco. Gen-

(Continued on page 4)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGHPOINT AREAS — JULY, 1960
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						HOURS AND EARNINGS											
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
							WEEKLY EARNINGS				WEEKLY HOURS				HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thons)	One Month Ago (thons)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago			
CHARLOTTE AREA																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.5	25.4	25.6	+ 0.4	— 0.4	—	\$ 66.99	\$ 65.93	\$ 65.85	40.6	40.2	40.9	\$1.65	\$1.64	\$1.61			
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.3	—	—	—	61.86	61.81	57.34	40.7	40.4	40.1	1.52	1.53	1.43			
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	64.08	65.37	59.21	39.8	40.6	38.7	1.61	1.61	1.53			
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	61.61	63.65	60.56	40.8	41.6	41.2	1.51	1.53	1.47			
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.5	—	—	—	67.81	71.71	68.30	41.6	43.2	43.5	1.63	1.66	1.57			
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.2	—	—	—	60.18	57.96	54.99	41.5	39.7	39.0	1.45	1.46	1.41			
Furniture and Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	—	—	—	79.97	69.63	79.21	43.7	38.9	44.5	1.83	1.79	1.78			
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	—	—	—	71.44	72.91	68.45	44.1	43.4	43.6	1.62	1.68	1.57			
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.8	1.9	1.7	—	—	—	71.69	77.81	76.22	34.3	39.3	37.0	2.09	1.98	2.06			
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	—	—	—	61.61	64.30	61.41	40.8	42.3	40.4	1.51	1.52	1.52			
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	—	—	—	71.86	73.89	73.51	39.7	40.6	41.3	1.81	1.82	1.78			
Machinery	2.9	2.7	2.5	—	—	—	73.68	81.36	68.06	43.6	45.2	41.5	1.69	1.80	1.64			
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.6	4.9	—	—	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..			
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.7	44.9	43.7	— 0.4	+ 2.3	—	\$ 59.72	\$ 59.88	\$ 59.98	37.8	37.9	39.2	\$1.58	\$1.58	\$1.53			
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	—	—	—	62.49	61.61	..5..	42.8	42.2	..5..	1.46	1.46	..5..			
Bakery Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	66.00	64.63	64.97	44.0	42.8	44.5	1.50	1.51	1.46			
Textile Mill Products	18.2	18.7	19.0	— 2.7	— 4.2	—	52.00	54.45	55.94	34.9	36.3	37.8	1.49	1.50	1.48			
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.4	8.1	— 2.7	—11.1	—	46.51	48.64	48.96	34.2	35.5	36.0	1.36	1.37	1.36			
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.2	—	—	—	47.75	45.26	43.75	37.9	36.5	35.0	1.26	1.24	1.25			
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	52.27	52.67	52.54	39.3	39.6	39.8	1.33	1.33	1.32			
Furniture	6.5	6.5	6.3	—	—	—	62.96	61.07	63.12	40.1	38.9	41.8	1.57	1.57	1.51			
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.5	—	—	—	61.53	60.00	62.58	38.7	37.5	40.9	1.59	1.60	1.53			
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.3	1.2	1.3	—	—	—	85.67	88.54	83.23	40.6	40.8	40.6	2.11	2.17	2.05			
Chemicals	1.3	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	78.74	74.07	70.38	43.5	40.7	41.4	1.81	1.82	1.70			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	66.10	67.70	64.50	42.1	43.4	43.0	1.57	1.56	1.50			
Metal Products	1.6	1.5	1.9	—	—	—	68.54	65.13	68.05	40.8	39.0	42.8	1.68	1.67	1.59			
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.8	—	—	—	85.85	81.14	81.87	43.8	41.4	42.2	1.96	1.96	1.94			
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.5	6.5	5.0	—	—	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..			

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.

Hourly Earnings of Tar Heel Factory Workers Rise 44% During Past Decade

Increases Range From High Of 75 Per Cent To Low Of 13 Per Cent

Average hourly earnings of North Carolina factory workers increased 44 per cent during the decade from 1949 to 1959.

The average Tar Heel factory worker earned \$1.04 per hour in 1949. By 1959, with 494,100 persons employed in manufacturing, the average had climbed to \$1.50.

During the same period, total employment in North Carolina manufacturing expanded by 28 per cent, rising from 387,100 in 1949 to 494,100 in 1959 for a net gain of 107,000 workers employed.

Percentage gains of individual industries in average hourly earnings during the ten years ranged from a high of 75 per cent to a low of 13 per cent.

Chemicals Highest

The decade's highest percentage gain for all industries was chalked up by the chemicals and allied products industry, in which the N. C. hourly average climbed 75 per cent—from \$1.06 in 1949 to \$1.85 in 1959.

Second highest industry-wide gain took place in the tobacco industry, in which earnings advanced 69 per cent, from \$1.03 in 1949 to \$1.74 in 1959. Both cigarette factories and tobacco stemmeries and re-drying plants recorded 60 per cent gains, while even higher increases occurred in other segments of the tobacco manufacturing industry.

Earnings in cigarette manufacturing increased from \$1.24 in 1949 to \$1.98 in 1959, while the average in stemmeries and re-drying plants advanced from 84 cents to \$1.34.

The 1956 increase of the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.00 an hour was a strong influence in the wage gains which occurred in the stemmery and re-drying segment of the tobacco industry.

Lowest industry-wide percentage gain during the decade was recorded in the State's textile industry, in which the hourly average increased from \$1.11 in 1949 to \$1.47 in 1959 for a 32 per cent gain. Increases in the various segments of the textile industry ranged from a high of 56 per cent in seamless hosiery to a low of 13 per cent in full fashioned hosiery, with other textile groups falling between the two extremes.

Other Tar Heel industries which registered hourly pay gains of 50 per cent or more during the 1949-1959 decade include lumber, furniture, stone, clay and glass, primary metals, fabricated metals, food products, pulp and paper, and printing and publishing.

The following table shows the changes which occurred in gross average hourly earnings during the ten-year period in each manufacturing industry for which comparable and complete figures are available. Individual industries are listed in order of their percentage gain, from highest to lowest:

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings		Per Cent Increase
	1949	1959	
All Manufacturing	\$1.04	\$1.50	44%
Durable Goods Industries .....	.92	1.48	61%
Nondurable Goods Industries	1.09	1.51	39%
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.06	1.85	75%
Tobacco Manufacturing	1.03	1.74	69%
Cigarette Factories	1.24	1.98	60%
Stemmeries & Redrying .....	.84	1.34	60%
Bakery Products .....	.91	1.45	59%
Primary Metals	1.27	2.01	58%
Paper & Allied Products	1.39	2.19	58%
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	1.54	2.44	58%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products .....	.89	1.39	56%
Seamless Hosiery Mills .....	.93	1.45	56%
Lumber Industry .....	.83	1.26	52%
Food Products .....	.83	1.26	52%
Fabricated Metals	1.11	1.68	51%
Printing & Publishing	1.44	2.18	51%
Furniture Industry .....	.94	1.41	50%
Millwork & Plywood .....	.83	1.22	47%
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.13	1.63	44%
Mens' & Boys' Clothing .....	.80	1.14	43%
Apparel Industry .....	.84	1.19	42%
Yarn & Thread Mills	1.02	1.36	33%
Textile Industry	1.11	1.47	32%
Broadwoven Fabrics Mills	1.17	1.53	31%
Knitting Mills	1.12	1.46	30%
Full Fashioned Hosiery	1.34	1.52	13%

WORKING YOUNGSTERS URGED TO RETURN TO CLASSROOMS

High School Graduates Get Better Jobs, Earn More

School-age youngsters who have been working this summer are urged to return to the classrooms and complete their high school education.

Commissioner Frank Crane, noting that several thousand young people were issued employment certificates during the past three months, said the best investment these youngsters can make now is to go back to school.

"Government surveys have shown that high school graduates get better jobs, earn higher pay, experience less unemployment, and have much better job security than dropouts," Commissioner Crane said.

Crane said a recent U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey shows that both high school graduates and dropouts find jobs fairly quickly when they start to look for work, but that the work experience of the two groups contrasts sharply from then on.

"The proportion of girl graduates in clerical jobs is more than four times that among girl dropouts," Crane said. "The proportion of dropouts employed in sales work, as waitresses, and as unskilled labor is very much higher than among graduates."

A larger proportion of boy dropouts are employed in unskilled factory jobs, as laborers, filling-station attendants, and similar unskilled occupations, than is the case with graduates, Crane said.

"As regards their earnings, the survey shows that both boy and girl graduates do much better than dropouts," he continued. "Among boys, four times as many dropouts as graduates earn less than \$40.00 a week; and one and one-half times as many graduates as dropouts, earn \$80.00 a week or more. Among girls, three and one-half times as many dropouts as graduates earn under \$30.00 a week; while twice as many girl graduates as dropouts earn \$60.00 a week or more."

Sharp differences also are found between the two groups in relation to unemployment, Crane stated. Dropouts suffer three times the amount of unemployment experienced by graduates.

"These facts should convince all young people of the advisability of finishing high school before going to work permanently," Crane said.

CRANE ATTENDS IAGLO ANNUAL CONVENTION

State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane attended the annual convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 29-Sept. 1.

Composed of governmental labor officials from the United States and the Canadian provinces, the IAGLO provides a meeting ground for exchange of experiences and problems on labor law administration.

Commissioner Crane is a ranking member of the Association's executive committee.

Employment Drops Slightly In July

(Continued from page 2)

eral decreases were reported by all segments of the lumber industry.

Federal, State and local government agencies, including public schools, registered a job decline of 3,400 in July. Federal agencies reported a drop of 700. State and local government decreased 2,700, due partly to release of temporary workers employed in connection with the June Democratic primary runoff election.

A seasonal decline of 400 in laundries and dry cleaning firms reduced employment to 14,800 in these industries. However, this job drop was partially counterbalanced by seasonal increases in other service industries, including one of 100 in hotels. The service-industry group as a whole employed 107,700 workers in July for a gain of 1,200 over July, 1959.

Employment dropped seasonally by 200 in the chemicals industry due to cutbacks in fertilizer manufacturing. Other segments of the industry were up. Expanded production was reported by a synthetic fiber plant and substantial employment gains by a large pharmaceutical firm. The chemicals industry employed 13,100 workers in July for a gain of 600 over a year ago.

A seasonal decrease of 1,100 was reported by the transportation (except railroad) industry. Employing 30,300, the industry was up 400 over last year. The July drop reflected general declines in motor freight transportation and warehousing and some downtrend in water transportation.

One other seasonal decrease — a July drop of 300 in retail trade employment — was offset by a rise of 300 in jobs in wholesale trade. A total of 216,100 people were employed in trade last month—54,300 in wholesale and 161,800 in retail. The trade total was up 7,500 from a year ago.

Seasonal Increases

Employment expanded 1,400 in the tobacco industry during July as stemmeries and redrying plants took on 1,200 seasonal workers in preparation for the tobacco processing season. Stemmer employment climbed to 6,200 for a level 500 higher than in July last year. Cigarette factories took on 200 more workers, bringing employment to 19,300 for a total 2,200 higher than last year.

Food products manufacturers took on 400 extra workers in July to help with canning operations as a new plant went into production. The food industry employed 33,800 last month—down 100 from a year ago.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms added 400 workers last month, bringing the industry's employment to 39,600 for a gain of 3,000 over a year ago.

Communications and public utilities also took on 400 employees, sending the total to 23,100 for a gain of 700 over last year.

Employment in the pulp and paper industry totaling 13,800 was up 600 from a year ago.

The printing industry, employing 9,700, was up 200 from June and 500 over last year. Newspapers registered minor gains and a large seasonal expansion occurred in a bookbinding plant.

Construction Booms

Construction jobs zoomed to an all-time high for the month of July as 500 more construction workers were added to payrolls last month. Employing 66,300, the industry was 2,900 ahead of the same

(Continued on page 6)

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates In North Carolina Industries — Preliminary 1959, Compared with Final 1958 —

Industry	Plants 1959	Manhours 1959	Disabling Injuries 1959	Frequency 1959	Rate 1958
MANUFACTURING					
<i>Chemicals:</i>					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	27	1,590,670	25	15.7	10.3
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	53	2,427,914	38	15.6	11.4
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	73	18,326,302	56	3.1	5.6
<i>Clay, Cement and Stone:</i>					
Block, Pipe and Cement	98	3,570,983	93	26.0	28.9
Brick, Tile and Pottery	28	1,874,674	52	27.7	24.6
<i>Electrical:</i>					
General	31	26,431,393	55	2.0	1.4
<i>Furniture:</i>					
Wood, Upholstered	122	11,172,317	136	12.1	16.0
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	184	35,257,690	444	12.5	11.3
<i>Iron and Steel:</i>					
Foundries	55	6,527,790	182	27.8	38.7
Machine Manufacturing	52	6,636,856	71	10.6	11.2
Machine Shop	189	6,344,028	136	21.4	14.4
Sheet Metal	104	3,518,601	72	20.4	17.8
Not Elsewhere Classified	112	8,001,032	171	21.3	17.7
<i>Leather:</i>					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	10	1,473,668	29	19.6	18.9
<i>Lumber:</i>					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	303	9,219,788	340	36.8	28.7
Millwork	119	2,960,633	56	18.9	17.4
Plywood and Veneer	58	5,256,168	109	20.7	17.5
Miscellaneous Wood Products	89	4,081,324	82	20.0	19.9
<i>Mining:</i>					
Mines	38	1,090,682	93	85.2	65.9
Pits and Quarries	34	1,224,631	20	16.3	27.7
Processing Plants	34	1,939,252	38	19.5	18.3
<i>Paper:</i>					
Paper and Pulp	12	14,132,362	55	3.8	4.4
Set Up Boxes and Containers	45	3,444,325	52	15.0	13.9
<i>Printing:</i>					
Job, Newspaper and Books	181	6,937,996	37	5.3	5.6
<i>Textiles:</i>					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	326	124,544,318	817	6.5	6.5
Dyeing and Finishing	51	15,251,576	131	8.5	7.6
Knit Goods	385	51,283,098	228	4.4	3.2
Silk and Synthetic	59	19,963,281	92	4.6	4.1
Wearing Apparel	166	27,804,666	149	5.3	4.1
Woolen Worsted	9	3,313,652	14	4.2	5.0
Not Elsewhere Classified	127	13,670,159	113	8.2	7.2
<i>Tobacco:</i>					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	3	14,934,594	23	1.5	4.6
Leaf Processing	36	16,356,738	96	7.4	8.1
<i>Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:</i>					
General	238	15,224,178	109	7.1	8.6
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,451	483,912,665	4,214	8.7	7.7
NON-MANUFACTURING					
<i>Food:</i>					
Baking	100	12,521,710	171	13.6	11.6
Bottling Plant	107	4,561,559	93	20.3	17.7
Canning and Preserving	22	1,057,655	14	13.2	12.2
Dairy Products	74	5,545,733	84	15.1	14.2
Ice and Coal	81	860,856	4	4.6	8.5
Meat Packing	132	5,910,146	139	23.5	22.4
Milling, Flour and Feed	164	3,819,921	44	11.5	13.9
<i>Service:</i>					
Dry Cleaning	335	4,481,575	4	0.8	1.2
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	289	16,061,328	56	3.4	2.8
Garage	492	19,534,510	188	9.6	9.1
<i>Trade:</i>					
Petroleum Products	227	2,645,196	17	6.4	6.0
Wholesale and Retail	422	14,768,491	166	11.2	9.4
<i>Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:</i>					
General	261	10,522,203	152	14.4	13.9
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,706	102,290,883	1,132	11.1	11.0
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING ...	6,157	586,203,548	5,346	9.1	8.2

Technical Notes:

- (1) These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Computing Industrial Injury Rates, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.
- (2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Current Month ¹ (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,143.3	1,148.9	1,119.4	—	0.5	—	0.4	2.1	—	0.5	2.1
Manufacturing	490.5	492.5	488.5	—	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	0.5	0.4
Durable Goods	139.3	139.1	136.7	—	0.1	—	0.1	1.9	—	0.5	1.9
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	23.4	23.8	34.2	—	1.2	—	2.3	2.3	—	0.5	2.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.6	21.8	21.5	—	0.9	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.5	0.2
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.9	6.0	6.5	—	1.7	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.5	0.2
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.0	43.8	42.7	—	0.5	—	3.0	3.0	—	0.5	3.0
Household Furniture	39.9	39.8	38.5	—	0.3	—	3.6	3.6	—	0.5	3.6
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.1	9.1	9.5	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	—	0.5	4.2
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.6	3.7	—	—	—	2.7	2.7	—	0.5	2.7
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
Fabricated Metals	7.3	7.2	7.7	—	1.4	—	5.2	5.2	—	0.5	5.2
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.0	3.0	—	3.3	—	3.3	3.3	—	0.5	3.3
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.2	11.1	10.2	—	0.9	—	9.8	9.8	—	0.5	9.8
Special Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.4	5.8	—	1.6	—	8.6	8.6	—	0.5	8.6
Electrical Machinery	24.9	24.8	23.0	—	0.4	—	8.3	8.3	—	0.5	8.3
Transportation Equipment	4.7	4.6	4.7	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
Nondurable Goods	351.2	353.4	351.8	—	0.6	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.5	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	33.8	33.4	33.9	—	1.2	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.5	0.3
Meat Packing	7.3	7.2	7.6	—	1.4	—	3.9	3.9	—	0.5	3.9
Dairy Products	5.5	5.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
Grain Mill Products	3.5	3.4	3.5	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
Bakery Products	7.7	7.7	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
Beverage Industries	4.8	4.8	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
Tobacco	27.5	26.1	25.1	—	5.4	—	9.6	9.6	—	0.5	9.6
Cigarettes	19.3	19.1	17.1	—	1.0	—	12.9	12.9	—	0.5	12.9
Stemmeries	6.2	5.0	5.7	—	24.0	—	8.8	8.8	—	0.5	8.8
Textiles	218.2	221.8	223.4	—	1.6	—	2.3	2.3	—	0.5	2.3
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.6	92.1	92.6	—	0.5	—	1.1	1.1	—	0.5	1.1
Broadwoven Cotton	59.6	60.0	60.0	—	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	—	0.5	0.7
Knitting Mills	64.7	66.5	66.4	—	2.7	—	2.6	2.6	—	0.5	2.6
Full Fashioned Hosiery	14.3	15.1	15.2	—	5.3	—	5.9	5.9	—	0.5	5.9
Seamless Hosiery	39.5	40.1	40.0	—	1.5	—	1.3	1.3	—	0.5	1.3
Yarn Mills	44.5	45.4	46.6	—	2.0	—	4.5	4.5	—	0.5	4.5
Apparel	31.8	32.1	31.1	—	0.9	—	2.3	2.3	—	0.5	2.3
Men's & Boys' Clothing	12.8	13.1	12.4	—	2.3	—	3.2	3.2	—	0.5	3.2
Paper & Allied Products	13.3	13.9	13.2	—	0.7	—	4.5	4.5	—	0.5	4.5
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.4	9.4	9.0	—	—	—	4.4	4.4	—	0.5	4.4
Paperboard Containers	3.3	3.3	3.1	—	—	—	6.5	6.5	—	0.5	6.5
Printing	9.7	9.5	9.2	—	2.1	—	5.4	5.4	—	0.5	5.4
Newspapers	5.2	5.1	5.0	—	2.0	—	4.0	4.0	—	0.5	4.0
Chemicals	13.1	13.3	12.5	—	1.5	—	4.8	4.8	—	0.5	4.8
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.7	8.6	8.3	—	1.2	—	4.8	4.8	—	0.5	4.8
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.3	3.3	3.4	—	—	—	2.9	2.9	—	0.5	2.9
Nonmanufacturing	652.8	656.4	630.9	—	0.5	—	3.5	3.5	—	0.5	3.5
Mining	3.8	3.8	3.1	—	—	—	22.6	22.6	—	0.5	22.6
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	2.8	—	—	—	14.3	14.3	—	0.5	14.3
Contract Construction	66.3	65.8	63.4	—	0.8	—	4.6	4.6	—	0.5	4.6
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.7	65.6	63.9	—	1.4	—	1.3	1.3	—	0.5	1.3
Transportation (Except RR)	30.3	31.4	29.9	—	3.5	—	1.3	1.3	—	0.5	1.3
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	23.1	22.7	22.4	—	1.8	—	3.1	3.1	—	0.5	3.1
Trade ³	216.1	216.1	208.6	—	—	—	3.6	3.6	—	0.5	3.6
Wholesale	54.3	54.0	53.5	—	0.6	—	1.5	1.5	—	0.5	1.5
Retail	161.8	162.1	155.1	—	0.2	—	4.3	4.3	—	0.5	4.3
Retail General Merchandise	35.5	35.7	34.0	—	0.6	—	4.4	4.4	—	0.5	4.4
Department Stores	14.6	15.1	14.7	—	3.3	—	0.7	0.7	—	0.5	0.7
Limited Price Variety	9.6	9.3	8.9	—	3.2	—	7.9	7.9	—	0.5	7.9
Retail Food Stores	22.8	22.9	22.0	—	0.4	—	3.6	3.6	—	0.5	3.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	39.6	39.2	36.6	—	1.0	—	8.2	8.2	—	0.5	8.2
Service	107.7	107.9	106.5	—	0.2	—	1.1	1.1	—	0.5	1.1
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.3	8.2	8.2	—	1.2	—	1.2	1.2	—	0.5	1.2
Personal Services	24.7	25.1	25.3	—	1.6	—	2.4	2.4	—	0.5	2.4
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.8	15.2	16.1	—	2.6	—	8.1	8.1	—	0.5	8.1
Government	154.6	158.0	148.8	—	2.1	—	3.9	3.9	—	0.5	3.9
Federal	36.4	37.1	35.2	—	1.9	—	3.4	3.4	—	0.5	3.4
State & Local Schools	59.8	59.8	56.7	—	—	—	5.5	5.5	—	0.5	5.5
State & Local Non-Schools	58.4	61.1	56.9	—	4.4	—	2.6	2.6	—	0.5	2.6

¹ Includes: Transportation, Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

CITY BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$133,399,277 IN FIRST 7 MONTHS OF 1960

Building permits totaling \$133,399,277 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first seven months of this year.

The seven-month figure was ten per cent higher than the \$121,324,749 reported by the same cities for the same period last year.

The 36 cities issued permits totaling \$15,629,179 during July. This represented a drop of 24 per cent from the \$20,554,312 reported for July, 1959.

Six North Carolina cities which were shown by the 1960 Census to have exceeded the 10,000 population mark are contained for the first time in the table below. Building permit figures are now given for Asheville, Chapel Hill, Jacksonville, Lenoir, Lumberton, and Roanoke Rapids.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING SEMINAR PROGRAM SLATED AT N. C. STATE COLLEGE

The third annual series of week-end seminars will be offered by the Department of Industrial Engineering at N. C.

State College in Raleigh, beginning on October 7-8, 1960.

Purpose of the program is to provide training in the tools and techniques of industrial engineering for manufacturing management, supervisors and staff employees. Emphasis will be placed on practical problems and applications in plants of all types. The program will be particularly valuable to personnel of small plants who often perform multiple management functions.

Fee for the eight week-end sessions is \$250 per reservation and will include text books, materials, and supplies. Enrollment is limited to 30 persons. Reservations must be made not later than September 26.

Seminar topics, leaders and dates are: (1) Principles and Practices of Industrial Organization. R. G. Carson; Oct. 7-8. (2) Process Planning and Methods Engineering. G. E. Tucker; Oct. 21-22. (3) Work Measurement. H. A. Knappenberger; Nov. 4-5. (4) Plant Layout and Materials Handling. C. E. Hunter; Nov. 18-19. (5) Engineering Economy. C. A. Anderson; Dec. 2-3. (6) Statistics for Engineers. R. W. Llewellyn Dec. 16-17. (7) Statistical Quality Control. R. E. Alvarez; Jan. 13-14. (8) Standard Costs and Manufacturing Budgets. R. Willard; Jan. 27-28.

State College staff members will conduct most of the discussion and problem sessions of the seminars.

Employment Drops Slightly In July

(Continued from page 4)

month last year. The month's construction total passed by 200 the previous July high of 66,100 recorded in July, 1951.

Expanded production for the fall market was reflected in a rise of 200 in jobs in the furniture industry. The industry employed 44,000 people in the State last month—a gain of 1,300 over a year ago.

Earnings & Hours Drop Slightly

The average Tar Heel factory work-week dropped by 0.4 hours last month to 39.9 hours. The decreased overtime caused average hourly earnings of the State's 490,500 factory workers to drop a penny, from \$1.55 in June to \$1.54 in July. Average weekly earnings dropped \$1.02 to \$61.45.

Overtime work was reported in July by several of the industries in which employment was undergoing seasonal expansion. Less overtime was generally reported by those in which employment was contracting.

July wage increases were reported by a fabricated metals firm, a special industrial machinery plant, and two large transportation equipment firms.

A majority of the non-manufacturing industries reported somewhat longer average workweeks during July and accompanying increases in average weekly earnings.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	July 1960	July 1959	1st 7 Mos. 1960	1st 7 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 89,293	\$ 907,688	\$ 698,091	\$ 1,313,543
Asheboro	38,000	30,800	777,145	710,702
Asheville	340,479	453,171	3,478,585	2,047,301
Burlington	417,335	3,273,838	2,763,370	5,930,993
Chapel Hill	50,835	173,074	834,961	745,205
Charlotte	3,777,711	2,056,524	32,387,089	16,848,845
Concord	89,110	136,659	656,693	1,095,994
Durham	1,096,718	724,422	8,454,046	6,048,068
Elizabeth City	7,900	*	491,325	86,400
Fayetteville	951,615	594,251	4,470,412	4,074,564
Gastonia	273,400	461,400	3,017,550	4,206,600
Goldsboro	162,101	288,172	1,433,725	1,926,156
Greensboro	1,936,415	4,022,413	14,042,602	20,705,324
Greenville	139,189	146,527	1,147,464	2,690,938
Henderson	130,628	138,830	820,823	827,348
Hickory	354,222	129,900	2,010,987	2,795,949
High Point	543,686	495,238	8,941,421	3,973,176
Jacksonville	77,200	36,950	1,516,050	1,416,974
Kinston	282,550	137,650	1,636,154	1,474,113
Lenoir	123,000	74,000	1,536,800	698,000
Lexington	161,150	96,150	702,550	775,142
Lumberton	65,700	119,960	661,385	843,635
Monroe	26,000	69,000	750,800	812,500
New Bern	3,343	*	342,783	525,572
Raleigh	1,314,911	2,418,224	14,253,120	13,244,826
Reidsville	84,050	301,791	778,826	1,147,117
Roanoke Rapids	129,483	*	732,173	582,084
Rocky Mount	164,241	260,463	1,983,457	2,123,870
Salisbury	155,625	88,900	1,018,614	1,143,194
Sanford	77,200	61,000	449,400	719,800
Shelby	137,759	327,755	1,764,974	1,312,642
Statesville	208,815	160,030	1,393,220	1,235,792
Thomasville	60,145	89,079	838,825	1,014,478
Wilmington	184,123	*	962,600	2,151,539
Wilson	509,950	217,800	1,797,425	1,658,775
Winston-Salem	1,465,297	2,062,653	13,853,832	12,417,590
Grand Total	\$15,629,179	\$20,554,312	\$133,399,277	\$121,324,749

* No Report Received

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North Carolina

Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

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No. 9

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MISS GOSNEY LEAVES LABOR DEPARTMENT AFTER 45 YEARS OF SERVICE WITH STATE



MISS MINNIE S. GOSNEY

LOUIS M. DeLEGAL

Miss Minnie S. Gosney, veteran Labor Department budget officer, retired on October 1, 1960 following a career of 45 years' service as a North Carolina State employee.

Minnie, as she is known familiarly to Labor Department employees and many others around Capitol Square, started working with the Department of Labor in 1925 under the administration of Labor Commissioner Frank D. Grist, serving as his Secretary. She became Budget Officer during the administration of Commissioner A. L. Fletcher in the 1930's. She served in that capacity until her retirement, working with the late Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford and, since 1954, with Commissioner Frank Crane.

Prior to her 35 years with the Labor Department, Miss Gosney had put in two years' service as a school teacher in Plymouth and Siler City and eight years as bookkeeper at Dorothea Dix (State) Hospital in Raleigh.

State Retirement System officials say that without checking all the records, they do not know of any present State employee who has had a longer record of service with the State than Miss Gosney.

A native of Danville, Va., Miss Gosney moved to Raleigh while a high school student. She graduated from the Raleigh Public Schools and took an A.B. Degree at Meredith College.

In addition to her Labor Department duties, Miss Gosney has been an active worker in church and civic affairs. She has served as Treasurer (1958-60) of the Raleigh chapter of the American Association of University Women; Secretary and member of the Executive Board of the Raleigh Business and Professional Women's Club; and for many years as Secretary and Vice-President (1959-60) of the Raleigh Altrusa Club. She is a member of the First Baptist Church in Raleigh.

Miss Gosney will continue to make Raleigh her home. She plans to live with her sister, Mrs. O. L. Carpenter, at R-2 Raleigh Apartments.

LOUIS M. DeLEGAL IS NEW BUDGET OFFICER

Louis M. DeLegal, who has been a member of the Labor Department's budget office staff since July 1, 1960, took over as Budget Officer on Oct. 1 following the retirement of Miss Minnie S. Gosney.

A native of White Springs, Fla., DeLegal has made North Carolina his home most of the time for the past 30 years. He graduated from high school in White Springs, after which he completed a Business Course.

Prior to coming with the Labor Department, DeLegal worked for four years as cashier in Swanee River Bank and four years in the automobile sales and real estate business in White Springs; five years as auditor assigned to North Carolina for the Southeastern Hotel Corporation of Jacksonville, Fla.; four years as manager of the Portland Hotel in Washington, D. C.; three years as assistant manager of the Elwood Hotel in High Point; 14 years as office manager for Clover Brand Dairies, Inc., High Point; and two years as clerk and bookkeeper in the Belvedere Hotel in Reidsville.

DeLegal is an active member of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a Methodist.

BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$154,386,423 DURING EIGHT MONTHS OF 1960

Total Up 2.6 Per Cent From Last Year

Building permits totaling \$154,386,423 issued by 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first eight months of 1960.

The eight-month total was three per cent higher than the \$149,908,092 figure reported for the first eight months of 1959.

The cities issued permits totaling \$20,987,146 during August. This was 26 per cent below the \$28,583,343 total of August, 1959.

The reports cover building construction within municipal boundaries only and do not reflect the extent of highway or industrial construction outside city limits.

BARKER ELECTED VEEP OF MEDIATION GROUP

E. Gail Barker, director of the Labor Department's Division of Conciliation and Arbitration, is the new Vice-President of the Association of State Mediation Agencies.

Barker was elected on Sept. 9 at the Association's ninth annual conference in Old Saybrook, Conn.

He served during the conference as chairman of a panel discussion of "The New Technology and Collective Bargaining."

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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14,700 August Employment Increase Is Attributed To Seasonal Factors

Nonagricultural employment increased 14,700 in North Carolina during August due to seasonal job gains in tobacco, food, transportation and trade.

Total non-farm employment in the State climbed to 1,157,000 during August to a point 14,700 higher than in July and 11,700 higher than the total for August, 1959.

A seasonal job rise of 8,400 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants was the largest single factor contributing to the August employment increase.

Other seasonal increases of 1,500 in trade, 900 in transportation, 800 in State and local government and public schools, and 500 in food products also figured strongly in the August job gains.

Still another sizeable factor affecting the employment figures was the return to work of 3,400 textile mill workers who were on vacation during the pay period surveyed in July.

Although vacations affected the textile and total employment figures for both July and August, the return of the vacationing textile workers to their jobs means nothing in terms of real employment change.

Several other Tar Heel industries reported August job gains. These included: furniture, up 300; fabricated metals, 100; electrical machinery, 200; apparel, 200; paper products, 100; finance, insurance and real estate, 200; and service industries, 200. Jobs were on the rise in all segments of trade, both wholesale and retail. Many other industry groups held firm, showing no change from the July level.

Factory Jobs 6,800 Below August, 1959

Factory employment totaled 502,800 in North Carolina last month. This figure involved a 12,500 increase during August over the 490,300 manufacturing workers employed during July. However, the August factory total was 6,800 below the 509,600 workers employed in manufacturing in August, 1959.

Employment conditions in three industries account mainly for the August drop in total factory employment compared with a year ago.

(1) The textile industry last month employed 221,500 workers. This was 5,100 fewer than the 226,600 employed in August, 1959. All divisions of the textile industry were down: broadwoven fabrics, 1,600; yarn mills, 1,500; full fashioned hosiery, 800; seamless hosiery, 300; other textiles, 900. Textile employment as a

(Continued on page 4)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — AUGUST, 1960

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thous.)		One Year Ago (thous.)		One Month Ago		One Year Ago		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.7	25.6	25.9	25.9	+ 0.4	— 0.8	— 4.7	— 0.8	\$ 69.05	\$ 67.23	\$ 67.07	\$ 67.07
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	—	—	—	—	60.68	61.86	56.06	56.06
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	63.30	64.08	59.36	59.36
Textile Mill Products	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	+ 3.3	+ 1.6	—	—	60.75	61.86	62.31	62.31
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 3.8	+ 8.0	—	—	62.53	67.81	70.28	70.28
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	+ 4.8	— 8.3	—	—	61.06	60.01	57.49	57.49
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	82.09	78.62	80.55	80.55
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	73.68	69.98	71.10	71.10
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	80.16	71.69	82.81	82.81
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	—	+ 5.6	—	—	62.42	64.37	60.74	60.74
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	—	— 4.8	—	—	72.62	72.62	73.39	73.39
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	—	+ 11.5	—	—	75.34	74.91	67.98	67.98
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.9	— 2.2	— 8.2	—	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	45.1	45.0	45.7	45.7	+ 0.2	— 1.3	— 3.6	— 1.3	\$ 60.74	\$ 59.26	\$ 62.22	\$ 62.22
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	61.92	63.51	66.59	66.59
Bakery Products	..9	..9	..9	..9	—	—	—	—	66.12	66.00	66.59	66.59
Textile Mill Products	18.7	18.6	19.3	19.3	+ 0.5	— 3.1	—	—	52.30	51.41	56.60	56.60
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.4	8.3	8.3	+ 2.7	— 8.4	—	—	47.95	47.19	50.63	50.63
Apparel	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	— 2.9	+ 3.1	—	—	48.76	48.25	48.13	48.13
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	—	— 8.3	—	—	56.26	52.27	55.99	55.99
Furniture	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	—	+ 1.6	—	—	64.94	62.40	64.30	64.30
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	—	—	—	—	64.56	60.99	63.60	63.60
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	86.48	85.67	84.66	84.66
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	74.88	77.90	70.21	70.21
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.0	..9	..9	..9	+ 11.1	+ 11.1	—	—	67.42	65.21	66.01	66.01
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	—	— 15.8	—	—	67.97	67.97	68.37	68.37
Machinery (Except Electrical)	..9	..9	..8	..8	—	+ 12.5	—	—	84.74	85.85	82.49	82.49
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	—	— 1.5	—	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,157.0	1,142.3	1,145.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	502.8	490.3	509.6	139.5	138.2	138.2
Manufacturing	502.8	490.3	509.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	139.5	138.2	138.2	21.4	21.6	21.8
Durable Goods	139.5	138.2	138.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	33.0	33.3	34.6	5.7	5.8	6.6
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.0	33.3	34.6	- 0.9	- 1.8	- 1.8	21.4	21.6	21.8	44.4	44.1	43.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.4	21.6	21.8	- 0.9	- 1.8	- 1.8	5.7	5.8	6.6	40.1	39.9	38.9
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.7	5.8	6.6	- 1.7	- 13.6	- 13.6	44.4	44.1	43.1	9.0	9.1	9.3
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.4	44.1	43.1	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Household Furniture	40.1	39.9	38.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	9.1	9.3	- 1.1	- 3.2	- 3.2	11.2	11.2	10.5	6.3	6.3	6.0
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 2.8	- 2.8	- 2.8	25.1	24.9	23.5	4.7	4.7	4.8
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.4	.....	.....	.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	34.3	33.8	33.7
Fabricated Metals	7.4	7.3	7.7	+ 1.4	.....	.....	34.3	33.8	33.7	7.3	7.3	7.6
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	7.3	7.3	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.2	11.2	10.5	.....	.....	.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	7.7	7.7	7.7
Special Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.0	.....	.....	.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	27.5	27.5	29.1
Electrical Machinery	25.1	24.9	23.5	+ 0.8	+ 6.8	+ 6.8	19.0	19.3	18.5	14.6	6.2	18.9
Transportation Equipment	4.7	4.7	4.8	.....	.....	.....	14.6	6.2	18.9	221.5	218.1	226.6
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.3	2.3	2.3	.....	.....	.....	91.6	91.6	93.2	59.9	59.6	60.2
Nondurable Goods	363.3	351.0	371.4	+ 3.5	- 2.2	- 2.2	67.4	64.7	68.8	15.5	14.3	16.3
Food & Kindred Products	34.3	33.8	33.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	40.9	44.5	46.5	32.0	31.8	32.2
Meat Packing	7.3	7.3	7.6	.....	.....	.....	13.1	12.8	12.7	9.4	9.4	9.2
Dairy Products	5.5	5.5	5.5	+ 2.9	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Grain Mill Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	.....	.....	.....	654.2	652.0	635.7	3.8	3.8	3.3
Bakery Products	7.7	7.7	7.7	.....	.....	.....	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
Beverage Industries	4.9	4.9	4.9	.....	.....	.....	65.9	66.2	64.9	65.1	64.5	64.6
Tobacco	35.5	27.5	39.8	+ 29.1	- 10.8	- 10.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	23.1	23.1	22.5
Cigarettes	19.0	19.3	18.5	- 1.6	+ 2.7	+ 2.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	217.8	216.3	211.1
Stemmeries	14.6	6.2	18.9	+ 135.5	- 22.8	- 22.8	54.5	54.3	54.0	163.3	162.0	157.1
Textiles	221.5	218.1	226.6	+ 1.6	- 2.3	- 2.3	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.6	91.6	93.2	+ 0.5	- 1.7	- 1.7	15.1	14.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.7
Broadwoven Cotton	59.9	59.6	60.2	+ 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.5	10.0	9.6	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.3
Knitting Mills	67.4	64.7	68.8	+ 4.2	- 2.0	- 2.0	22.9	22.9	22.0	22.9	22.9	22.0
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.5	14.3	16.3	+ 8.4	- 4.9	- 4.9	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Seamless Hosiery	40.9	39.4	41.2	+ 3.8	- 0.7	- 0.7	15.1	14.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.7
Yarn Mills	45.0	44.5	46.5	+ 1.1	- 3.2	- 3.2	10.0	9.6	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.3
Apparel	32.0	31.8	32.2	+ 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.6	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.1	12.8	12.7	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Paper & Allied Products	13.9	13.8	13.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.4	9.4	9.2	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Paperboard Containers	3.3	3.3	3.2	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Printing	9.5	9.6	9.3	- 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.0	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Chemicals	13.1	13.1	12.9	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.7	8.7	8.5	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.5	3.3	3.4	+ 6.1	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Nonmanufacturing	654.2	652.0	635.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Mining	3.8	3.8	3.3	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.0	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Contract Construction	65.9	66.2	64.9	- 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.1	64.5	64.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Transportation (Except RR)	31.4	30.5	30.4	+ 3.0	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	23.1	23.1	22.5	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Trade ³	217.8	216.3	211.1	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Wholesale	54.5	54.3	54.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Retail	163.3	162.0	157.1	+ 0.8	+ 3.9	+ 3.9	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Retail General Merchandise	36.7	35.7	35.3	+ 2.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Department Stores	15.1	14.7	15.2	+ 4.2	+ 7.5	+ 7.5	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Limited Price Variety	10.0	9.6	9.3	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Retail Food Stores	22.9	22.9	22.0	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	39.9	39.7	36.7	+ 0.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.7	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Service	108.2	108.0	106.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 1.2	+ 3.7	+ 3.7	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Personal Services	25.0	25.0	25.1	.....	.....	.....	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.0	15.2	16.0	- 1.3	- 6.3	- 6.3	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Government	153.5	153.5	148.7	- 2.2	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
Federal	35.2	36.0	35.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
State & Local Schools	58.3	58.0	56.8	+ 0.5	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3
State & Local Non-Schools	60.0	59.5	56.7	+ 0.8	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	36.7	39.7	36.7	36.7	35.7	35.3

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

FACTORY JOBS 6,800 BELOW AUGUST, 1959

(Continued from page 2)

whole has been in a condition of periodic fluctuation and decline for about the past three and a half years.

(2) Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants, although expanding seasonally in August to an employment total of 14,600, last month employed 4,300 fewer workers than the 18,900 employed in August, 1959. Because of the generally good business conditions of the tobacco industry, this lag would seem to indicate that tobacco processing was getting under way at a slower pace last month than in August, 1959. A higher September rate of stemmery employment is expected to take up the slack shown during August compared with last year.

(3) The lumber industry, employing 33,000 in August, was down 1,600 from the year-ago level. Reduced operations caused by somewhat slower business account for this decrease. Small August decreases were reported by sawmills, planing mills, plywood and millwork plants, and other segments of the industry.

The decreases in these three industries, combined with smaller declines in stone, clay and glass (300), fabricated metals (300), transportation equipment (100), and apparel manufacturing (200), account for the State's lower manufacturing employment level compared with last year.

However, these 12-month decreases are partially offset by increases of 500 in cigarette factories, 1,300 in furniture manufacturing, 700 in machinery, 1,600 in electrical machinery, 600 in food products, 400 in paper and allied products, 200 in the printing industry, and 200 in chemicals manufacturing.

Non-Manufacturing Jobs Up 18,500 Above August, 1959

The State's non-manufacturing industries employed 654,200 people last month—a gain of 2,200 over the July figure and an increase of 18,500 over the total reported for this group in August, 1959.

Most non-manufacturing categories in August were up seasonally from July and showed substantial employment gains over August of last year.

Employment in trade was 6,700 higher than a year ago, with retail jobs up 6,200 and wholesale employment up 500. Service industry jobs were 1,800 above last year. Finance, insurance and real estate were 3,200 ahead of August, 1959. Communications and public utilities were up 600. Construction, despite an August drop of 300, was 1,000 ahead of last year. Employment in mining was up 500 from a year ago.

Jobs in the transportation industry increased 900 in August and reached a total 1,000 higher than a year ago. This was true in spite of an employment drop of about 400 in railroad operations occasioned by removal of the Atlantic Coast Line headquarters from Wilmington, N. C., to Florida. Most of the transportation job rise occurred in the motor freight and warehousing divisions—a normal, seasonal expansion of operations during the tobacco season.

Employment in Federal, State and local government activities held firm in August. Public school employment increased 300 as custodial and maintenance workers were busy preparing for school openings. Other State and local government operations expanded by 500 due to increased employ-

ment in the Highway and Motor Vehicles departments and local government job increases. This gain of 800 in State, local, and school employment was exactly balanced by a drop of 800 in Federal employment caused primarily by curtailment of activities by Agricultural Stabilization Committees.

Factory Earnings Show Slight Drop

Average hourly earnings of the State's 502,800 factory workers dropped a penny to \$1.54 in August. Average weekly earnings dropped 24 cents to \$61.45, despite a fractional increase in the workweek which averaged 39.9 hours last month.

Reason for the unusual combination of a longer workweek with lower average hourly and weekly earnings is the employment of thousands of seasonal workers in the tobacco stemmery and food industries at wages close to the Federal minimum of \$1.00 an hour.

As 8,400 seasonal stemmery workers were taken on during August, the average hourly wage in stemmeries dropped from \$1.68 to \$1.39 — a decrease of 29 cents an hour.

Hiring of 500 seasonal workers in the canning and vegetable and animal oils segment of the food products industry caused the hourly average to drop from \$1.30 to \$1.28.

The influence of these two decreases was sufficient to cause a one-cent decline in the hourly average for all manufacturing. Except for this influence, the hourly average in all manufacturing would have increased slightly instead of showing a drop.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	August 1960	August 1959	1st 8 Mos. 1960	1st 8 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 40,220	\$ 30,415	\$ 738,311	\$ 1,343,958
Asheboro	150,900	74,350	928,045	785,052
Asheville	1,953,728	299,971	5,432,313	2,347,272
Burlington	605,232	1,311,113	3,368,602	7,242,106
Chapel Hill	178,630	71,929	1,013,591	817,134
Charlotte	2,271,213	7,765,935	34,658,302	24,614,780
Concord	60,500	52,285	717,193	1,148,279
Durham	654,747	624,272	9,108,793	6,672,340
Elizabeth City	31,000	17,195	522,325	103,595
Fayetteville	381,694	461,895	4,852,106	4,536,459
Gastonia	344,300	299,800	3,361,850	4,506,400
Goldsboro	177,248	228,250	1,610,973	2,154,406
Greensboro	3,360,676	2,655,140	17,403,278	23,360,464
Greenville	2,037,314	287,100	3,184,778	2,978,038
Henderson	60,700	45,719	881,523	873,067
Hickory	196,816	198,447	2,207,803	2,994,396
High Point	964,609	348,608	9,906,030	4,321,784
Jacksonville	301,625	14,990	1,817,675	1,431,964
Kinston	207,762	296,000	1,843,916	1,770,113
Lenoir	58,800	241,000	1,595,600	939,000
Lexington	267,000	50,025	969,550	825,167
Lumberton	1,041,168	89,100	1,702,553	932,735
Monroe	59,000	236,600	809,800	1,049,100
New Bern	31,239	8,775	374,022	534,347
Raleigh	1,516,518	3,997,475	15,769,638	17,242,301
Reidsville	177,800	50,400	956,626	1,197,517
Roanoke Rapids	132,225	*	864,398	582,084
Rocky Mount	439,117	117,156	2,422,574	2,241,026
Salisbury	73,300	39,175	1,091,914	1,182,369
Sanford	78,000	*	527,400	719,800
Shelby	810,670	152,475	2,575,644	1,465,117
Statesville	206,552	240,380	1,599,772	1,476,172
Thomasville	119,486	64,275	958,311	1,078,753
Wilmington	78,750	242,580	1,041,350	2,394,119
Wilson	253,697	382,164	2,051,122	2,040,939
Winston-Salem	1,664,910	7,588,349	15,518,742	20,005,939
Grand Total	\$20,987,146	\$28,583,343	\$154,386,423	\$149,908,092

* No Report Received

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Vol. XXVII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER, 1960

No. 10

TAR HEEL EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES TO RECORD HIGH IN SEPTEMBER

1,179,200 Working In Non-Farm Jobs

Spurred by seasonal job gains in tobacco, trade and government, total non-farm employment climbed to an all-time high of 1,179,200 in North Carolina during September.

The number of Tar Heels at work last month exceeded by 12,100 the previous employment peak of 1,167,100 reached in September, 1959.

Notwithstanding September job declines in the textile, apparel and chemicals industries, factory employment in the State advanced by 12,800 to a total of 515,300—the second highest month on record and only 3,200 below the previous factory job peak of 518,500 reached in September of last year.

Non-manufacturing employment increased 10,400 during September to a total of 663,900. This was 15,300 higher than the total reported for September, 1959.

Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants took on 15,400 seasonal workers last month, swelling the stemmery total to 29,900 and more than making up for the slow start of leaf processing operations which was in evidence during August. September employment in stemmeries was 2,800 higher than a year previously.

Public schools hired 12,600 clerical, maintenance and custodial employees as the fall term got under way. Federal agencies took on 1,000 additional workers, primarily in agricultural services.

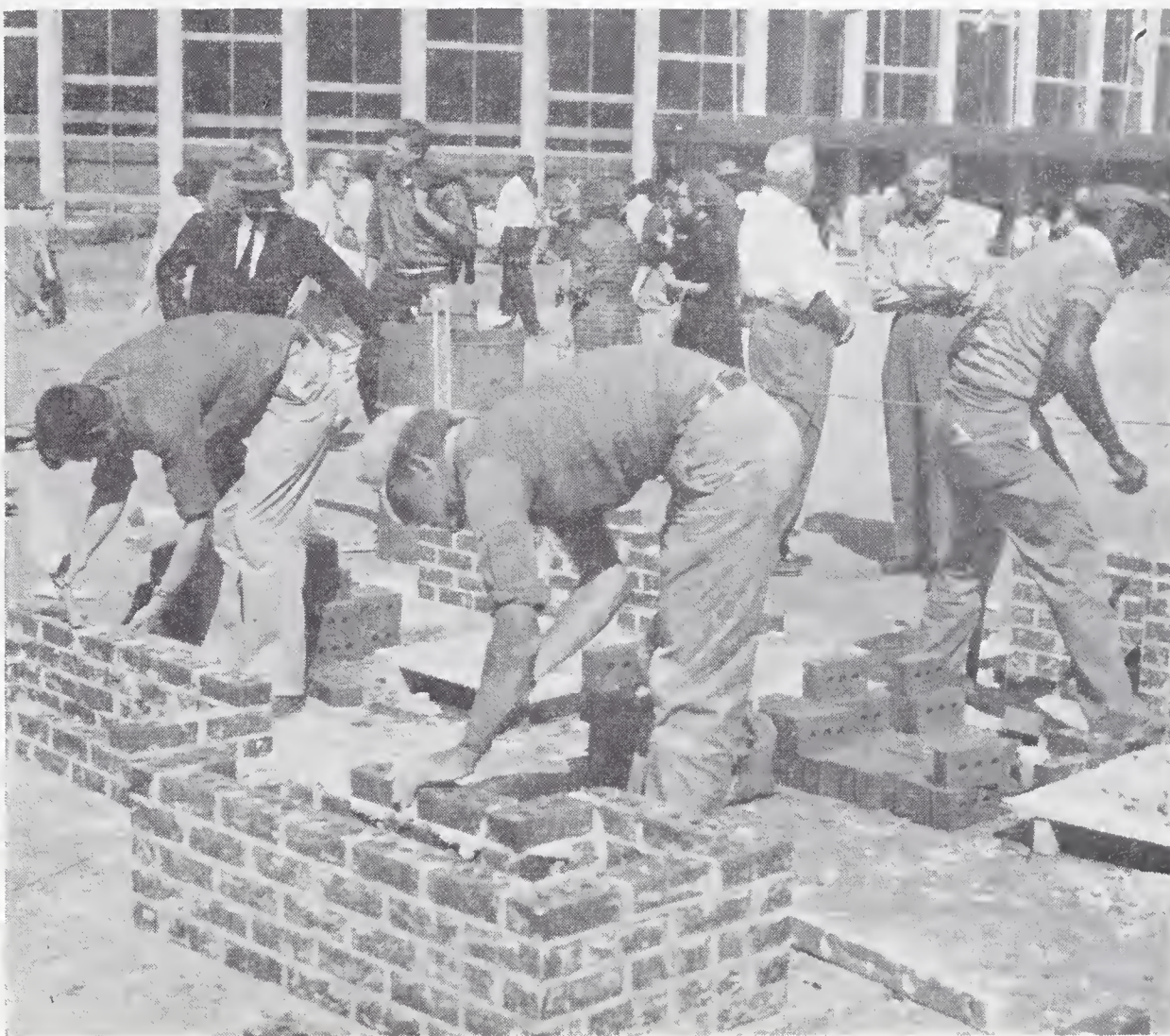
An employment gain of 2,000 was registered in trade as retail enterprises took on 1,500 additional employees and wholesale firms added 500.

Industry Gains Over Last Year

Fourteen major employment groups reported September job gains compared with their employment levels of September, 1959. These groups, and their net employment gains in September compared with a year ago, are as follows:

Furniture and finished lumber products, up 1,000; machinery 400; electrical machinery 1,500; food products 100; tobacco 2,700; paper and allied products 400; printing and publishing 300; mining 500; transportation (except railroad) 600; communications and public utilities 800; trade 6,100; finance, insurance and real estate 3,100; service industries 1,200; government 5,200.

(Continued on page 4)



APPRENTICE BRICKLAYERS DISPLAY SKILLS IN CONTEST AT STATE FAIR

Twenty-three young apprentice bricklayers from all sections of North Carolina—the largest participating group on record—matched their skills at the State Fair in Raleigh on October 14 in the seventh annual Statewide Apprentice Bricklaying Contest.

The 1960 championship was won by Bobby D. Blanton of Forest City, Route 1, who is receiving his apprenticeship training with W. Paul Byers, Forest City contractor. Blanton will receive a \$100 bond prize given by Brick and Tile Service, Inc., and he and his employer will receive engraved trophies donated by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America.

John Boney of Greensboro, second-place runner-up, will receive a \$50 bond and Ernest Parker of Fayetteville, third place winner, a \$25 bond.

Limited to apprentices training under the State-sponsored program who have completed not more than 4,000 hours of their training, the contest attracted wide interest and was viewed by thousands of Fair-goers.

The contest was judged by a panel of masonry experts including Albert S. Haskins, Jr., Raleigh architect; A. J. Fox, Raleigh contractor and member of the State Apprenticeship Council; Russell Trogon, Greensboro contractor; William D. Kearney, Goldsboro construction superintendent; and William F. Roark of Washington, D. C., of the Structural Clay Products Institute.

Judge Kearney, who now holds a responsible position in the construction industry, was first-place winner of the first N. C. Apprentice Bricklaying Contest held at the Fair in 1954.

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Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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**5,420 FIRMS ARE INSPECTED
IN THIRD QUARTER OF 1960**

A total of 5,420 industrial establishments were inspected by Labor Department inspectors during July, August and September to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations. The firms employed 153,830 workers.

In 3,038 instances, conditions detrimental to worker health or safety were found and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with previous recommendations was noted in 2,897 instances.

Reinspections were made in 402 establishments during the third quarter to determine compliance with earlier recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The inspectors also held 1,538 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and safety and health regulations.

Twenty-five serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during the three months. Attempts were made to develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

Complaints alleging Labor Law or health and safety violations were made the subject of special investigations in 107 instances during the third quarter. Immediate correction of violations was required by the inspectors in cases where infractions of the Labor Laws or regulations were found.

**BOILER BUREAU REPORTS
3RD QUARTER INSPECTIONS**

A total of 5,252 operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of steam boilers and other high and low pressure vessels during the third quarter of 1960 by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 7,828 reports from State and insurance company boiler inspectors during the three months. Repair jobs were found necessary and were ordered in 1,206 instances. Operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the needed repairs.

Repair jobs required as a result of previous boiler inspections were reported to have been completed in 1,053 instances.

The Bureau sent out 6,780 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$13,938.57 during the third quarter.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — SEPTEMBER, 1960
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S									
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S					
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago			
C H A R L O T T E A R E A														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	25.7	26.1	+ 0.8	— 0.8	\$	69.80	\$	69.38	\$	67.81	41.3	41.6	\$1.63
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.3	.....	— 4.7		64.68		60.52		58.61	39.3	40.7	1.44
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.2	.....	.....		68.85		63.30		60.21	38.6	39.1	1.54
Textile Mill Products	6.2	6.2	5.9	.....	+ 5.1		59.65		62.25		62.55	41.5	41.7	1.50
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.7	2.5	.....	+ 4.0		63.91		66.42		69.39	41.5	43.1	1.61
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.2	2.2	.....	+ 4.5		59.92		61.63		58.49	42.2	40.9	1.43
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....		82.16		82.03		85.19	43.7	46.3	1.84
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....		71.64		73.68		65.68	44.1	42.1	1.56
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.8	1.8	1.9	.....	— 5.3		83.22		80.16		80.36	39.1	41.0	1.96
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	.....	+ 5.6		62.93		62.42		65.06	40.6	42.8	1.52
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	.....	— 4.8		83.22		72.62		75.18	39.9	42.0	1.79
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.7	.....	+ 7.4		73.57		73.95		69.14	41.8	41.4	1.67
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.5	5.1	+ 4.4	— 7.8		.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.4	45.1	45.7	— 1.6	— 2.8	\$	59.63	\$	61.06	\$	60.68	37.5	38.9	\$1.56
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	.....	+ 3.6		63.94		61.92		.....	43.2	.....	.....
Bakery Products .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		68.40		66.12		67.43	45.0	46.5	1.45
Textile Mill Products	18.1	18.6	19.2	— 2.7	— 5.7		51.34		52.45		53.34	34.0	35.8	1.49
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.5	8.1	— 4.0	— 11.1		42.61		47.95		47.95	31.1	35.0	1.37
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.2	.....	+ 3.1		46.00		48.51		47.12	37.1	37.1	1.27
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3		57.32		56.26		55.89	43.1	41.4	1.35
Furniture	6.6	6.6	6.6	.....	.....		63.67		65.99		61.97	40.3	40.5	1.53
HH Furniture	5.7	5.7	5.7	.....	.....		63.76		64.56		61.46	39.6	39.4	1.56
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3		86.46		86.48		84.65	40.4	40.5	2.09
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.2	.....	— 8.3		79.18		74.88		73.25	42.8	43.6	1.68
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	+ 11.1		69.32		67.42		69.01	43.6	45.7	1.51
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.9	.....	— 15.8		64.48		67.97		66.26	39.8	40.9	1.62
Machinery (Except Electrical) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 12.5		84.40		84.74		87.56	42.2	41.0	1.99
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.5	6.6	6.7	— 1.5	— 3.0		.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

	Month ¹ (thous)	Year Ago (thous)	Month Ago (thous)	Year Ago (thous)	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,179.2	1,156.0	1,167.1	+ 1.0	\$ 60.59	\$ 61.45	\$ 61.55	\$ 61.50	\$ 60.59	\$ 61.45	\$ 61.55	\$ 61.50
Manufacturing	515.3	502.5	518.5	+ 0.6	62.51	62.97	63.03	63.03	62.51	62.97	63.03	63.03
Durable Goods	139.3	139.6	138.7	+ 0.4	50.93	52.96	52.48	52.48	50.93	52.96	52.48	52.48
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.9	33.0	34.6	+ 0.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	21.2	21.3	22.1	+ 0.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.9	5.8	6.5	+ 1.7	53.44	52.58	52.70	52.70	53.44	52.58	52.70	52.70
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.3	44.4	43.3	+ 2.3	58.93	59.49	61.06	61.06	58.93	59.49	61.06	61.06
Household Furniture	40.2	40.1	39.1	+ 2.8	58.79	58.50	60.78	60.78	58.79	58.50	60.78	60.78
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	9.0	9.2	+ 2.2	64.09	61.78	62.44	62.44	64.09	61.78	62.44	62.44
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.5	3.6	+ 2.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.4	.....	80.74	78.07	89.46	89.46	80.74	78.07	89.46	89.46
Fabricated Metals	7.5	7.5	7.8	+ 3.8	73.39	73.51	69.97	69.97	73.39	73.51	69.97	69.97
Fab. Structural Metals	3.0	3.1	3.1	+ 3.2	82.80	83.57	78.44	78.44	82.80	83.57	78.44	78.44
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.0	11.2	10.6	+ 3.8	69.97	70.38	71.32	71.32	69.97	70.38	71.32	71.32
Special Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.4	6.2	+ 1.6	71.21	70.95	73.30	73.30	71.21	70.95	73.30	73.30
Electrical Machinery	25.1	25.1	23.6	+ 6.4	78.62	78.47	77.33	77.33	78.62	78.47	77.33	77.33
Transportation Equipment	4.8	4.7	4.9	+ 2.0	90.25	92.11	84.04	84.04	90.25	92.11	84.04	84.04
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.3	2.3	2.3	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Nondurable Goods	376.0	362.9	379.8	+ 1.0	59.67	60.76	60.60	60.60	59.67	60.76	60.60	60.60
Food & Kindred Products	33.2	34.1	33.1	+ 0.3	54.10	52.50	53.50	53.50	54.10	52.50	53.50	53.50
Meat Packing	7.4	7.3	7.5	+ 1.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Dairy Products	5.4	5.5	5.4	+ 1.8	67.93	65.32	67.17	67.17	67.93	65.32	67.17	67.17
Grain Mill Products	3.3	3.6	3.4	+ 2.9	58.18	57.29	55.06	55.06	58.18	57.29	55.06	55.06
Bakery Products	7.7	7.8	7.7	.....	65.64	62.58	61.30	61.30	65.64	62.58	61.30	61.30
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.9	4.7	+ 5.6	57.36	58.29	54.72	54.72	57.36	58.29	54.72	54.72
Tobacco	50.5	35.4	47.8	+ 2.2	65.03	65.68	65.55	65.55	65.03	65.68	65.55	65.55
Cigarettes	18.8	19.0	18.4	+ 10.3	82.53	78.11	82.37	82.37	82.53	78.11	82.37	82.37
Stemmeries	29.9	14.5	27.1	+ 3.0	53.88	48.58	54.72	54.72	53.88	48.58	54.72	54.72
Textiles	220.4	221.2	227.1	+ 1.6	57.08	59.34	58.86	58.86	57.08	59.34	58.86	58.86
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.5	91.6	93.6	+ 1.5	60.67	63.83	62.71	62.71	60.67	63.83	62.71	62.71
Broadwoven Cotton	59.6	59.8	60.5	+ 2.2	58.19	62.33	60.52	60.52	58.19	62.33	60.52	60.52
Knitting Mills	67.0	67.4	68.5	+ 1.3	55.13	55.63	54.29	54.29	55.13	55.63	54.29	54.29
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.7	15.5	15.9	+ 1.3	56.62	57.15	55.12	55.12	56.62	57.15	55.12	55.12
Seamless Hosiery	40.3	40.8	41.3	+ 0.7	54.83	55.10	53.34	53.34	54.83	55.10	53.34	53.34
Yarn Mills	44.7	45.0	46.9	+ 1.6	52.22	55.02	56.44	56.44	52.22	55.02	56.44	56.44
Apparel	31.7	32.2	32.2	+ 1.5	44.53	44.51	46.44	46.44	44.53	44.51	46.44	46.44
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.0	13.2	12.8	+ 1.4	41.52	43.13	44.85	44.85	41.52	43.13	44.85	44.85
Paper & Allied Products	14.1	13.9	13.7	+ 1.1	99.45	98.79	101.01	101.01	99.45	98.79	101.01	101.01
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.5	9.4	9.2	+ 2.3	113.25	111.40	115.32	115.32	113.25	111.40	115.32	115.32
Paperboard Containers	3.3	3.3	3.3	+ 3.5	68.46	70.79	70.40	70.40	68.46	70.79	70.40	70.40
Printing	9.5	9.5	9.2	+ 5.7	88.03	85.09	87.26	87.26	88.03	85.09	87.26	87.26
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	4.9	+ 6.1	88.57	88.81	88.67	88.67	88.57	88.81	88.67	88.67
Chemicals	12.9	13.1	13.2	+ 2.3	80.75	79.39	80.67	80.67	80.75	79.39	80.67	80.67
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.3	8.6	8.6	+ 3.5	88.99	86.80	89.45	89.45	88.99	86.80	89.45	89.45
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.7	3.5	3.5	+ 2.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Nonmanufacturing	663.9	653.5	648.6	+ 1.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Mining	3.8	3.8	3.3	+ 15.2	73.16	72.83	66.85	66.85	73.16	72.83	66.85	66.85
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.0	+ 6.7	70.33	71.44	65.38	65.38	70.33	71.44	65.38	65.38
Contract Construction	62.9	66.0	63.6	+ 1.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.0	64.8	65.1	+ 0.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Transportation (Except RR)	31.7	31.5	31.1	+ 1.9	92.99	88.37	87.99	87.99	92.99	88.37	87.99	87.99
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	23.2	23.1	22.4	+ 3.6	58.84	58.87	58.34	58.34	58.84	58.87	58.34	58.34
Trade ³	219.9	217.9	213.8	+ 2.9	76.25	75.89	74.04	74.04	76.25	75.89	74.04	74.04
Wholesale	55.2	54.7	54.5	+ 1.3	52.01	52.53	52.40	52.40	52.01	52.53	52.40	52.40
Retail ³	164.7	163.2	159.3	+ 2.5	36.73	38.02	36.36	36.36	36.73	38.02	36.36	36.36
Retail General Merchandise	31.4	36.5	36.5	+ 1.9	41.11	41.30	40.48	40.48	41.11	41.30	40.48	40.48
Department Stores	15.4	14.9	15.7	+ 4.1	24.07	25.83	21.68	21.68	24.07	25.83	21.68	21.68
Limited Price Variety	10.2	10.0	9.8	+ 4.5	49.10	49.28	48.25	48.25	49.10	49.28	48.25	48.25
Retail Food Stores	23.4	22.9	22.4	+ 8.4	83.28	82.87	81.69	81.69	83.28	82.87	81.69	81.69
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	39.9	39.9	36.8	+ 1.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Service	106.8	108.1	105.6	+ 2.6	29.85	30.32	26.82	26.82	29.85	30.32	26.82	26.82
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.5	8.4	7.7	+ 1.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Personal Services	24.9	25.0	25.2	+ 1.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.9	15.0	15.9	+ 6.3	34.47	33.55	31.11	31.11	34.47	33.55	31.11	31.11
Government	165.6	152.9	160.4	+ 3.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Federal	36.1	35.1	35.3	+ 2.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
State & Local Schools	70.5	57.9	69.0	+ 2.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
State & Local Non-Schools	59.0	59.9	56.2	+ 5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

Industry Declines Below Last Year

(Continued from page one)

Eight major employment groups reported job decreases last month compared with September, 1959. These were:

Lumber and timber products, down 1,700; stone, clay and glass products 200; fabricated metals 300; transportation equipment 100; textile mill products 6,700; apparel manufacturing 500; chemicals 300; construction 700.

The textile industry reported 800 fewer people employed last month than in August. All divisions of the industry except full-fashioned hosiery experienced small declines. An increase of 200 was reported by full-fashioned hosiery mills.

Employing 220,400 workers in September, the textile industry was down 6,700 compared with a year ago. Broadwoven fabrics were down 2,100; broadwoven cotton, 900; knitting mills, 1,500; full-fashioned hosiery, 200; seamless hosiery, 1,000; yarn mills, 2,200.

Employment levels in primary metals, dairy products, bakeries, beverage firms and paperboard containers showed no change from a year ago.

Hours and Earnings Show Small Decrease

The average factory workweek dropped 0.3 hours in September to 39.6 hours, due primarily to the influence of textiles, in which the average fell from 39.3 hours in August to 37.8 hours in September.

The decreased working hours brought average hourly earnings down a penny to \$1.53 and caused average weekly earnings to drop 86 cents to \$60.59.

SAFETY ENGINEERS URGE FIRE CONTROL TRAINING SAFER PLANT LAYOUTS

"Catastrophic fire losses will continue to be sustained in industrial plants until top management goes along with sound safety recommendations on plant construction and training of fire control personnel," Kern Church, engineer with the N. C. Insurance Department, told more than 50 safety men attending the Safety Advisory Board meeting of the State Labor Department in Raleigh on Sept. 30.

"Serious fire safety problems are often created by the type of industrial plant construction in use today which features large, open areas with few division walls, flat roofs, few openings for light and ventilation, and automatic heating and air conditioning systems," Church said. "The advice of safety experts is needed to provide this type of industrial building with adequate fire control features."

Safety engineers Richard Boyd and Sherman Pickard, also of the Insurance Department, joined with Church in a panel discussion of fire prevention in industry. Pickard urged expansion of the State's training program for firemen and better cooperation between industry and local fire departments.

Commissioner Frank Crane opened the meeting with a brief address at the Y.M.C.A. An outdoors demonstration of various types of fire extinguishers was given by Duncan West of Greensboro, fire training director for Southern Oxygen Company.

At luncheon, the group heard an inspirational address by Dr. Albert Edwards

of Raleigh, pastor of First Presbyterian Church. Committee reports on safety awards, education, membership and industry accident prevention programs were presented.

The meeting was attended by 19 Safety Advisory Board members from all sections of the State and the Labor Department's safety inspection staff.

CITY BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$170,751,643 IN NINE MONTHS OF 1960

Building permits totaling \$170,751,643 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first nine months of 1960.

The nine-month total was 3.5 per cent higher than the figure for the same period last year, showing an increase of nearly \$6 million.

The cities issued permits totaling \$16,365,220 during September, 1960. This was eight per cent above the total for the same month last year.

A long-winded, after-dinner speaker droned on and on. The crowd became restless. The chairman picked up his gavel and rapped for order. A short, bald-headed man who sat directly under the chairman was hit on the top of the head with the gavel.

The little short man slumped down in his seat, lowered his eyes, and moaned, "Hit me again—I can still hear him."

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Sept. 1960	Sept. 1959	1st 9 Mos. 1960	1st 9 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 248,200	\$ 92,856	\$ 986,511	\$ 1,436,814
Asheboro	38,811	179,550	966,856	964,602
Asheville	466,337	709,516	5,898,650	3,056,788
Burlington	288,994	221,047	3,657,596	7,463,153
Chapel Hill	155,050	94,000	1,168,641	911,134
Charlotte	3,542,072	2,456,210	38,200,374	27,070,990
Concord	52,900	124,310	770,093	1,272,589
Durham	1,193,062	662,448	10,301,855	7,334,788
Elizabeth City	78,700	7,050	601,025	110,645
Fayetteville	485,955	553,736	5,338,061	5,090,195
Gastonia	367,675	346,350	3,729,525	4,852,750
Goldsboro	265,355	172,254	1,876,328	2,326,660
Greensboro	3,643,568	1,681,549	21,046,846	25,042,013
Greenville	148,592	178,800	3,333,370	3,156,838
Henderson	83,500	44,800	965,023	917,867
Hickory	127,473	218,455	2,335,276	3,212,851
High Point	402,350	906,448	10,308,380	5,228,232
Jacksonville	59,100	30,700	1,876,775	1,462,664
Kinston	140,537	204,692	1,984,453	1,974,805
Lenoir	201,000	84,000	1,796,600	1,023,000
Lexington	176,000	122,400	1,145,550	947,567
Lumberton	84,940	184,400	1,787,493	1,117,135
Monroe	51,000	77,500	860,800	1,126,600
New Bern	24,315	54,030	398,337	588,377
Raleigh	1,934,038	1,830,309	17,703,676	19,072,610
Reidsville	142,484	64,400	1,099,110	1,261,917
Roanoke Rapids	104,458	111,100	968,856	693,184
Rocky Mount	314,180	105,070	2,736,754	2,346,096
Salisbury	101,800	169,737	1,193,714	1,352,106
Sanford	33,900	53,950	561,300	773,750
Shelby	114,843	183,720	2,690,487	1,648,837
Statesville	219,650	144,982	1,819,422	1,621,154
Thomasville	97,525	212,550	1,055,836	1,291,303
Wilmington	62,196	372,410	1,103,546	2,766,529
Wilson	245,225	206,200	2,296,347	2,247,139
Winston-Salem	669,435	2,232,481	16,188,177	22,238,420
Grand Total	\$16,365,220	\$15,094,010	\$170,751,643	\$165,002,102

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER, 1960

No. 11

CRANE REMINDS EMPLOYERS OF LABOR LAWS GOVERNING PRE- CHRISTMAS WORKING HOURS

Commissioner Frank Crane has reminded Tar Heel employers of the maximum working hours permitted for women and minors under the State Labor Laws during the pre-Christmas rush of business.

"Women of 18 years or older, employed in mercantile establishments employing nine or more persons, may work a maximum of ten hours a day but not more than six of the seven consecutive days from Dec. 18 through Dec. 24," Crane said. "This special provision in the law is for the seven days preceding Christmas day only. Normally, maximum working time for these employees is nine hours a day, 48 hours a week, and six days a week."

In split-shift operations where the day is divided into two or more work periods for the same employees, their working hours must fall within a 12-hour spread within each 24 consecutive hours, irrespective of their starting time, Crane stated.

"Women working in establishments employing eight or fewer people are restricted to ten hours a day and 55 hours a week," Crane said. "The law does not provide any increased working time for this group preceding Christmas day."

Commissioner Crane also pointed out that no longer hours are allowed for minors under 18 years of age. For 14 and 15-year old minors who have obtained employment certificates from their local Welfare Superintendent, maximum working time is eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, six days a week. Their work must be confined to the hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Boys 16 and 17, after obtaining employment certificates, may work nine hours a day, 48 hours a week, six days a week, not earlier than 6 a.m. and not later than midnight. Girls of 16 and 17 have the same maximum hours and days of work but may be employed only between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., Commissioner Crane added.

No mercantile work is permitted for minors under 14 years of age.

N. C. EMPLOYMENT SHOWS NORMAL SEASONAL DECLINE IN OCTOBER

Total Is 5,900
Above A Year Ago

Total non-farm employment dropped 8,300 in North Carolina during October due to normal seasonal declines in tobacco, lumber and construction, and further decreases in textile mill jobs.

A total of 1,170,400 Tar Heels were employed in nonagricultural jobs last month for a gain of 5,900 over a year ago, despite the seasonal drop from September's all-time high total.

Factory employment totaling 508,200 was down 6,100 from September and 4,900 below October, 1959.

Nonmanufacturing jobs were down 2,200 from September but reached a level of 662,200 in October for a gain of 10,800 over a year ago.

Eleven major industry groups registered October increases over their corresponding job totals for October, 1959. Eight groups were down from their year-ago levels and two other groups showed no change from last year.

Earnings Up Slightly

Average hourly earnings of the 508,200 factory workers employed in October advanced a penny to \$1.54. Average weekly earnings were up \$1.01 from the previous month to \$61.75.

Earnings advanced because of an increase in the average factory workweek from 39.7 hours in September to 40.1 hours in October.

Increases in textile workweek accounted for most of the rise.

Industry Gains Over Last Year

The eleven industry groups reporting job gains over a year ago included furniture, up 500; machinery 300, electrical machinery 900, tobacco 3,100, pulp and paper 200, printing 200, mining 300, trade 5,100, finance, insurance and real estate 3,100, services 500, and government 4,600.

Primary metals and food and kindred products showed no change from their employment levels of October, 1959.

Industry Declines Below Last Year

The eight industry groups reporting job decreases in October compared with a year ago were textiles, down 6,900; lumber and timber products 1,900, stone, clay and glass products 200, fabricated metals 100, transportation equipment 200, apparel 600, chemicals 300, and construction 2,000.

Seasonal Changes

Seasonal job changes from September to October included decreases of 4,100 in tobacco stemmeries, 2,700 in construction, 400 in lumber, 100 in food products, 200 in paper and allied products, 200 in mining and 300 in wholesale trade.

Seasonal employment increases were recorded in retail trade, which advanced 1,400 during the month; chemicals, up 100; and the grain mills division of the food products industry, up 200.

Textile Industry

The textile industry employed 219,700 Tar Heels in October, or 43 per cent of the State's entire factory labor force.

Although hosiery mills took on 500 more workers during the month (400 in seamless and 100 in full fashioned), textile mill employment as a whole continued to show a decline.

The broadwoven fabrics division, employing 90,900 people last month, was down 500 from September and 2,900 below a year ago.

Yarn mills employed 44,600 in October. This was down 200 from the previous month and 1,900 below October, 1959.

Tobacco Industry

The situation in tobacco manufacturing contrasted sharply with textiles. Cigarette factory employment totaling 18,600 in October, although down 200 from September, was 300 higher than a year ago. Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants employed 24,900 last month for a drop of 4,100 from September's seasonal peak but 3,000 higher than in October last year.

October brought a drop of 200 workers in railroad employment and around 200 in electric, gas and sanitary services industries. Only minor changes were registered in other parts of the transportation, communications and public utilities industry.

Government Services

A total of 165,900 people were employed in Federal, State, local and school government services in October, with no change in over-all employment being reported from the September level.

Federal employment of 35,300 was down about 900 from September due primarily to decreased employment in agricultural services.

State and local government employment was down 300 due mainly to decreased employment in the Highway and Public Works Commission.

Public school employment advanced by 1,200 from September to October, climbing to a total of 71,800. This was 1,700 higher than the total of a year ago.

(Continued on page 4)

NORTH CAROLINA
Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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**INSPECTORS VISIT 1,887
FIRMS DURING OCTOBER**

A total of 1,887 industrial establishments were inspected by Labor Department inspectors during the month of October. The plant visits were made to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations. The firms employed 64,181 workers.

In 1,042 instances, conditions detrimental to worker health or safety were found and recommendations were made for their correction.

Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,172 instances.

Reinspections were made in 150 establishments during October to determine compliance with earlier recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The Labor Department inspectors also held 675 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and safety and health regulations.

Four serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during the month. Attempts were made to ascertain their exact causes and to develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

Complaints alleging Labor Law or safety and health violations were made the subject of special investigations in 28 instances during October. Immediate correction of the violations was required by the inspectors in all cases where infractions of the Labor Laws or regulations were found.

**TEEN-AGE EMPLOYMENT
PERMITS DOWN 6 PER CENT**

Employment certificates issued to Tar Heel youngsters under 18 dropped six per cent during the first ten months of 1960, compared with the same period of 1959.

A total of 21,505 minors were certified for work by Public Welfare Superintendents during the first ten months of 1959. In the same period this year, the number dropped to 20,151, or 1,354 less than in the first ten months of last year.

Reasons for the decrease are not readily apparent. Employment levels generally this year have been several thousand higher than during 1959, except for recent decreases in certain manufacturing industries.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—OCTOBER, 1960
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS											
							AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS							
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)		One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago			
CHARLOTTE AREA																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	25.9	26.2			— 1.1	\$ 70.30	\$ 69.80	\$ 68.39	41.6	41.3	41.7	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64			
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.3			— 4.7	63.14	64.95	56.26	41.0	41.9	38.8	1.54	1.55	1.45			
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.2				68.13	68.79	59.29	41.8	42.2	38.5	1.63	1.63	1.54			
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.2	5.9			+ 3.2	61.39	59.70	63.34	41.2	39.8	42.8	1.49	1.50	1.48			
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.6	2.6			— 7.7	66.33	64.06	70.28	41.2	39.3	44.2	1.61	1.63	1.59			
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2			+ 4.5	60.48	59.92	58.80	42.0	41.9	42.0	1.44	1.43	1.40			
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1				85.31	82.16	85.93	44.2	43.7	46.7	1.93	1.88	1.84			
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2				73.18	71.64	69.64	43.3	42.9	43.8	1.69	1.67	1.59			
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	1.8	2.0			+11.1	87.36	83.21	83.64	41.8	40.2	40.8	2.09	2.07	2.05			
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.8			+ 5.6	62.32	62.93	59.85	41.0	40.6	39.9	1.52	1.55	1.50			
Metal Products	2.1	2.0	2.1			+ 5.0	74.44	82.58	73.62	40.9	44.4	40.9	1.82	1.86	1.80			
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.7			+ 7.4	75.83	73.15	72.08	42.6	41.8	42.4	1.78	1.75	1.70			
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.7	5.1			— 2.1	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5			
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.3	44.4	45.8			— 3.3	\$ 59.84	\$ 58.67	\$ 61.75	37.4	36.9	40.1	\$1.60	\$1.59	\$1.54			
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.9	2.8			— 3.4	62.92	63.94	— 5.5	42.8	43.2	— 5.5	1.47	1.48	— 5.5			
Bakery Products	—	—	—				69.92	68.40	64.24	45.7	45.0	44.3	1.53	1.52	1.45			
Textile Mill Products	18.2	18.1	19.3			+ 0.6	53.35	48.90	57.42	35.1	32.6	38.8	1.52	1.50	1.48			
Knitting Mills	7.3	7.2	8.2			+ 1.4	49.07	42.61	51.14	35.3	31.1	37.6	1.39	1.37	1.36			
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.2			+ 3.1	44.52	46.00	48.00	35.9	37.1	38.4	1.24	1.24	1.25			
Lumber and Wood Products																		
(Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2			— 8.3	56.82	57.32	59.13	42.4	43.1	43.8	1.34	1.33	1.35			
Furniture	6.6	6.6	6.7			— 1.5	61.92	63.67	66.19	38.7	40.3	42.7	1.60	1.58	1.55			
HH Furniture	5.7	5.7	5.8			— 1.7	61.34	63.76	66.36	37.4	39.6	42.0	1.64	1.61	1.58			
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.3	1.2				85.39	86.03	87.35	39.9	40.2	41.4	2.14	2.14	2.11			
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.2			+ 7.7	76.86	78.75	73.35	42.0	42.8	42.4	1.83	1.84	1.73			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.0	1.0	—			+ 9.1	65.73	69.32	65.08	41.6	43.6	43.1	1.58	1.59	1.51			
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.8			+11.1	67.90	64.48	66.88	41.4	39.8	41.8	1.64	1.62	1.60			
Machinery (Except Electrical)	—	—	—			+12.5	79.00	84.40	90.00	39.9	42.2	45.0	1.98	2.00	2.00			
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	6.5	6.7			— 4.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5	— 5.5			

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	Month ¹ (thous)	Age (thous)	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,170.4	1,178.7	1,164.5	+ 0.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	508.2	514.3	513.1	+ 1.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Durable Goods	138.5	139.4	139.2	- 0.5	63.42	62.75	62.93	41.4	42.4	1.51	1.52	\$1.50
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.5	32.9	34.4	- 1.2	53.98	51.91	51.05	40.2	41.2	1.27	1.27	1.48
Sawmills & Planing Mills	20.9	21.2	22.1	- 1.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1.26
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.9	5.9	6.5	- 9.2	52.09	52.03	53.44	43.8	43.0	1.22	1.22	1.21
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.0	44.3	43.5	+ 1.1	59.90	61.92	59.20	41.4	43.3	1.44	1.43	1.43
Household Furniture	40.0	40.2	39.4	+ 1.5	59.06	61.78	59.06	41.3	43.2	1.43	1.43	1.43
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	9.1	9.2	- 2.2	63.80	61.72	64.09	44.0	44.4	1.45	1.45	1.39
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 5.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.4	2.4	2.4	- 1.3	84.45	84.20	86.53	40.6	42.1	2.08	2.08	2.00
Fabricated Metals	7.6	7.5	7.7	- 3.2	74.11	70.14	72.27	41.4	41.5	1.79	1.78	1.69
Fab. Structural Metals	3.0	3.0	3.1	- 2.8	82.18	78.20	82.18	42.8	42.5	1.92	1.92	1.84
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.0	11.0	10.7	+ 1.6	70.22	71.60	69.55	42.3	44.2	1.66	1.66	1.62
Special Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.3	6.3	- 3.8	71.94	73.14	70.79	43.6	46.0	1.65	1.65	1.59
Electrical Machinery	24.9	25.1	24.0	+ 0.8	78.85	75.99	78.85	41.5	41.3	1.90	1.90	1.84
Transportation Equipment	4.8	4.8	5.0	- 4.0	87.96	83.16	90.25	44.2	44.0	1.99	2.01	1.89
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.3	2.3	2.3	- 1.1	60.68	61.76	59.82	39.4	40.9	1.54	1.53	1.51
Nondurable Goods	369.7	374.9	373.9	- 2.7	55.15	51.28	54.65	42.1	40.6	1.31	1.32	1.26
Food & Kindred Products	33.1	33.2	33.1	- 6.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Meat Packing	7.3	7.4	7.5	- 3.0	64.72	64.86	67.64	45.9	46.0	1.41	1.43	1.41
Dairy Products	5.4	5.4	5.4	- 1.1	59.08	56.32	58.44	45.8	44.0	1.29	1.29	1.28
Grain Mill Products	3.5	3.3	3.3	- 2.1	66.77	59.64	66.07	42.8	40.3	1.56	1.54	1.48
Bakery Products	7.7	7.7	7.7	- 7.3	54.29	53.79	57.23	46.4	47.6	1.17	1.18	1.13
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.7	4.6	- 8.5	67.78	64.87	66.81	42.1	40.8	1.61	1.55	1.59
Tobacco	45.4	49.6	42.3	+ 1.6	85.26	83.82	84.84	40.6	41.7	2.10	2.10	2.01
Cigarettes	18.6	18.8	18.3	+ 13.7	54.38	49.17	54.81	43.5	40.3	1.25	1.21	1.22
Stemmeries	24.9	29.0	21.9	- 3.1	58.14	60.68	57.08	38.5	41.0	1.51	1.51	1.48
Textiles	219.7	220.3	226.6	- 2.6	62.57	66.46	60.67	39.6	42.6	1.58	1.58	1.56
Broadwoven Fabrics	90.9	91.4	93.8	- 1.5	60.53	65.10	58.19	38.8	42.0	1.56	1.56	1.55
Broadwoven Cotton	59.1	59.5	60.7	- 4.1	55.65	54.91	55.13	37.6	38.4	1.48	1.47	1.43
Knitting Mills	67.3	67.0	68.3	- 1.5	57.90	54.83	56.92	37.7	36.8	1.50	1.49	1.49
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.8	15.7	15.8	- 1.5	55.80	54.53	54.68	37.9	38.4	1.48	1.47	1.42
Seamless Hosiery	40.7	40.3	41.3	- 0.6	53.06	57.41	52.22	37.4	41.6	1.40	1.40	1.38
Yarn Mills	31.5	31.8	32.1	- 1.9	45.25	47.04	44.41	37.3	39.2	1.21	1.21	1.20
Apparel	13.0	12.9	12.7	+ 2.4	43.27	44.74	41.63	43.7	38.9	1.16	1.15	1.15
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.8	14.0	13.6	- 1.5	98.76	97.90	101.03	44.5	45.0	2.26	2.25	2.20
Paper & Allied Products	9.2	9.5	9.2	- 3.2	111.70	110.70	115.04	44.5	44.6	2.51	2.49	2.46
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	- 0.3	69.47	68.02	68.95	42.1	43.6	1.65	1.63	1.56
Paperboard Containers	9.5	9.5	9.3	- 2.2	88.20	87.34	87.58	39.2	39.7	2.25	2.24	2.20
Printing	5.2	5.2	5.0	+ 4.0	91.01	89.76	88.81	37.3	37.4	2.44	2.42	2.40
Newspapers	13.0	12.9	13.3	- 2.3	79.58	77.87	81.95	40.6	41.2	1.96	1.97	1.89
Chemicals	8.3	8.4	8.6	- 3.5	88.48	87.36	90.71	40.4	41.6	2.19	2.17	2.10
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	3.7	3.7	3.6	+ 2.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Nondurable Goods ²	662.2	664.4	651.4	+ 1.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	3.6	3.8	3.3	+ 9.1	71.15	66.01	73.32	46.2	44.6	1.54	1.56	1.48
Mining	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 3.2	68.04	64.66	70.35	46.6	44.9	1.46	1.50	1.44
Non-Metallic Mining	60.4	63.1	62.4	- 4.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	64.5	64.9	65.3	- 1.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	31.6	31.7	31.5	+ 0.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	23.0	23.2	22.3	+ 3.1	89.35	87.94	92.77	40.8	40.9	2.19	2.23	2.15
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	221.0	219.9	215.9	+ 2.4	58.95	58.58	58.84	40.1	40.4	1.47	1.46	1.45
Trades	55.0	55.3	54.3	+ 1.3	76.68	74.94	75.23	42.6	42.1	1.80	1.77	1.78
Wholesale	166.0	164.6	161.6	+ 2.7	52.00	52.40	52.54	39.1	39.7	1.33	1.33	1.32
Retail	37.9	37.4	37.6	+ 0.8	36.40	36.49	36.52	33.7	34.1	1.08	1.09	1.07
Retail General Merchandise	15.8	15.4	16.1	- 1.9	39.65	40.60	40.78	33.6	34.7	1.18	1.21	1.17
Department Stores	10.3	10.2	10.2	+ 1.0	24.15	21.43	23.99	29.1	28.2	.83	.83	.76
Limited Price Variety	23.5	23.3	22.9	+ 2.6	49.73	48.64	50.05	36.3	35.5	1.37	1.36	1.37
Retail Food Stores	39.9	39.9	36.8	+ 8.4	83.81	82.04	82.47	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ³	106.9	106.9	106.4	+ 0.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	7.3	7.5	7.9	- 7.6	31.59	27.73	30.34	39.0	47.0	.81	.78	.59
Hotels & Rooming Houses	25.0	24.9	25.4	- 1.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	15.0	15.0	15.9	+ 2.9	34.56	32.16	34.11	38.4	40.2	.90	.90	.80
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	165.9	165.9	161.3	- 0.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	35.3	36.2	35.4	+ 1.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	71.8	70.6	70.1	+ 0.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	58.8	59.1	55.8	- 0.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools												

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

* Preliminary.
* Data Not Available.
* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

APPRENTICE TRAINING EXPANSION NEEDED TO OVERCOME STATE'S SKILLED WORKER SHORTAGE

Director's Report Cites Growth of Training Program

North Carolina's labor market continues to show a serious shortage of skilled mechanics and craftsmen, according to the biennial summary of Apprenticeship Training activities contained in the Labor Department's Biennial Report for 1958-60.

"Apprenticeship training must be further advanced and extended in order to meet the demands of our industrially expanding State economy," declares Apprenticeship Director C. L. Beddingfield in the report.

At the beginning of the 1958-60 biennium, says Beddingfield, 75 per cent of all registered apprentices training in the State were veterans receiving G.I. benefits. By June 30, 1960, however, the proportion of non-veterans had increased to such an extent that only 15 per cent of the apprentice trainees were veterans.

"This shows that high school graduates and fallouts are being employed as apprentice trainees in the skilled trades," Beddingfield reports.

A total of 2,355 new apprentices entered training during the 1958-60 biennium and 1,418 completed their training, the report states.

A total of 5,753 apprentices have graduated and received Certificates of Completion since the end of World War II.

The report also shows that 392 new apprentice training programs were set up over the State during the two-year period.

DISABLING INJURIES SHOW DECREASES IN TAR HEEL FOUNDRIES

Disabling injuries in North Carolina foundries dropped 28 per cent during the first 18 months of a two-year special accident prevention program in the industry, according to the Biennial Report of W. C. Creel, Labor Department Safety Director.

The foundry frequency rate of disabling injuries in 1958 was 38.7 per million manhours. By mid-1960, the rate had dropped to 27.6.

The accident prevention program in the foundry industry has featured industry-wide inspections each six months by Labor Department inspectors, circulation of a dozen safety pamphlets, and special dust surveys and samplings by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health.

The program in foundries is the most extensive and complete industry accident prevention program ever conducted in the State.

CITY BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$186,451,869 IN 1ST 10 MONTHS OF 1960

Building permits totaling \$186,451,869 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first 10 months of 1960.

The 10-month total was four per cent higher than the \$178,805,015 reported for the same period last year.

The 36 cities reported permits totaling \$15,700,220 during October. This was eleven per cent ahead of October, 1959.

N. C. EMPLOYMENT SHOWS NORMAL SEASONAL DECLINE IN OCTOBER

(Continued from page one)

Hourly Wage Advances

Earnings of 10,300 variety store employees averaged 83 cents an hour in October for a gain of seven cents over October, 1959.

Hourly earnings of 15,000 laundry and dry cleaning employees averaged 90 cents last month — up 10 cents from a year ago.

The hourly average of 7,300 hotel and motel employees stood at 81 cents last month, for an increase of 22 cents over October, 1959.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Oct. 1960	Oct. 1959	1st 10 Mos. 1960	1st 10 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 805,584	\$ 154,770	\$ 1,792,095	\$ 1,591,584
Asheboro	24,800	97,455	991,656	1,062,057
Asheville	550,635	162,759	6,449,285	3,219,547
Burlington	299,919	355,925	3,957,515	7,819,078
Chapel Hill	49,040	68,450	1,217,681	979,584
Charlotte	2,690,919	2,616,318	40,891,293	29,687,308
Concord	110,450	150,000	880,543	1,422,589
Durham	703,375	803,266	11,005,230	8,138,054
Elizabeth City	3,300	26,450	604,325	137,095
Fayetteville	492,976	583,840	5,831,037	5,674,035
Gastonia	277,900	970,350	4,007,425	5,823,100
Goldsboro	493,570	122,665	2,369,898	2,449,325
Greensboro	3,748,477	1,900,553	24,795,323	26,942,566
Greenville	124,600	77,025	3,457,970	3,233,863
Henderson	70,900	62,100	1,035,923	979,967
Hickory	456,355	272,260	2,791,631	3,485,111
High Point	317,312	1,770,944	10,625,692	6,999,176
Jacksonville	26,400	17,799	1,903,175	1,480,463
Kinston	34,900	70,250	2,019,353	2,045,055
Lenoir	119,000	135,000	1,915,600	1,158,000
Lexington	133,700	65,500	1,279,250	1,013,067
Lumberton	157,382	141,900	1,944,875	1,259,035
Monroe	125,880	76,680	986,680	1,203,280
New Bern	25,525	16,775	423,862	605,152
Raleigh	997,574	758,571	18,701,250	19,831,181
Reidsville	670,026	26,900	1,769,136	1,288,817
Roanoke Rapids	101,338	73,845	1,070,194	767,029
Rocky Mount	142,559	188,047	2,879,313	2,534,143
Salisbury	224,320	173,637	1,418,034	1,525,743
Sanford	61,500	97,375	622,800	871,125
Shelby	111,100	129,580	2,801,587	1,778,417
Statesville	146,031	468,030	1,965,453	2,089,184
Thomasville	59,170	120,391	1,115,006	1,411,694
Wilmington	209,593	177,480	1,313,139	2,944,009
Wilson	131,293	156,810	2,427,640	2,403,949
Winston-Salem	1,002,817	713,213	17,190,994	22,951,633
Grand Total	\$15,700,220	\$13,802,913	\$186,451,869	\$178,805,015

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER, 1960

No. 12

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF STATE, 1961-1964



Top Row, left to right: Henry L. Bridges, Auditor; Thad Eure, Secretary of State; Governor Terry Sanford; Lieutenant Governor Cloyd Philpott; T. Wade Bruton, Attorney General. L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture.
Bottom row, left to right: Edwin Gill, Treasurer; Charles F. Carroll, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles F. Gold, Commissioner of Insurance; Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor.

(Photo courtesy of Television Station WTVD)

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HANDBOOK PUBLISHED

"Better Occupational Health for North Carolina" is the title of an attractively illustrated, 55-page handbook published in December by the North Carolina Governor's Council on Occupational Health.

The handbook will be of interest to many groups including employers, employee groups, physicians, insurers, hospital staffs and community leaders. It was prepared by a special publications committee and edited by Dr. W. L. Wilson, chief of the Occupational Health Section of the State Board of Health.

Chapter headings include "Objectives of the N. C. Governor's Council on Occupational Health," "Why a Program of Occupational Health?", "Workers Really Live in North Carolina," "Work Environmental Hazards and Their Causes," "Essentials of Occupational Health—How At-

(Continued on page 5)

WORKERS' FACT BOOK PUBLISHED

BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

A "gold mine" of information on labor's role in the economic life of the United States is contained in the 2nd edition of "The American Workers' Fact Book", which was published recently by the U. S. Department of Labor.

The 395-page, paper-bound volume may be obtained for \$1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The book presents detailed factual information on such subjects as the labor force, employment, unemployment, production and productivity, earnings and wages, living standards, worker groups, preparation for work, industrial safety, workmen's compensation, wage and hour laws, protection of children, other pro-

ductive legislation, unemployment insurance, economic security, labor unions, labor-management relations, collective bargaining, foreign labor activities, labor law developments, and state and federal labor departments.

The volume also contains 56 tables and 33 charts which illustrate and amplify the subjects discussed.

"The American Workers' Fact Book" is the fifth in a series of major works published by the U. S. Labor Department since the end of World War II. Earlier works include "The Gift of Freedom," "The Workers' Story," "How American Buying Habits Change," and "Farm Labor Fact Book."

NORTH CAROLINA
Labor and Industry

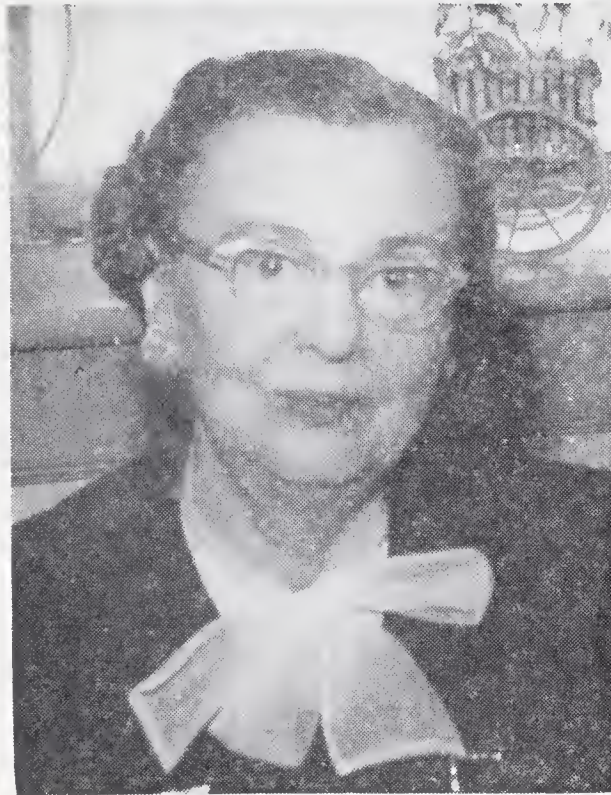
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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR *Editor*

Vol. XXVII December, 1960 No. 12

**MISS ANNIE SHAW RETIRES
AFTER 33 YEARS SERVICE
AS N. C. STATE EMPLOYEE**



Miss Annie Shaw, personal Secretary to three Commissioners of Labor during the past 25 years and a veteran of 33 years in State Government, retired from State employment on Jan. 1, 1961.

A model of quiet friendliness and efficiency, Annie is well liked by all of her fellow Labor Department employees. For a quarter-century, her effective control of the "front office" has made life easier for the men serving as Labor Commissioner and has been a boon to the public having business with the Department.

Annie began her Labor Department career as Secretary to Col. A. L. Fletcher, then Commissioner of Labor, in 1935. She continued in the same capacity during the 16-year administration of the late Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford and for the past six years served as Secretary to Commissioner Frank Crane.

Prior to her work with the Labor Department, Annie had worked with the State Highway Commission for seven years and Wachovia Bank for six years.

A native of Harnett County, Annie attended the public schools in Lillington. In 1910 she moved to Raleigh with her mother and brother. She graduated from Raleigh High School and King's Business

(Continued on page 5)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — NOVEMBER, 1960
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S										
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
							Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago		
CHARLOTTE AREA																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	25.9	26.2	—	—	—	\$	71.32	\$	69.97	\$	68.22	42.2	41.4	41.6	\$1.69	\$1.64
Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	—	—	—		63.68		63.09		60.35	41.2	40.7	40.5	1.55	1.49
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—		70.19		68.13		65.92	42.8	41.8	41.2	1.64	1.60
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.0	6.0	—	—	—		64.93		60.35		63.20	43.0	40.5	42.7	1.51	1.48
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.6	—	—	—		70.13		63.36		68.69	42.5	39.6	43.2	1.65	1.59
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	—	—	—		63.49		60.48		59.78	44.4	42.0	42.4	1.43	1.41
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—		78.57		86.08		83.45	42.7	44.6	45.6	1.84	1.83
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—		73.44		73.18		69.87	43.2	43.3	43.4	1.70	1.61
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	—	—		86.93		87.36		80.57	42.2	41.8	39.3	2.06	2.05
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	—	—	—		63.69		62.32		60.64	41.9	41.0	40.7	1.52	1.49
Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	—	—	—		81.33		74.62		73.89	44.2	41.0	40.6	1.84	1.82
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.8	—	—	—		72.69		75.83		71.57	41.3	42.6	42.1	1.76	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.6	5.1	—	—	—		5.5		5.5		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.1	44.3	45.7	—	—	—	\$	59.31	\$	59.94	\$	62.47	37.3	37.7	40.3	\$1.59	\$1.55
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—		62.48		63.50		63.92	42.5	43.2	43.5	1.47	1.47
Bakery Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—		66.40		69.92		63.92	43.4	45.7	44.7	1.53	1.43
Textile Mill Products	18.2	18.2	19.3	—	—	—		51.95		53.40		58.26	35.1	35.6	39.1	1.48	1.49
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.3	8.1	—	—	—		48.30		49.07		52.03	35.0	35.3	37.7	1.38	1.38
Apparel	3.2	3.3	3.2	—	—	—		46.12		44.52		47.63	36.6	35.9	38.1	1.26	1.25
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	—	—	—		57.72		56.82		58.83	43.4	42.4	43.9	1.33	1.34
(Except Furniture)	6.6	6.6	6.7	—	—	—		61.12		62.17		66.07	38.2	39.1	42.9	1.60	1.54
Furniture	5.7	5.7	5.8	—	—	—		60.19		61.24		65.94	36.7	37.8	42.0	1.64	1.57
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—		86.51		85.39		84.66	41.0	39.9	40.9	2.11	2.07
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—		72.94		76.86		75.08	40.3	42.0	42.9	1.81	1.75
Chemicals	1.0	1.0	.9	—	—	—		66.68		65.73		65.85	42.2	41.6	43.9	1.58	1.50
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.5	1.6	1.8	—	—	—		65.27		67.97		69.12	39.8	41.7	43.2	1.64	1.60
Metal Products	.9	.9	.8	—	—	—		80.99		79.00		89.80	40.7	39.9	44.9	1.99	2.00
Machinery (Except Electrical)				—	—	—		5.5		5.5		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	6.4	6.6	—	—	—		5.5		5.5		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In Thousands of Employees)

Winston-Salem Area

INDUSTRY	*SEPTEMBER, 1963	SEPTEMBER, 1963	SEPTEMBER, 1962
Total Manufacturing	38.2	37.8	40.3
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	9.6	9.5	9.9
Furniture	1.0	1.1	1.0
Metals	1.6	1.6	1.5
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	24.5	24.1	26.3

* Preliminary

¹ Includes: Tobacco; Apparel; Lumber; Paper; Printing; Chemicals; Stone, Clay & Glass; Transportation Equipment & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

BOLICK APPOINTED TO APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL — Lavie L. Bolick (right) of Greensboro was sworn in by Secretary of State Thad Eure (left) on October 15 as a member of the North Carolina Apprenticeship Council. Bolick was appointed by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane (center), Chairman of the Apprenticeship Council. He will serve as an employee representative on the Council.

Bolick is Eastern North Carolina Director of the Communications Workers of America. He succeeds J. W. Holder of Raleigh, former Secretary-Treasurer of the N. C. State AFL-CIO, who resigned from the Council and moved to Washington, D. C. some time ago.

Bolick's term on the Apprenticeship Council will last until June 30, 1966.

Other members present at the Apprenticeship Council meeting in Raleigh on October 15 were Charles D. Bates, Vice-Chairman of the Council and State Director of Trade and Industrial Education; employer representatives Dwight L. Casey of Charlotte, D. W. Randolph of Canton, and A. J. Fox of Raleigh; employee representatives George J. Bumby of Wilmington and W. L. Causey of Greensboro; and Council Secretary C. L. Beddingfield, director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, N. C. Department of Labor.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	September, 1963	September, 1962	1st 9 Mos. 1963	1st 9 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 81,015	\$ 71,920	\$ 546,369	\$ 797,341
Asheboro	84,200	70,547	1,577,159	1,814,117
Asheville	977,236	525,023	9,156,550	5,888,973
Burlington	280,830	213,463	3,330,674	4,026,128
Chapel Hill	434,780	178,550	3,593,764	2,074,395
Charlotte	4,511,590	2,445,074	39,061,430	31,859,761
Concord	78,000	132,300	1,053,434	1,261,363
Durham	585,979	2,446,298	12,993,742	9,153,139
Elizabeth City	1,795,025	39,400	3,037,906	757,900
Fayetteville	808,690	491,317	7,781,434	6,942,773
Gastonia	1,045,750	556,850	5,666,025	4,556,950
Goldsboro	352,225	303,098	2,958,258	3,348,348
Greensboro	2,151,173	1,292,964	21,391,320	24,779,270
Greenville	871,936	172,000	4,234,775	3,070,567
Henderson	155,725	34,450	1,114,996	730,127
Hickory	493,100	414,570	1,919,922	2,274,892
High Point	375,446	472,156	6,493,269	7,421,461
Jacksonville	379,300	318,400	1,220,865	2,687,556
Kinston	170,392	184,159	2,321,096	4,398,734
Lenoir	314,900	113,248	1,059,027	1,066,086
Lexington	400,550	292,702	1,251,483	2,076,443
Lumberton	80,800	79,600	1,226,950	1,038,094
Monroe	281,000	107,000	713,800	980,900
New Bern	342,712	75,808	1,251,997	976,301
Raleigh	1,774,437	3,243,557	18,232,767	20,607,878
Reidsville	191,362	70,932	843,794	1,014,884
Roanoke Rapids	178,958	402,144	1,272,045	1,746,895
Rocky Mount	161,637	279,485	3,373,714	2,330,387
Salisbury	94,625	183,000	2,745,283	2,410,673
Sanford	239,909	156,550	683,359	830,300
Shelby	100,000	51,675	1,561,540	1,243,415
Statesville	156,450	153,508	2,427,108	2,277,068
Thomasville	86,614	179,765	1,794,363	1,759,803
Wilmington	673,491	72,175	3,461,642	1,384,440
Wilson	161,200	1,709,340	2,917,325	10,653,758
Winston-Salem	1,798,286	4,381,982	14,541,538	13,628,802
Grand Total	\$22,669,323	\$21,915,010	\$188,810,723	\$183,869,922



SHAW APPOINTED TO SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD — Charles Shaw of Greensboro (right), Director of Industrial Relations for Thompson-Arthur Paving Company, receives his Certificate of Membership as a member of the N. C. Department of Labor's Safety Advisory Board from State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane.

Shaw, a former official of the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, will serve with the Safety Advisory Board which assists the Labor Department in planning industrial accident prevention programs for application throughout North Carolina industries. Commissioner Crane presented him his membership certificate at the Advisory Board's fall meeting in Raleigh on October 4.

HUMAN FACTOR BASIC IN SAFETY, DONNELLY TELLS ADVISORY BOARD

"People—their motives and attitudes—are the all-important ingredients in accident prevention," S. C. Donnelly, assistant North Carolina works manager for Western Electric Company, told the Safety Advisory Board of the N. C. Department of Labor in an address at the Board's fall meeting held in Raleigh on October 4.

"The secret of improving safety performance is to reach inside a man, deep down where his emotions are, and help him find his 'play it safe' switch," Donnelly told the approximately 50 Advisory Board members and Labor Department safety inspectors. "The individual must want to have no accident and want it so badly that he will, himself, take the necessary action."

Stressing the importance of management efforts to promote off-the-job safety, Donnelly said his company's employees have eleven times more disabling accidents off the job than while working.

"It obviously doesn't do very much good to build up a perfect record of safety on the job with every employee completely immune from accidents and then have them kill themselves off by the dozen in traffic accidents and in the home," he stated. "It will pay us to put as much effort into the prevention of off-the-job accidents as we do upon preventing them in our plants."

The official said that efficiency and safety go hand in hand, and that the objective of management is to ingrain into employees a "discerning set of eyes and an

evaluation that automatically asks, 'Is the job being done safely?'"

Donnelly outlined the thorough-going safety program of Western Electric Company's Greensboro Shops, which recently set a world's safety record for all industry by going for 11 years, or 32,000,000 man-hours, without a disabling injury.

"On April 8, 1952, this plant experienced its first and only disabling injury," he said. "It has the same operations, machines, chemicals and hazards found in most electrical manufacturing plants. The essential difference seems to be in the people, in their attitudes and motives. They have shown sustained, persistent, directed safety activity on a continuing, day-after-day basis. Their performance is substantial proof that supervisors, safety directors and employees are communicating."

In a panel discussion earlier, Superintendent W. O. Conrad of the Greensboro Shops, Safety Supervisor Jennings Helm, and former Safety Supervisor Martin Quincannon, presented a detailed history of the Western Electric program which broke all previous safety records.

Charles H. Shaw, Jr., of Greensboro, industrial relations director for Thompson-Arthur Paving Company, was inducted as a new member of the Safety Advisory Board. State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, who presided over the meeting, presented Shaw a Certificate of Membership.

Pointing out that North Carolina industry stands to save more than \$1,000,000

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT RISES TO RECORD HIGH THROUGHOUT SOUTHEAST

September was a record-shattering month for the Southeast, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, Southern Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia all reported nonagricultural employment at all-time record high levels. In Tennessee, nonfarm employment passed the million mark. The Florida total was the highest for any September but slightly below levels set during last year's winter season.

The regional nonfarm employment total was set at 7,861,300 in September—\$2,000 more than the seasonal peak reached last December. The regional aggregate increased by 89,500 over the month and 157,100 over the year. Each of the eight states contributed to the gain.

Employment levels in the region's metropolitan areas were also expanding. Only Greenville, South Carolina, where a major defense installation closed, failed to exceed year ago levels. The largest increase, 18,000, was in Atlanta.

The reopening of schools and the expanding school population caused the major part of the 30-day increase. Total government employment, which includes all public education employees at state, county and local levels, rose by 78,600 between August and September and by 35,400 over the year. The region's trade establishments added 37,700 jobs in the last 12 months—8,100 since August marking the annual fall pick-up. The services industries, reflecting the ever-expanding demand for business and personal services, expanded almost as much as government in the past year.

HUMAN FACTOR (Cont'd)

a year as a result of lower workmen's compensation insurance rates proposed in recent hearings, Labor Department Safety Director William C. Creel attributed the proposed reductions to "the sustained work in accident prevention which is being done by many North Carolina industries."

The safety group heard reports from chairmen of the Board's committees on safety awards, education, membership, and industry accident prevention programs.

The meeting was attended by some 50 people, including 17 members of the 21-man Board and the entire safety inspection staff of the State Department of Labor.

Members of the Safety Advisory Board are: W. G. Allgood of Mount Holly, Kenneth Austin of Charlotte, Jesse D. Brown of Enka, H. B. Gaylord of Plymouth, William S. Fowler of Drexel, George Harper of Rocky Mount, T. B. Ipock, Jr., of Gastonia, Wilford G. Jones of Winston-Salem, W. L. Loy of Laurel Hill, Sidney F. Marsh of Greensboro, G. E. Midyette of Raleigh, Joel F. Moody of Raleigh, Fred F. Murphy of Hickory, H. E. Newbury of Pisgah Forest, J. D. Patterson of Winston-Salem, J. J. Plasky of Hallsboro, Martin Quincannon of Winston-Salem, Hazel W. Ramsey of Canton, Ralph Rochelle of High Point, Charles H. Shaw, Jr. of Greensboro, and H. E. Williams of Spray.

EMPLOYMENT DROPS SLIGHTLY IN STATE DURING NOVEMBER

Non-Farm Total Is 4,600 Higher Than A Year Ago

Total nonagricultural employment dropped 2,400 in North Carolina during November due to normal seasonal decreases in the tobacco, construction and service industries and small job declines in apparel, textiles and other industries.

A total of 1,200,800 Tar Heels were employed in non-farm jobs last month—a gain of 4,600 over a year ago when employment totaled 1,196,200.

Nonmanufacturing jobs, which totaled 698,700 last month, showed an increase of 8,900 over October and were up 12,900 over the 685,800 total reported for November, 1959.

Factory employment totaling 502,100 in November dropped 11,300 below the October level, mostly because of seasonal changes, and was down 8,300 from the 510,400 total reported for November last year.

Seasonal Changes

Employment dropped 10,200 in tobacco stemmeries last month as the bulk of fall processing operations was completed.

The construction industry, employing 64,500, dropped 1,300 from the October level and was 2,700 below a year ago.

Service industries employing 125,200 workers dropped 400 from the October total due to seasonal declines in hotel, motel and laundry operations.

Offsetting most of the seasonal job declines in November were increases in local government and retail trade. Temporary employees added to local government payrolls for the General Election swelled employment by 8,600 in the State and local government group. Public school employment also advanced by 400 in November. Employment in retail trade increased 1,500 due to Thanksgiving and pre-Christmas merchandising.

Changes From A Year Ago

Twelve major industry groups reported November increases over their job totals for the same month last year. Six other major groups were down from their year-ago levels. Stable employment, with no significant change from a year ago, was reported by five additional groups.

The following industries reported job increases in November compared with a year ago: furniture, up 200; fabricated metals 100; electrical machinery 600; tobacco 1,000; printing 300; transportation 500; communications and public utilities 800; retail trade 2,900; wholesale trade 300; finance, insurance and real estate 3,000; service industries 1,000; government 8,700.

Showing no change from a year ago were primary metals, machinery, apparel, paper and allied products, and mining.

Decreases from a year ago were reported by the lumber industry, down 2,400; stone, clay and glass products 200; food products 200; textiles 8,100; construction 2,700; and chemicals 100.

Textiles & Apparel

Textile mill employment totaling 219,900 last month continued on a long downtrend, dropping 300 below the October level and 8,100 below the November 1959 total.

Broadwoven fabrics dropped 200 and totaled 3,300 less than a year ago. Knitting mills were up 100 in November but totaled 1,600 less than a year ago. Full fashioned hosiery reported a gain of 100 last month and an increase of 200 over last year. Jobs in seamless hosiery held firm during November but were 1,700 below last year. Employment in yarn mills dropped 200 last month and was 2,100 below the level of November, 1959.

Employment in the apparel industry was down 400 from October and showed no change compared with a year ago.

Hourly Earnings Rise Slightly

Average hourly earnings of the State's 502,100 factory employees climbed a penny to \$1.55 in November, due partly to scattered wage increases and partly to release of lower-paid seasonal workers.

However, this hourly increase did not add up to higher weekly pay. The average factory workweek dropped from 40 hours in October to 39.7 hours in November. The shorter workweek caused average weekly earnings to drop fractionally, from \$61.60 in October to \$61.54 in November.

Total November employment in the State's major non-farm job groups was as follows:

Manufacturing	502,100
Mining	3,000
Construction	64,500
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	64,600
Trade	227,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	43,000
Service Industries	125,200
Government (Federal, State, Local & School)	171,400

BUILDING PERMITS UP 43 PER CENT IN NOVEMBER

11-Months Total Is 7% Above Last Year —

A 43 per cent increase in urban building permits issued by 36 North Carolina cities was recorded in November, compared with the same month last year.

Permits totaling \$19,735,977 were issued by public officials in the cities of more than 10,000 population last month. The November figure was \$5,948,947 higher than the total for November, 1959.

Permits for the first 11 months of 1960 totaled \$206,187,840. This was \$13,595,795 higher than the total for the same period last year—a gain of seven per cent.

ECONOMIC REVIEW: 1958-60

BY WILLIAM L. STRICKLAND

Director,
Division of Statistics

(From Biennial Report of the Department of Labor, 1958-60.)

North Carolina's industrial economy continued to develop and expand in many ways during the last two years. Total nonagricultural employment increased substantially along with average hourly and weekly earnings of factory workers. Industrial growth and building construction continued at a high level.

Compared with the preceding biennial period, total non-farm employment in the State increased more than 6 per cent, increasing from 1,073,600 in July, 1958, to 1,142,300 in July, 1960. An increase of 33 per cent has been recorded in total non-agricultural employment in North Carolina during the ten year period 1949-1959, in which time the total job figure increased from 852,200 to 1,132,900.

Substantial increases occurred in the average hourly and weekly earnings of Tar Heel factory workers during the biennium. Hourly earnings gained seven per cent, rising from \$1.45 in July, 1958, to \$1.55 in July, 1960. Weekly earnings increased by eight and one half per cent, rising from \$56.84 in July, 1958, to \$61.69 in July, 1960.

Construction continued at an impressive rate with total volume of building in the State's cities of more than 10,000 population increasing 33.3 per cent during the biennium. The total estimated cost of building in these 30 cities, as reported by municipal building inspectors, amounted to \$387,834,398 during the 1958-60 biennium.

All three principal categories of building remained at a high level. New residential building totaled \$168,340,347 in thirty cities of more than 10,000 population. New nonresidential building amounted to \$159,711,482. Additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings, both residential and nonresidential, totaled \$59,782,569.

In the residential building category, 16,531 new family dwelling units were reported.

An additional indicator of the generally prosperous level of the economy during the last two years is the number of employment certificates which were issued to minors under 18 years of age under the provisions of the State Child Labor Law. These certificates were issued by County Superintendents of Public Welfare, who serve as issuing agents for the Department of Labor with regard to the certification of minors for employment.

A total of 46,735 employment certificates were issued during the biennium. This represents an increase of eight per cent from the 43,261 certificates issued during the 1956-58 biennium. The total number of certificates issued was sufficiently high to indicate that legal employment opportunities for minors remained abundant.

The Division of Statistics during the 1958-60 biennium collected from industry the information which was used as the basis for the 1960 North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms. The 616-page Directory has been much in demand. They are used extensively by both buyers and sellers of North Carolina products. The Directory lists over 5,400 manufacturing firms.

(Continued on page 5)

MINIMUM WAGE LAW BRINGS \$45,368.08 IN BACK PAY TO TAR HEEL WORKERS

95% of Employers Found In Compliance With Law

Back wages totaling \$45,368.08 were paid to Tar Heel workers under the State's new Minimum Wage Law during the first eleven months of 1960.

The back pay was received by 1,480 workers after Labor Department inspections had revealed the under-payments. The payments were made by 466 employers.

The Minimum Wage Law, which became effective Jan. 1, 1960, requires employers to pay at least 75 cents an hour to covered employees. First statute of its kind in the South, the law applies to most workers employed in North Carolina retail trade and service industries.

A total of 10,688 minimum wage inspections were made under the law from January through November this year.

About five per cent of the employers inspected were found to be violating the law. Most of these violations were caused by carelessness or ignorance concerning application of the statute.

95 Per Cent In Compliance

Ninety-five per cent of all inspected employers were found in full compliance with the minimum wage.

"Such a record of nearly total observance of the law during its first year of operation is a heartening tribute to the good will and good sense of most North Carolina employers," declared Commissioner Frank Crane. "At the time this law was enacted, I voiced my confidence that the alert and fair-minded employers of North Carolina would adjust to its requirements without serious difficulty. Our experience with the law this year has proven that confidence to have been well founded."

Economic Effects

Purchasing power of the low-wage workers affected by the 75-cent minimum wage is estimated to have been increased by \$20 to \$25 million annually. Some 55,000 workers were affected directly and at least an equal number have received indirect benefits.

Average hourly earnings for one group of strongly affected employees have increased 20 per cent this year.

Hourly earnings of 7,900 hotel and motel workers have averaged 70 cents this year—an increase of 12 cents an hour, or 20 per cent, over their 1959 annual average of 58 cents.

This year's 70-cent average for hotels and motels is lower than the 75-cent minimum wage because the law exempts numerous workers in the industry.

Employment in the hotel and motel industry has increased by 200 this year over the 1959 average of 7,700, while the workweek has been shortened by nearly three and one-half hours. Working hours for this group average 43 hours this year—down 3.4 hours from the 46.4-hour average of 1959.

It is difficult to estimate the effect of the law on total payrolls in the hotel industry due to exemption of workers who

receive more than half of their earnings from tips. Hotels employ many such workers. However, chambermaids and kitchen employees are not so exempt, and it is estimated that their pay and that of other covered hotel and motel workers has been boosted by at least \$1,500,000.

Laundries

For 15,400 laundry and dry cleaning plant workers, average hourly earnings increased 15 per cent this year, rising by 12 cents from an annual average of 78 cents during 1959 to a 90-cent average in 1960.

Laundry and dry cleaning workers appear to have benefited more from the minimum wage than any other single group. The increase for this group adds up to an estimated \$3,700,000 annually.

Working hours in the industry this year have been shortened by two hours—down from a 39.7-hour average in 1959 to 37.7 hours this year. Employment has dropped about 600, from an annual average of 16,000 in 1959 to 15,400 this year.

It appears highly doubtful that the 75-cent minimum wage was a primary cause of this employment decrease. Employment in laundries and dry cleaning has fluctuated from year to year during the past decade by an average annual change, up or down, of more than 400. Introduction of improved machinery, better management, competition of self-service laundries, increased use of home washers, and general economic conditions have been the main causes of these employment fluctuations.

Variety Stores

Earnings of variety store employees are up ten cents an hour this year to an average of 84 cents an hour—a 13 per cent rise from the 74-cent average during 1959. Total wages of variety store workers are up by about \$1,370,000 this year as a result of the increase.

Variety store employment, averaging 9,200 this year, is down 300 from the 1959 average of 9,500. Working hours have dropped only fractionally, from a 30.1-hour average workweek in 1959 to 29.8 hours this year.

Variety store employment also has fluctuated from year to year in response to general economic conditions and that the Minimum Wage Law probably has had little, if any, connection with this year's employment drop of 300. In 1950, employment averaged 10,000 in variety stores. In 1958, a recession year, the total dropped to 9,100. In 1959, it climbed back up to 9,600. This year, which has been less of a "boom" year than 1959, the total dropped back again to 9,200. Job declines have appeared in several segments of the economy this year.

HANDBOOK PUBLISHED

(Continued from page one)

tained by an Employer?". "Services State Agencies Will Provide," and "Workmen's Compensation and Available Insurance Programs."

The handbook carries an introduction by Governor Luther Hodges and four appendices listing Council members, 1960 Census of N. C. Cities, analysis of N. C. manufacturing plants by size and county, and a list of additional references on occupational health information.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

(Continued from page 4)

Each of the Directory's individual listings contains the name of a manufacturing firm, the plant location, the firm's mailing address, the name of the principal official in charge, and code references to the type of industry, county in which located, and the approximate number of employees. The Directory lists all manufacturing firms alphabetically, by type of industry, and geographically by county.

The Directory is published at four-year intervals. The 1960 edition is the fifth edition to be offered to the public, other editions having been published in 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956. A Supplement is published at two-year intervals in between the publication years of the full Directory. It is furnished free to all purchasers of the Directory.

Through an agreement between the Insurance Department and the Department of Labor, the Statistical Division has prepared the daily agents licenses issued by the Insurance Department and prepared the yearly renewals of that Department. This project covers approximately 70,000 licenses during each year.

The Division of Statistics continued during the biennium its routine work of collecting, systematizing, tabulating and publishing each month valuable data on employment, hours and earnings in each of the principal industries of the State. The Division currently receives reports from a total of more than 3,200 business establishments. These reports form the basis of our detailed monthly summaries. Emphasis is placed upon improving the quality of reporting by obtaining information from the more representative firms in each industry.

By virtue of our arrangement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the information on employment, hours and earnings collected by this Division is also used by the Federal agency, and several Federal statistical employees work in the State office.

MISS ANNIE SHAW RETIRES

(Continued from page 2)

College. She is a member of Raleigh's First Presbyterian Church and a charter member of the Harnett County Historical Association.

Annie says her career as a State employee has been "always interesting and sometimes exciting," and she plans to make her retirement equally rewarding. Her plans include reading, studying, painting, and cultivation of the culinary arts. She is also going to help her former boss, Col. Fletcher, prepare for the printer his forthcoming "History of Ashe County," assembling and transcribing on typewriter Col. Fletcher's longhand manuscript.

Annie will continue to live in Raleigh at 417 N. Blount Street.

We understand there are numerous openings in Cuba for Americans now. If interested contact either F. Castro or write direct to the Official Funeral Director, Havana, Cuba. No box number is necessary as he is sure to have your size in stock.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	(1900)	(1905)	(1910)	(1915)	(1920)	(1925)	(1930)	(1935)	(1940)	(1945)	(1950)	(1955)	(1960)	(1965)	(1970)	(1975)	(1980)	(1985)	(1990)	(1995)	(2000)	(2005)	(2010)	(2015)	(2020)	(2025)	(2030)	(2035)	(2040)	(2045)	(2050)	(2055)	(2060)	(2065)	(2070)	(2075)	(2080)	(2085)	(2090)	(2095)	(2100)	(2105)	(2110)	(2115)	(2120)	(2125)	(2130)	(2135)	(2140)	(2145)	(2150)	(2155)	(2160)	(2165)	(2170)	(2175)	(2180)	(2185)	(2190)	(2195)	(2200)	(2205)	(2210)	(2215)	(2220)	(2225)	(2230)	(2235)	(2240)	(2245)	(2250)	(2255)	(2260)	(2265)	(2270)	(2275)	(2280)	(2285)	(2290)	(2295)	(2300)	(2305)	(2310)	(2315)	(2320)	(2325)	(2330)	(2335)	(2340)	(2345)	(2350)	(2355)	(2360)	(2365)	(2370)	(2375)	(2380)	(2385)	(2390)	(2395)	(2400)	(2405)	(2410)	(2415)	(2420)	(2425)	(2430)	(2435)	(2440)	(2445)	(2450)	(2455)	(2460)	(2465)	(2470)	(2475)	(2480)	(2485)	(2490)	(2495)	(2500)	(2505)	(2510)	(2515)	(2520)	(2525)	(2530)	(2535)	(2540)	(2545)	(2550)	(2555)	(2560)	(2565)	(2570)	(2575)	(2580)	(2585)	(2590)	(2595)	(2600)	(2605)	(2610)	(2615)	(2620)	(2625)	(2630)	(2635)	(2640)	(2645)	(2650)	(2655)	(2660)	(2665)	(2670)	(2675)	(2680)	(2685)	(2690)	(2695)	(2700)	(2705)	(2710)	(2715)	(2720)	(2725)	(2730)	(2735)	(2740)	(2745)	(2750)	(2755)	(2760)	(2765)	(2770)	(2775)	(2780)	(2785)	(2790)	(2795)	(2800)	(2805)	(2810)	(2815)	(2820)	(2825)	(2830)	(2835)	(2840)	(2845)	(2850)	(2855)	(2860)	(2865)	(2870)	(2875)	(2880)	(2885)	(2890)	(2895)	(2900)	(2905)	(2910)	(2915)	(2920)	(2925)	(2930)	(2935)	(2940)	(2945)	(2950)	(2955)	(2960)	(2965)	(2970)	(2975)	(2980)	(2985)	(2990)	(2995)	(3000)	(3005)	(3010)	(3015)	(3020)	(3025)	(3030)	(3035)	(3040)	(3045)	(3050)	(3055)	(3060)	(3065)	(3070)	(3075)	(3080)	(3085)	(3090)	(3095)	(3100)	(3105)	(3110)	(3115)	(3120)	(3125)	(3130)	(3135)	(3140)	(3145)	(3150)	(3155)	(3160)	(3165)	(3170)	(3175)	(3180)	(3185)	(3190)	(3195)	(3200)	(3205)	(3210)	(3215)	(3220)	(3225)	(3230)	(3235)	(3240)	(3245)	(3250)	(3255)	(3260)	(3265)	(3270)	(3275)	(3280)	(3285)	(3290)	(3295)	(3300)	(3305)	(3310)	(3315)	(3320)	(3325)	(3330)	(3335)	(3340)	(3345)	(3350)	(3355)	(3360)	(3365)	(3370)	(3375)	(3380)	(3385)	(3390)	(3395)	(3400)	(3405)	(3410)	(3415)	(3420)	(3425)	(3430)	(3435)	(3440)	(3445)	(3450)	(3455)	(3460)	(3465)	(3470)	(3475)	(3480)	(3485)	(3490)	(3495)	(3500)	(3505)	(3510)	(3515)	(3520)	(3525)	(3530)	(3535)	(3540)	(3545)	(3550)	(3555)	(3560)	(3565)	(3570)	(3575)	(3580)	(3585)	(3590)	(3595)	(3600)	(3605)	(3610)	(3615)	(3620)	(3625)	(3630)	(3635)	(3640)	(3645)	(3650)	(3655)	(3660)	(3665)	(3670)	(3675)	(3680)	(3685)	(3690)	(3695)	(3700)	(3705)	(3710)	(3715)	(3720)	(3725)	(3730)	(3735)	(3740)	(3745)	(3750)	(3755)	(3760)	(3765)	(3770)	(3775)	(3780)	(3785)	(3790)	(3795)	(3800)	(3805)	(3810)	(3815)	(3820)	(3825)	(3830)	(3835)	(3840)	(3845)	(3850)	(3855)	(3860)	(3865)	(3870)	(3875)	(3880)	(3885)	(3890)	(3895)	(3900)	(3905)	(3910)	(3915)	(3920)	(3925)	(3930)	(3935)	(3940)	(3945)	(3950)	(3955)	(3960)	(3965)	(3970)	(3975)	(3980)	(3985)	(3990)	(3995)	(4000)	(4005)	(4010)	(4015)	(4020)	(4025)	(4030)	(4035)	(4040)	(4045)	(4050)	(4055)	(4060)	(4065)	(4070)	(4075)	(4080)	(4085)	(4090)	(4095)	(4100)	(4105)	(4110)	(4115)	(4120)	(4125)	(4130)	(4135)	(4140)	(4145)	(4150)	(4155)	(4160)	(4165)	(4170)	(4175)	(4180)	(4185)	(4190)	(4195)	(4200)	(4205)	(4210)	(4215)	(4220)	(4225)	(4230)	(4235)	(4240)	(4245)	(4250)	(4255)	(4260)	(4265)	(4270)	(4275)	(4280)	(4285)	(4290)	(4295)	(4300)	(4305)	(4310)	(4315)	(4320)	(4325)	(4330)	(4335)	(4340)	(4345)	(4350)	(4355)	(4360)	(4365)	(4370)	(4375)	(4380)	(4385)	(4390)	(4395)	(4400)	(4405)	(4410)	(4415)	(4420)	(4425)	(4430)	(4435)	(4440)	(4445)	(4450)	(4455)	(4460)	(4465)	(4470)	(4475)	(4480)	(4485)	(4490)	(4495)	(4500)	(4505)	(4510)	(4515)	(4520)	(4525)	(4530)	(4535)	(4540)	(4545)	(4550)	(4555)	(4560)	(4565)	(4570)	(4575)	(4580)	(4585)	(4590)	(4595)	(4600)	(4605)	(4610)	(4615)	(4620)	(4625)	(4630)	(4635)	(4640)	(4645)	(4650)	(4655)	(4660)	(4665)	(4670)	(4675)	(4680)	(4685)	(4690)	(4695)	(4700)	(4705)	(4710)	(4715)	(4720)	(4725)	(4730)	(4735)	(4740)	(4745)	(4750)	(4755)	(4760)	(4765)	(4770)	(4775)	(4780)	(4785)	(4790)	(4795)	(4800)	(4805)	(4810)	(4815)	(4820)	(4825)	(4830)	(4835)	(4840)	(4845)	(4850)	(4855)	(4860)	(4865)	(4870)	(4875)	(4880)	(4885)	(4890)	(4895)	(4900)	(4905)	(4910)	(4915)	(4920)	(4925)	(4930)	(4935)	(4940)	(4945)	(4950)	(4955)	(4960)	(4965)	(4970)	(4975)	(4980)	(4985)	(4990)	(4995)	(5000)	(5005)	(5010)	(5015)	(5020)	(5025)	(5030)	(5035)	(5040)	(5045)	(5050)	(5055)	(5060)	(5065)	(5070)	(5075)	(5080)	(5085)	(5090)	(5095)	(5100)	(5105)	(5110)	(5115)	(5120)	(5125)	(5130)	(5135)	(5140)	(5145)	(5150)	(5155)	(5160)	(5165)	(5170)	(5175)	(5180)	(5185)	(5190)	(5195)	(5200)	(5205)	(5210)	(5215)	(5220)	(5225)	(5230)	(5235)	(5240)	(5245)	(5250)	(5255)	(5260)	(5265)	(5270)	(5275)	(5280)	(5285)	(5290)	(5295)	(5300)	(5305)	(5310)	(5315)	(5320)	(5325)	(5330)	(5335)	(5340)	(5345)	(5350)	(5355)	(5360)	(5365)	(5370)	(5375)	(5380)	(5385)	(5390)	(5395)	(5400)	(5405)	(5410)	(5415)	(5420)	(5425)	(5430)	(5435)	(5440)	(5445)	(5450)	(5455)	(5460)	(5465)	(5470)	(5475)	(5480)	(5485)	(5490)	(5495)	(5500)	(5505)	(5510)	(5515)	(5520)	(5525)	(5530)	(5535)	(5540)	(5545)	(5550)	(5555)	(5560)	(5565)	(5570)	(5575)	(5580)	(5585)	(5590)	(5595)	(5600)	(5605)	(5610)	(5615)	(5620)	(5625)	(5630)	(5635)	(5640)	(5645)	(5650)	(5655)	(5660)	(5665)	(5670)	(5675)	(5680)	(5685)	(5690)	(5695)	(5700)	(5705)	(5710)	(5715)	(5720)	(5725)	(5730)	(5735)	(5740)	(5745)	(5750)	(5755)	(5760)	(5765)	(5770)	(5775)	(5780)	(5785)	(5790)	(5795)	(5800)	(5805)	(5810)	(5815)	(5820)	(5825)	(5830)	(5835)	(5840)	(5845)	(5850)	(5855)	(5860)	(5865)	(5870)	(5875)	(5880)	(5885)	(5890)	(5895)	(5900)	(5905)	(5910)	(5915)	(5920)	(5925)	(5930)	(5935)	(5940)	(5945)	(5950)	(5955)	(5960)	(5965)	(5970)	(5975)	(5980)	(5985)	(5990)	(5995)	(6000)	(6005)	(6010)	(6015)	(6020)	(6025)	(6030)	(6035)	(6040)	(6045)	(6050)	(6055)	(6060)	(6065)	(6070)	(6075)	(6080)	(6085)	(6090)	(6095)	(6100)	(6105)	(6110)	(6115)	(6120)	(6125)	(6130)	(6135)	(6140)	(6145)	(6150)	(6155)	(6160)	(6165)	(6170)	(6175)	(6180)	(6185)	(6190)	(6195)	(6200)	(6205)	(6210)	(6215)	(6220)	(6225)	(6230)	(6235)	(6240)	(6245)	(6250)	(6255)	(6260)	(6265)	(6270)	(6275)	(6280)	(6285)	(6290)	(6295)	(6300)	(6305)	(6310)	(6315)	(6320)	(6325)	(6330)	(6335)	(6340)	(6345)	(6350)	(6355)	(6360)	(6365)	(6370)	(6375)	(6380)	(6385)	(6390)	(6395)	(6400)	(6405)	(6410)	(6415)	(6420)	(6425)	(6430)	(6435)	(6440)	(6445)	(6450)	(6455)	(6460)	(6465)	(6470)	(6475)	(6480)	(6485)	(6490)	(6495)	(6500)	(6505)	(6510)	(6515)	(6520)	(6525)	(6530)	(6535)	(6540)	(6545)	(6550)	(6555)	(6560)	(6565)	(6570)	(6575)	(6580)	(6585)	(6590)	(6595)	(6600)	(6605)	(6610)	(6615)	(6620)	(6625)	(6630)	(6635)	(6640)	(6645)	(6650)	(6655)	(6660)	(6665)	(6670)	(6675)	(6680)	(6685)	(6690)	(6695)	(6700)	(6705)	(6710)	(6715)	(6720)	(6725)	(6730)	(6735)	(6740)	(6745)	(6750)	(6755)	(6760)	(6765)	(6770)	(6775)	(6780)	(6785)	(6790)	(6795)	(6800)	(6805)	(6810)	(6815)	(6820)	(6825)	(6830)	(6835)	(6840)	(6845)	(6850)	(6855)	(6860)	(6865)	(6870)	(6875)	(6880)	(6885)	(6890)	(6895)	(6900)	(6905)	(6910)	(6915)	(6920)	(6925)	(6930)	(6935)	(6940)	(6945)	(6950)	(6955)	(6960)	(6965)	(6970)	(6975)	(6980)	(6985)	(6990)	(6995)	(7000)	(7005)	(7010)	(7015)	(7020)	(7025)	(7030)	(7035)	(7040)	(7045)	(7050)	(7055)	(7060)	(7065)	(7070)	(7075)	(7080)	(7085)	(7090)	(7095)	(7100)	(7105)	(7110)	(7115)	(7120)	(7125)	(7130)	(7135)	(7140)	(7145)	(7150)	(7155)	(7160)	(7165)	(7170)	(7175)	(7180)	(7185)	(7190)	(7195)	(7200)	(7205)	(7210)	(7215)	(7220)	(7225)	(7230)	(7235)	(7240)	(7245)	(7250)	(7255)	(7260)	(7265)	(7270)	(7275)	(7280)	(7285)	(7290)	(7295)	(7300)	(7305)	(7310)	(7315)	(7320)	(7325)	(7330)	(7335)	(7340)	(7345)	(7350)	(7355)	(7360)	(7365)	(7370)	(7375)	(7380)	(7385)	(7390)	(7395)	(7400)	(7405)	(7410)	(7415)	(7420)	(7425)	(7430)	(7435)	(7440)	(7445)	(7450)	(7455)	(7460)	(7465)	(7470)	(7475)	(7480)	(7485)	(7490)	(7495)	(7500)	(7505)	(7510)	(7515)	(7520)	(7525)	(7530)	(7535)	(7540)	(7545)	(7550)	(7555)	(7560)	(7565)	(7570)	(7575)	(7580)	(7585)	(7590)	(7595)	(7600)	(7605)	(7610)	(7615)	(7620)	(7625)	(7630)	(7635)	(7640)	(7645)	(7650)	(7655)	(7660)	(7665)	(7670)	(7675)	(7680)	(7685)	(7690)	(7695)	(7700)	(7705)	(7710)	(7715)	(7720)	(7725)	(7730)	(7735)	(7740)	(7745)	(7750)	(7755)	(7760)	(7765)	(7770)	(7775)	(7780)	(7785)	(7790)	(7795)	(7800)	(7805)	(7810)	(7815)	(7820)	(7825)	(7830)	(7835)	(7840)	(7845)	(7850)	(7855)	(7860)	(7865)	(7870)	(7875)	(7880)	(7885)	(7890)	(7895)	(7900)	(7905)	(7910)	(7915)	(7920)	(7925)	(7930)	(7935)	(7940)	(7945)	(7950)	(7955)	(7960)	(7965)	(7970)	(7975)	(7980)	(7985)	(7990)	(7995)	(8000)	(8005)	(8010)	(8015)	(8020)	(8025)	(8030)	(8035)	(8040)	(8045)	(8050)	(8055)	(8060)	(8065)	(8070)	(8075)	(8080)	(8085)	(8090)	(8095)	(8100)	(8105)	(8110)	(8115)	(8120)	(8125)	(8130)	(8135)	(8140)	(8145)	(8150)	(8155)	(8160)	(8165)	(8170)	(8175)	(8180)	(8185)	(8190)	(8195)	(8200)	(8205)	(8210)	(8215)	(8220)	(8225)	(8230)	(8235)	(8240)	(8245)	(8250)	(8255)	(8260)	(8265)	(8270)	(8275)	(8280)	(8285)	(8290)	(8295)	(8300)	(8305)	(8310)	(8315)	(8320)	(8325)	(8330)	(8335)	(8340)	(8345)	(8350)	(8355)	(8360)	(8365)	(8370)	(8375)	(8380)	(8385)	(8390)	(8395)	(8400)	(8405)	(8410)	(8415)	(8420)	(8425)	(8430)	(8435)	(8440)	(8445)	(8450)	(8455)	(8460)	(8465)	(8470)	(8475)	(8480)	(8485)	(8490)	(8495)	(8500)	(8505)	(8510)	(8515)	(8520)	(8525)	(8530)	(8535)	(8540)	(8545)	(8550)	(8555)	(8560)	(8565)	(8570)	(8575)	(8580)	(8585)	(8590)	(8595)	(8600)	(8605)	(8610)	(8615)	(8620)	(8625)	(8630)	(8635)	(8640)	(8645)	(8650)	(8655)	(8660)	(8665)	(8670)	(8675)	(8680)	(8685)	(8690)	(8695)	(8700)	(8705)	(8710)	(8715)	(8720)	(8725)	(8730)	(8735)	(8740)	(8745)	(8750)	(8755)	(8760)	(8765)
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¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

^a Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

4 Preliminary.

^aData Not Available.

* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

N. C. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE TO BE HELD JANUARY 26

A statewide conference on Occupational Health will be held in Raleigh January 26, under the sponsorship of the Governor's Council on Occupational Health. Fred E. Henderson of Winston-Salem is chairman of the Council.

Over 1,000 leaders in business, agriculture, industry, medicine, public health, industrial medicine, and other areas have been invited to attend. The all-day program will cover many subjects in the field of occupational health. The conference will be held in the auditorium of the Occidental Life Insurance Building in Cameron Village, Raleigh, N. C.

The program, which will begin at 10 A.M., will continue throughout the morning and early afternoon and will end with a conducted tour of the nuclear reactor at N. C. State College.

Among the features at the conference will be an address by W. D. Carmichael, Jr., vice president of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the N. C. Atomic Energy Advisory Committee. There will be a discussion of atomic energy and plans for health protection from all occupational hazards and discussions of outstanding problems of women in industry. One feature will be an authoritative panel discussing insurance for working people.

A Handbook entitled, "Better Occupational Health for North Carolina", produced by the Governors' Occupational Health Council will be distributed at the conference.

INSPECTORS VISIT 1,785 FIRMS DURING NOVEMBER

Labor Department inspectors visited a total of 1,785 industrial establishments, mercantile businesses and service-industry firms during November to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations. The firms employed 94,691 workers.

Conditions detrimental to the health and safety of workers were noted in 987 instances and recommendations were made for their correction or improvement.

Compliances with recommendations made during previous plant visits was reported in 669 instances.

Reinspections were made during November in 133 establishments to insure compliance with earlier recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The Labor Department inspectors also held 441 conferences with employers and employees to explain the Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

Special investigations were made during the month to ascertain the causes of three serious industrial accidents. Methods of preventing similar accidents in the future were suggested to the management of the three places.

Complaints alleging Labor Law or health and safety violations were made the subject of special investigations in 18 instances during November. Immediate correction of the violations was required in all cases where infractions of the Labor Laws or regulations were found.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS NOVEMBER INSPECTIONS

A total of 3,597 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other high and low pressure vessels during October and November, according to the report of Boiler Inspection Supervisor S. F. Harrison.

The Bureau reviewed 3,791 inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors. Repairs were ordered in 406 instances where dangerous conditions were found. Repair jobs required as a result of previous inspections were reported completed in 813 instances.

The Bureau sent out 2,030 bills in accordance with the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$9,388.84 in fees during the two months.

JAPANESE LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS STATE

Ishimatsu Nohara of Tokyo, safety specialist in the Ministry of Labor of Japan, spent the week of December 12-16 in Raleigh studying Tar Heel industrial safety methods and touring North Carolina manufacturing plants.

Nohara, who drafts safety rules and inspection procedures for application to industry in his country, said the Japanese Labor Ministry currently employs some 35,000 people.

Safety Inspection Supervisor Bill Bethune of Clinton served as Nohara's guide. The Japanese official's American study tour is under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1959	1st 11 Mos. 1960	1st 11 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 54,960	\$ 26,425	\$ 1,847,055	\$ 1,618,009
Asheboro	126,150	62,650	1,117,806	1,124,707
Asheville	228,455	157,095	6,677,740	3,376,642
Burlington	336,525	155,390	4,294,040	7,974,468
Chapel Hill	142,600	25,250	1,360,281	1,004,834
Charlotte	2,104,701	2,633,205	42,995,994	32,320,513
Concord	61,400	41,200	941,943	1,463,789
Durham	3,199,478	1,485,288	14,204,708	9,623,342
Elizabeth City	13,200	19,700	617,525	156,795
Fayetteville	1,730,144	388,865	7,561,181	6,062,900
Gastonia	92,150	138,700	4,099,575	5,961,800
Goldsboro	231,302	215,980	2,601,200	2,665,305
Greensboro	2,012,383	1,510,540	26,807,706	28,453,106
Greenville	126,745	130,759	3,584,715	3,364,622
Henderson	41,529	35,500	1,077,452	1,015,467
Hickory	104,750	97,460	2,896,381	3,582,571
High Point	1,282,077	868,034	11,907,769	7,867,210
Jacksonville	176,840	544,650	2,080,015	2,025,113
Kinston	355,750	303,111	2,375,103	2,348,166
Lenoir	9,000	88,000	1,924,600	1,246,000
Lexington	107,700	173,700	1,386,950	1,186,767
Lumberton	86,000	165,000	2,030,875	1,424,035
Monroe	12,000	146,000	998,680	1,349,280
New Bern	8,000	68,700	431,862	673,852
Raleigh	1,762,274	830,005	20,463,524	20,661,186
Reidsville	71,500	21,000	1,840,636	1,309,817
Roanoke Rapids	59,412	226,062	1,129,606	993,091
Rocky Mount	230,834	681,128	3,110,147	3,215,271
Salisbury	187,000	69,325	1,605,034	1,595,068
Sanford	98,300	491,550	721,100	1,362,675
Shelby	44,500	257,113	2,846,087	2,035,530
Statesville	207,500	123,525	2,172,953	2,212,709
Thomasville	100,880	63,955	1,215,886	1,475,649
Wilmington	244,756	410,965	1,557,895	3,354,974
Wilson	3,042,078	151,442	5,469,718	2,555,391
Winston-Salem	1,043,104	979,758	18,234,098	23,931,391
Grand Total	\$19,735,977	\$13,787,030	\$206,187,840	\$192,592,045

North Carolina Labor and Industry

RALEIGH, N. C.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Bulk Rate
Permit No. 154

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1961

No. 1

BUILDING PERMITS SET RECORD HIGH IN 1960

**\$221 Million Total
Is 7.6% Above 1959**

Building permits climbed to a record high during 1960 in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

The cities reported permits totaling \$221,267,328 last year — a 7.6 per cent gain over the total of \$205,621,406 reported for 1959. Last year was the third consecutive year in which building reached new highs in the Tar Heel cities.

The cities reported \$14,989,488 in December building permits — up 15 per cent over the same month in 1959.

City totals for 1960 were: Albemarle \$1,926,905, Asheboro \$1,186,952, Asheville \$7,095,545, Burlington \$4,616,225, Chapel Hill \$1,722,120, Charlotte \$47,287,296, Concord \$970,343, Durham \$15,666,992, Elizabeth City \$631,125, Fayetteville \$7,821,656, Gastonia \$4,546,850, Goldsboro \$2,934,550, Greensboro \$28,168,301, Greenville \$3,781,390, Henderson \$1,204,639, Hickory \$3,000,381, High Point \$12,152,609.

Jacksonville \$2,093,915, Kinston \$2,581,384, Lenoir \$2,016,825, Lexington \$1,585,500, Lumberton \$2,108,975, Monroe \$1,024,680, New Bern \$134,947, Raleigh \$22,579,564, Reidsville \$1,958,536, Roanoke Rapids, \$1,202,096, Rocky Mount \$3,918,916, Salisbury \$1,635,884, Sanford \$776,350, Shelby \$3,013,387, Statesville \$2,259,138, Thomasville \$1,246,986, Wilmington \$1,609,919, Wilson \$5,653,018, Winston-Salem \$18,743,438.

City permit totals for December, 1960 were: Albemarle \$79,850, Asheboro \$69,146, Asheville \$417,805, Burlington \$352,185, Chapel Hill \$361,839, Charlotte \$4,291,302, Concord \$28,400, Durham \$1,462,284, Elizabeth City \$13,600, Fayetteville \$260,475, Gastonia \$447,275, Goldsboro \$333,350, Greensboro \$1,360,595, Greenville \$196,675, Henderson \$127,178, Hickory \$104,000, High Point \$244,840.

Jacksonville \$13,900, Kinston \$206,281, Lenoir \$92,225, Lexington \$198,550, Lumberton \$78,100, Monroe \$26,000, New Bern \$3,085, Raleigh \$2,116,040, Reidsville \$117,900, Roanoke Rapids \$72,490, Rocky Mount \$808,769, Salisbury \$30,850, Sanford \$55,250, Shelby \$167,300, Statesville \$86,185, Thomasville \$31,100, Wilmington \$52,024, Wilson \$183,300, Winston-Salem \$509,340.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DROPS 2,700 IN STATE DURING DECEMBER

**Total Job Figure Down
1,000 From A Year Ago**

For the first time since World War II, total non-farm employment dropped in North Carolina during December instead of showing the usual seasonal increase.

A total of 1,203,500 Tar Heels were on the job last month — a drop of 2,700 from the November figure and 1,000 below the December, 1959 total.

Factory employment totaling 497,500 in December was down 5,200 from the November level and 8,800 below December, 1959.

Nonmanufacturing jobs were up seasonally by 2,500 from the November figure and were 7,800 above the total of December, 1959.

National Trend

North Carolina's job downturn in December was consistent with the national trend reported recently by the U. S. Department of Labor, in which seasonal job gains for the month were much smaller than usual.

Total non-farm employment in the State usually rises from six to eight thousand during December because of sharp Christmas expansion in trade and post office employment.

Seasonal Changes

The State's larger December decreases were mostly seasonal:

(1) Employment totaling 30,500 in the tobacco industry was down 3,300 from November, due to the layoff of 3,100 seasonal stemmery workers and small declines in cigarette manufacturing and other tobacco products.

(2) The construction industry, employing 63,600 last month, dropped 1,200 employees as freezing weather caused some curtailment of outdoor work.

(3) State and local government employment totaling 58,100 was down 9,200 from November due mostly to release of workers hired to man the polling places in the November General Election.

Textile mill employment continued a long downtrend in December, dropping by 400 to a total of 219,200. Decreases were reported in both yarn mills and broad-woven fabrics, while full-fashioned hosiery picked up 100 and seamless hosiery and dyeing and finishing plants reported no change.

Other Decreases

Other industries showing December declines compared with November included lumber, down 100, furniture 200, fabricated metals 100, electrical machinery 500, transportation equipment 100, food products 200, apparel 100, paper products 100, chemicals 100, transportation (except railroad) 600, wholesale trade 300, and service industries 700.

These decreases were partly offset by a seasonal rise of 11,200 in retail trade and an increase of 2,700 in post office employment preceding the Christmas holidays.

Changes From One Year Ago

Several industries reported significant December employment gains compared with their job levels of a year ago. These were electrical machinery, up 200, cigarette manufacturing 500, tobacco stemmeries 600, full-fashioned hosiery 600, apparel 200, printing 300, communications and public utilities 800, wholesale trade 100, retail trade 3,500, finance, insurance and real estate 3,000, service industries 600, schools 2,000, State and local government 2,300.

These job increases over December, 1959 were counterbalanced by the following employment declines compared with a year ago: lumber industry, down 2,400, furniture 100, stone, clay and glass 100, fabricated metals 100, special industrial machinery 300, transportation equipment 200, food products 100, textiles 7,200, pulp and paperboard mills 500, chemicals 100, transportation (except railroad) 200, and construction 2,400.

Factory Earnings Show Slight Drop

Average hourly earnings of the State's 497,500 factory workers held firm at \$1.55 in December—a gain of three cents an hour over the December, 1959 average.

The factory workweek decreased fractionally from 39.7 hours in November to 39.6 hours in December and was down sharply from the 41.5-hour average of December, 1959.

The decreased working time caused average weekly earnings of factory workers to fall slightly—from \$61.54 in November to \$61.38 in December. Last month's average was \$1.70 less than the \$63.08 average of December, 1959.

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

Vol. XXVIII January, 1961 No. 1

CRANE WARNS CONTRACTORS OF DANGEROUS GROUND CONDITION

Commissioner Frank Crane has warned contractors engaged in trenching operations that dangerous ground conditions have been created by freezes, rains and thaws during the last 60 days.

"The likelihood of cave-ins has been greatly increased and the probability of accidental death or injury to trenching workers is much greater now than two months ago," Commissioner Crane said.

"This fact places serious additional responsibility upon each contractor engaged in trenching work. All trenches and excavations, old or new, should be adequately shored and braced or safely sloped. Strict safety supervision should be maintained."

Mr. Crane said the Labor Department "Trenching Safety Bulletin" has been circulated to all known licensed general contractors, plumbing contractors, architects and engineers in the State, and to municipal government officials.

The bulletin contains exact information, with diagrams, on measures needed to protect workers from cave-in hazards. Additional free copies are available upon request.

NEW SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPLY CONTRACTS

North Carolina firms working on Federal government supply contracts in excess of \$10,000 are subject to new safety and health regulations effective Jan. 28, 1961.

The new regulations, which establish minimum safety and health standards based upon 24 years' experience under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, were issued recently by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Copies of the regulations are available upon request from the N. C. Department of Labor in Raleigh. Under its cooperative agreement with the U. S. Labor Department's Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, the State Labor Department makes all safety and health investigations necessary to enforcement of the Public Contracts Act in North Carolina.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—DECEMBER, 1960

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS							
	Current Month (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago						
	Current Month (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago						
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.8	25.9	26.2	— 0.4	— 1.5	\$ 68.71	\$ 70.64	\$ 68.13	40.9	41.8	41.8	\$1.68	\$1.69	\$1.63
Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.1	4.1	— 2.4	— 2.4	60.74	63.55	58.95	39.7	41.0	40.1	1.53	1.55	1.47
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.1	—	+ 4.8	65.04	69.70	61.54	40.4	42.5	39.7	1.61	1.64	1.55
Textile Mill Products	6.1	6.0	5.9	+ 1.7	+ 3.4	64.75	63.75	63.65	42.6	42.5	43.3	1.52	1.50	1.47
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6	—	— 3.8	71.45	67.65	69.96	43.3	41.5	44.0	1.65	1.63	1.59
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.3	2.1	+ 4.3	+ 14.3	61.34	63.49	60.35	42.6	44.4	42.8	1.44	1.43	1.41
Furniture and Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	73.78	78.57	81.98	40.1	42.7	44.8	1.84	1.84	1.83
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	72.85	73.44	68.91	42.6	43.2	42.8	1.71	1.70	1.61
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.1	—	— 4.8	82.37	85.70	81.58	39.6	41.6	41.2	2.08	2.06	1.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	—	+ 5.6	62.42	64.11	61.50	40.8	41.9	41.0	1.53	1.53	1.50
Metal Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	— 4.8	—	75.44	75.89	76.49	41.0	41.7	41.8	1.84	1.82	1.83
Machinery	2.8	2.9	2.8	— 3.4	—	74.46	72.69	71.65	41.6	41.3	41.9	1.79	1.76	1.71
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.6	5.2	+ 2.2	— 9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.8	44.1	45.5	— 0.7	— 3.7	\$ 61.12	\$ 59.57	\$ 62.56	38.2	37.7	40.1	\$1.60	\$1.58	\$1.56
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	64.53	62.62	59.92	43.9	42.6	40.1	1.47	1.47	1.43
Bakery Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	68.24	66.40	59.92	44.6	43.4	41.9	1.53	1.53	1.49
Textile Mill Products	18.2	18.3	19.3	— 0.5	— 5.7	54.87	53.40	58.11	36.1	35.6	39.0	1.52	1.50	1.49
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.2	8.0	— 1.4	— 11.3	45.31	49.21	50.28	32.6	35.4	36.7	1.39	1.39	1.37
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.3	—	— 3.0	45.76	46.12	43.05	36.9	36.6	33.9	1.24	1.26	1.27
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	—	— 8.3	58.73	57.89	60.70	43.5	43.2	45.3	1.35	1.34	1.34
(Except Furniture)	6.5	6.5	6.6	—	— 1.5	62.88	62.57	65.83	39.8	39.6	42.2	1.58	1.58	1.56
Furniture	5.7	5.7	5.7	—	—	62.86	61.66	65.97	38.8	38.3	41.5	1.62	1.61	1.58
HH Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	89.79	86.51	91.16	41.0	41.0	42.8	2.19	2.11	2.13
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.1	1.2	1.1	— 8.3	—	77.15	72.94	83.13	41.7	40.3	46.7	1.85	1.81	1.78
Chemicals	.9	1.0	.9	— 10.0	—	67.89	66.68	66.58	42.7	42.2	43.8	1.59	1.58	1.52
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	—	— 11.8	69.55	65.04	70.72	41.9	39.9	44.2	1.66	1.63	1.60
Metal Products	.9	.9	.8	—	+ 12.5	87.70	80.99	89.64	43.2	40.7	45.5	2.03	1.99	1.97
Machinery (Except Electrical)	6.4	6.4	6.6	—	— 3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries ²														

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.

I N D U S T R Y	CHANGE FROM				WEEKLY EARNINGS				HOURS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,203.5	1,206.2	1,204.5	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	5	61.38	61.54	63.08	5	39.6	39.7	41.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

⁶ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

* Preliminary.

* Data Not Available.

* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

LABOR DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS VISIT 21,559 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS DURING YEAR 1960

Inspections Cover 618,723 Employees

A total of 21,559 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were visited by Labor Department inspectors during 1960, according to a compilation of monthly reports from the Division of Standards and Inspections.

The inspections were made to ascertain compliance with the various State Labor Laws, including the child labor, minimum wage, and maximum hour statutes, and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The firms inspected during 1960 employed a total of 618,723 workers, or about 62 per cent of the employees in types of employment subject to Labor Law inspection.

The inspectors also made 279 special investigations in response to complaints alleging violations of the Labor Laws or Safety and Health Regulations.

Additional special investigations were made by the inspectors in 92 industrial accident cases involving serious injury or death to workers.

Reinspections or compliance visits were made in 1,414 instances to insure compliance with the laws and regulations and to assist management with problems involving safety, health and general working conditions.

A total of 6,416 conferences were held with employers, workers, trade associations, chambers of commerce, and other

groups to secure better understanding of the Labor Laws.

Labor Law violations or conditions detrimental to the health and safety of workers were found in 11,529 instances during the year.

The inspectors made recommendations for improvement of working conditions, correction of unsafe and unhealthful conditions or practices, and secured compliance with the Labor Laws.

Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was reported in 9,733 instances during the year.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS VISIT LABOR DEPARTMENT

Two officials of the Philippines Department of Labor visited the Department of Labor in early January.

They were Bernardino De Leon, chief of the Minors Section in the Bureau of Labor Standards, Philippines Department of Labor, Manila, and Francisco Arnado, regional labor administrator, Department of Labor, Cebu.

The officials conferred with Commissioner Crane and Labor Department division heads, visited nearby industrial firms, and observed the Inauguration ceremonies and parade.

Their six-month study tour in the United States is sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration.

24,625 TAR HEEL MINORS CERTIFIED FOR JOBS IN '60

Total 6 Per Cent Below 1959 Figure

A six per cent decrease was recorded in 1960 in the number of minors under 18 years of age certified for gainful employment under the Child Labor Law.

Compilation of certification data from Public Welfare Superintendents, who issue the employment permits, shows that a total of 24,625 certificates were issued last year. This was six per cent below the 26,336 total for 1959.

The 1960 figures indicate that employment opportunities have remained comparatively abundant for young people during the past year. The 1959 total was the highest annual certification figure to be recorded since World War II, and a six per cent decrease from that figure indicates that any curtailment of job openings during 1960 was very slight.

The annual total for 1960 also indicates that minors under 16 years of age, who are specifically exempt from the State Minimum Wage Law, have not been used to any appreciable extent to avoid payment of the 75-cents hourly minimum wage.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Dec., 1960	Dec., 1959	12 Mos. 1960	12 Mos. 1959
Albemarle	\$ 79,850	\$ 801,800	\$ 1,926,905	\$ 2,422,809
Asheboro	69,146	25,250	1,186,952	1,149,957
Asheville	417,805	295,051	7,095,545	3,671,693
Burlington	352,185	1,059,795	4,646,225	9,034,263
Chapel Hill	361,839	64,200	1,722,120	1,069,034
Charlotte	4,291,302	1,640,433	47,287,296	33,960,946
Concord	28,400	108,909	970,343	1,572,698
Durham	1,462,284	625,107	15,666,992	10,248,449
Elizabeth City	13,600	37,600	631,125	194,395
Fayetteville	260,475	615,207	7,821,656	6,708,107
Gastonia	447,275	273,300	4,546,850	6,235,100
Goldsboro	333,350	235,780	2,934,550	2,901,085
Greensboro	1,360,595	1,511,164	28,168,301	29,964,270
Greenville	196,675	426,350	3,781,390	3,790,972
Henderson	127,178	34,750	1,204,630	1,050,217
Hickory	104,000	88,615	3,000,381	3,671,216
High Point	244,810	354,199	12,152,609	8,221,409
Jacksonville	13,900	88,500	2,093,915	2,113,613
Kinston	206,281	266,970	2,581,384	2,615,136
Lenoir	92,225	157,000	2,016,825	1,403,000
Lexington	198,550	59,550	1,585,500	1,246,317
Lumberton	78,100	52,500	2,108,975	1,476,535
Monroe	26,000	46,600	1,024,680	1,395,280
New Bern	3,085	7,650	434,947	681,502
Raleigh	2,116,040	1,484,780	22,579,564	22,145,966
Reidsville	117,900	37,000	1,958,536	1,346,817
Roanoke Rapids	72,490	96,050	1,202,096	1,089,141
Rocky Mount	808,769	168,154	3,918,916	3,323,425
Salisbury	30,850	87,150	1,635,884	1,682,218
Sanford	55,250	305,550	776,350	1,668,225
Shelby	167,300	276,960	3,013,387	2,312,490
Statesville	86,185	49,100	2,259,138	2,261,809
Thomasville	31,100	168,625	1,246,986	1,644,271
Wilmington	52,024	68,490	1,609,919	3,423,464
Wilson	183,300	59,600	5,653,018	2,614,991
Winston-Salem	509,340	1,379,192	18,743,438	25,310,583
Grand Total	\$14,999,488	\$13,029,361	\$221,187,328	\$205,621,406

North Carolina Labor and Industry

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY, 1961

No. 2

EMPLOYMENT DROPS 30,700 IN STATE DURING JANUARY

However, Crane Says N. C. Is In Relatively Good Position

Nonagricultural employment dropped 30,700 in North Carolina during January.

Commissioner Frank Crane reported that the larger-than-seasonal January decrease was caused by two general conditions:

1. Seasonal layoffs in retail and wholesale trade, tobacco manufacturing, lumber and wood industries, food products, construction and government.

2. Production cutbacks in a majority of manufacturing industries due to fewer orders.

He said 1,172,900 workers were employed in January — a decrease of 30,700 from December and 3,200 below January, 1960.

Factory employment totaling 489,900 in January was down 7,300 from December and 13,500 below January, 1960.

Nonmanufacturing jobs totaling 683,000 in January were down seasonally by 23,400 from December but were 9,800 above the level of January last year.

N. C. Decrease Is Less Than State's Proportion Of National Employment

Noting that the nation's non-farm employment fell 1,800,000 in January, Commissioner Crane said North Carolina's part of the national decrease amounted to 1.7 per cent.

"We had 2.3 per cent of the nation's non-farm employment in January," he said. "Our part of the national job decline was less than our proportion of the nation's non-farm employment. This fact places the State in a relatively favorable position compared with the nation as a whole."

Jan. Decline Smaller Than In Other Years

Commissioner Crane also cited another aspect of the January job slump:

It was smaller than in several other years associated with economic recession periods.

"Although factory employment dropped sharply in January, the overall decline in non-farm jobs did not by any means set a record low," he said. "Considerably larger January decreases have taken place in five of the last twelve years, followed by employment upturns during March or April.

"This fact, together with the anti-recession measures being taken by the Federal government, provides reasonable grounds for hoping that the current slump will not become a prolonged recession and that its effects upon North Carolina will be less than elsewhere.

"However, unless the anti-recession measures are effective for the nation as a whole, North Carolina may well receive the 'backlash' effects of decreased purchasing power in a sharply lessened demand for the textiles, clothing, furniture and other products which are our principal sources of income and employment."

Commissioner Crane said that over the 12-year period 1948-1959, the employment decrease between December and January averaged 27,591. The January, 1961 decline was 3,109 higher than the preceding 12-year average but smaller than the decreases recorded during January of the years 1948, 1952, 1953, 1956 and 1957.

He said non-farm employment in the State dropped 35,300 in January 1948; 37,700 in January 1952; 38,600 in January 1953; 33,900 in January 1956; and 36,300 in January 1957.

(Continued on page 2)

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	January 1961	January 1960
Albemarle	\$ 14,890	\$ 23,867
Asheboro	52,326	279,661
Asheville	388,876	177,271
Burlington	442,675	210,940
Chapel Hill	76,700	62,172
Charlotte	3,255,433	2,798,819
Concord	17,450	18,900
Durham	468,470	828,260
Elizabeth City	38,300	40,100
Fayetteville	438,586	704,492
Gastonia	100,700	330,800
Goldsboro	387,421	175,075
Greensboro	2,057,597	1,184,002
Greenville	198,500	185,400
Henderson	89,300	39,200
Hickory	207,024	223,522
High Point	382,446	2,492,376
Jacksonville	50,300	73,650
Kinston	101,914	136,185
Lenoir	30,175	78,800
Lexington	*	53,300
Lumberton	112,000	80,850
Monroe	35,500	47,500
New Bern	3,350	9,100
Raleigh	2,315,982	2,713,651
Reidsville	2,350	76,450
Roanoke Rapids	64,200	40,850
Rocky Mount	227,485	344,263
Salisbury	66,350	109,386
Sanford	57,700	36,600
Shelby	212,050	90,000
Statesville	127,902	67,428
Thomasville	95,775	94,406
Wilmington	141,575	85,821
Wilson	173,300	120,750
Winston-Salem	1,735,131	5,622,327
Grand Total	\$14,169,733	\$19,656,174

* No Building.

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

Vol. XXVIII February, 1961 No. 2

(Continued from page 1)

"All of these January job declines were substantially larger than this year's decrease," Commissioner Crane stated. "As percentages of our total non-farm employment, they were larger still, due to the fact that employment has expanded continuously since 1948 and reached a record annual average of 1,190,900 during 1960."

He said that unless factory employment continues to fall sharply, the month of March should bring an increase in non-farm employment due to expansion of trade for Easter merchandising.

Employment usually drops in January and February and then picks up in March or April, depending upon when Easter comes. Since Easter comes on April 2 this year, its seasonal effect on employment will be felt during the latter part of March.

Commissioner Crane added that it is not unusual for employment to drop again for one or two months following Easter before starting to increase.

"Despite the serious situation with which we are confronted, I am confident that the economy of North Carolina is going to weather any temporary setbacks and continue to expand," he stated. "We have been through many slumps and recessions, but none of them has kept us from moving on to new growth."

Seasonal Changes

January's largest seasonal job drop occurred in trade, in which release of 18,000 retail employees and 600 wholesale workers brought employment down to 220,100. Notwithstanding the decrease, employment in trade was 2,800 higher than a year ago.

Next largest was a decline of 2,800 in Federal government jobs, caused by layoff of temporary post office employees and decreased activity in agricultural stabilization committees.

Release of 2,300 construction workers brought employment in the construction industry down to 61,500, a level 400 below January of last year. Severe weather and contract completions were the main causes of this decrease.

Employment dropped 1,000 each in the food products and tobacco industries. Seasonal decreases of 900 in tobacco stemmeries and 100 in cigarette manufacturing brought tobacco industry jobs down to 29,100, a level of 900 below January 1960. Largest decline in food products was a

(Continued on page 4)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—JANUARY, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS				AVERAGE			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA																
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.0	— 0.4	— 1.2	— 1.2	— 1.2	\$ 68.61	\$ 68.71	\$ 68.31	\$ 68.31	40.6	40.9	41.4	\$1.65
Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	—	—	—	—	60.84	60.98	57.90	57.90	39.0	39.6	38.6	\$1.65
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	64.71	65.45	63.12	63.12	39.7	40.4	39.7	1.56
Textile Mill Products	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	63.23	64.75	64.37	64.37	41.6	42.6	43.2	1.63
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	68.30	71.45	72.48	72.48	41.9	43.3	45.3	1.52
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	62.33	61.34	57.67	57.67	42.4	42.6	40.9	1.63
Furniture and Fixtures	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	— 9.1	— 9.1	— 9.1	— 9.1	66.77	75.14	74.58	74.58	37.3	40.4	41.9	1.47
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	75.51	72.85	70.19	70.19	43.9	42.6	42.8	1.79
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	82.14	82.37	76.81	76.81	39.3	39.6	38.6	1.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	61.51	62.42	62.36	62.36	40.2	40.8	41.3	2.08
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	—	73.97	75.44	77.28	77.28	40.2	41.0	42.0	1.53
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	75.24	74.46	73.70	73.70	41.8	41.6	42.6	1.84
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.80
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.5	43.9	45.6	45.6	— 0.9	— 4.6	— 4.6	— 4.6	\$ 58.67	\$ 61.28	\$ 61.62	\$ 61.62	36.9	38.3	39.0	\$1.58
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	62.33	64.24	58.90	58.90	42.4	44.0	40.9	\$1.60
Bakery Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	—	—	—	—	60.07	68.24	62.06	62.06	42.9	44.6	42.8	1.46
Textile Mill Products	18.0	18.3	19.4	19.4	— 1.6	— 7.2	— 7.2	— 7.2	54.26	55.33	55.50	55.50	35.7	36.4	37.0	1.53
Knitting Mills	6.9	7.1	8.0	8.0	— 2.8	— 13.8	— 13.8	— 13.8	44.30	46.29	47.54	47.54	32.1	33.3	34.2	1.52
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	46.63	46.13	49.66	49.66	37.3	37.2	38.8	1.38
Lumber and Wood Products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25
(Except Furniture)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	52.67	58.73	54.26	54.26	39.9	43.5	40.8	1.32
HH Furniture	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	— 1.5	— 3.0	— 3.0	— 3.0	56.56	62.88	62.96	62.96	35.8	39.8	40.1	1.35
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	— 3.5	— 5.2	— 5.2	— 5.2	55.40	62.86	64.00	64.00	34.2	38.8	40.0	1.58
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	85.60	89.57	88.37	88.37	40.0	40.9	41.1	1.62
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	— 9.1	— 20.0	— 20.0	— 20.0	73.78	77.15	74.94	74.94	40.1	41.7	42.1	2.14
Metal Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	—	—	—	—	59.36	67.89	63.60	63.60	38.8	42.7	41.3	1.84
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	70.39	69.55	65.85	65.85	41.9	41.9	40.9	1.53
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	—	—	—	—	84.86	87.70	88.44	88.44	41.6	43.2	44.0	1.68
Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	— 1.6	— 6.0	— 6.0	— 6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.04
Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.03
Preliminary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.

[illegible]

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

^a Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

(Continued from page 2)

drop of 700 in grain mills caused by reduced fishing operations in connection with fish meal production. However, food products as a whole registered a gain of 200 over a year ago.

All divisions of the textile industry shared in the industry's January drop of 2,900. Compared with a year ago, the industry was down 8,300. Only full-fashioned hosiery was up by 500 from a year ago.

Textiles have been in continuous decline since September 1959, when the industry employed 228,400. The industry's January employment of 216,300 was 12,100 below that level.

Changes From One Year Ago

Eight major employment groups showed January increases over one year ago: food products, up 200, apparel 100, printing 300, mining 100, trade 2,800, finance, insurance and real estate 3,000, service industries 900, government 4,200.

Thirteen major groups showed decreases from January 1960: lumber and timber products, down 2,100, furniture 700, stone, clay and glass products 200, fabricated metals 300, machinery 400, electrical machinery 200, transportation equipment 200, tobacco 900, textiles 8,300, pulp and paper 600, chemicals 300, construction 400, transportation, communications and public utilities 800.

Shorter Hours, Lower Earnings

About 80 per cent of all reporting industries registered shorter working hours in January. The average factory workweek dropped 1.2 hours to 38.5 hours. This was two hours shorter than the 40.5-hour average of January, 1960.

Average hourly earnings of 489,900 factory workers held firm at \$1.56. However, the shorter workweek caused average weekly earnings to drop \$1.87 from December's \$61.93 average to \$60.06 in January. The January 1961 figure was \$1.91 below the January, 1960 average of \$61.97.

SAFETY AWARD CEREMONIES SLATED FOR SEVEN CITIES

Commissioner Frank Crane will present the Labor Department's "Certificate of Safety Achievement" to officials of award-winning plants in several North Carolina cities during April.

The awards will be made in recognition of outstanding records in accident prevention during the year 1960. Qualifying firms must either have had a perfect record of no lost-time injuries during the year, maintained a rate 75 per cent below the State average for the industry, or reduced their accident rate by at least 40 per cent.

Dates have been set for award presentation ceremonies at seven cities. These are:

Gastonia	April 19
Lincolnton	April 20
Concord	April 21
Thomasville	April 25
Wilson	April 27
Winston-Salem	April 27
Burlington	April 28

The award presentations are sponsored jointly by the N. C. Department of Labor and Chambers of Commerce in the participating cities.

LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES — FINAL 1959, COMPARED WITH FINAL 1958 —

Industry	Plants 1959	Manhours 1959	Disabling Injuries 1959	Frequency 1959	Rate 1958
Manufacturing					
CHEMICALS:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	32	2,147,388	30	13.9	10.3
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	59	3,294,447	42	12.7	11.4
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	77	19,195,149	56	2.9	5.6
CLAY, CEMENT AND STONE:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	116	5,578,030	140	25.0	28.9
Brick, Tile and Pottery	44	4,532,197	120	26.4	24.6
ELECTRICAL:					
General	35	36,333,969	75	2.0	1.4
FURNITURE:					
Wood, Upholstered	131	16,275,558	198	12.1	16.0
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	216	54,954,359	682	12.4	11.3
IRON AND STEEL:					
Foundries	55	6,527,790	182	27.8	38.7
Machine Manufacturing	64	10,177,727	115	11.2	11.2
Machine Shop	211	9,206,739	170	18.4	14.4
Sheet Metal	126	4,801,603	90	18.7	17.8
Not Elsewhere Classified	133	10,640,018	237	22.7	17.7
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	13	2,533,674	40	15.7	18.9
LUMBER:					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	369	14,818,247	471	31.7	28.7
Millwork	145	4,838,742	80	16.5	17.4
Plywood and Veneer	62	6,731,134	127	18.8	17.5
Miscellaneous Wood Products	104	6,445,884	140	21.7	19.9
MINING:					
Mines	39	1,099,642	93	84.5	65.9
Pits and Quarries	41	1,813,183	43	23.7	27.7
Processing Plants	34	1,972,572	38	19.2	18.3
PAPER:					
Paper and Pulp	17	14,452,502	60	4.1	4.4
Set Up Boxes and Containers	49	5,376,175	83	15.4	13.9
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	209	10,685,178	57	5.3	5.6
TEXTILES:					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	381	165,009,971	1,077	6.5	6.5
Dyeing and Finishing	69	26,110,121	180	6.8	7.6
Knit Goods	455	88,759,558	413	4.6	3.2
Silk and Synthetic	74	31,498,338	125	3.9	4.1
Wearing Apparel	189	45,119,669	214	4.7	4.1
Woolen Worsted	14	10,158,121	70	6.8	5.0
Not Elsewhere Classified	142	19,941,561	159	7.9	7.2
TOBACCO:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	7	27,079,192	94	3.4	4.6
Leaf Processing	97	25,705,960	272	10.5	8.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING:					
General	293	21,602,206	200	9.2	8.6
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY					
	4,047	715,301,000	6,173	8.6	7.7
Non-Manufacturing					
FOOD:					
Baking	110	14,076,061	185	13.1	11.6
Bottling Plant	127	7,058,454	152	21.5	17.7
Canning and Preserving	29	1,728,316	20	11.5	12.2
Dairy Products	89	7,496,326	109	14.5	14.2
Ice and Coal	92	1,669,226	7	4.1	8.5
Meat Packing	159	10,319,407	285	27.6	22.4
Milling, Flour and Feed	187	5,773,996	70	12.1	13.9
SERVICE:					
Dry Cleaning	366	5,191,844	4	.7	1.2
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	311	18,650,393	65	3.4	2.8
Garage	529	22,544,027	203	9.0	9.1
TRADE:					
Petroleum Products	256	4,215,406	25	5.9	6.0
Wholesale and Retail	493	21,790,269	221	10.1	9.4
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING:					
General	316	14,036,470	204	14.5	13.9
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY					
	3,064	134,550,195	1,550	11.5	11.0
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING					
	7,111	849,966,799	7,723	9.0	8.2
Technical Notes:					
(1) These data were compiled according to the <i>American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates</i> , approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.					
(2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.					

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH, 1961

No. 3

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT DROPS 6,900 IN STATE IN MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Nonagricultural employment dropped 6,900 in North Carolina during February, registering the largest February decrease since 1958.

The month's employment decline was caused by a combination of seasonal job decreases in lumber, tobacco, construction and retail trade and further production cutbacks in most manufacturing industries due to a slowdown in orders.

A total of 1,165,100 Tar Heel workers were on the job in February—a decrease of 6,900 from January and 7,700 below February, 1960.

Factory employment totaling 485,800 last month was down 4,400 from January and 15,900 below the level of February, 1960.

Nonmanufacturing jobs fell 2,500 to a total of 679,300 in February but were 8,200 higher than in February of last year.

February Changes From January

Last month's job decreases included seasonal declines from January of 2,100 in retail trade, 1,700 in construction, 1,000 in tobacco stemmeries and 800 in the lumber industry.

Other February declines from the January job levels included 1,100 in textiles, 300 in furniture, 200 each in primary metals, machinery, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, food products, paper products, finance, insurance and real estate, laundries and dry cleaners, and 100 in the chemicals industry.

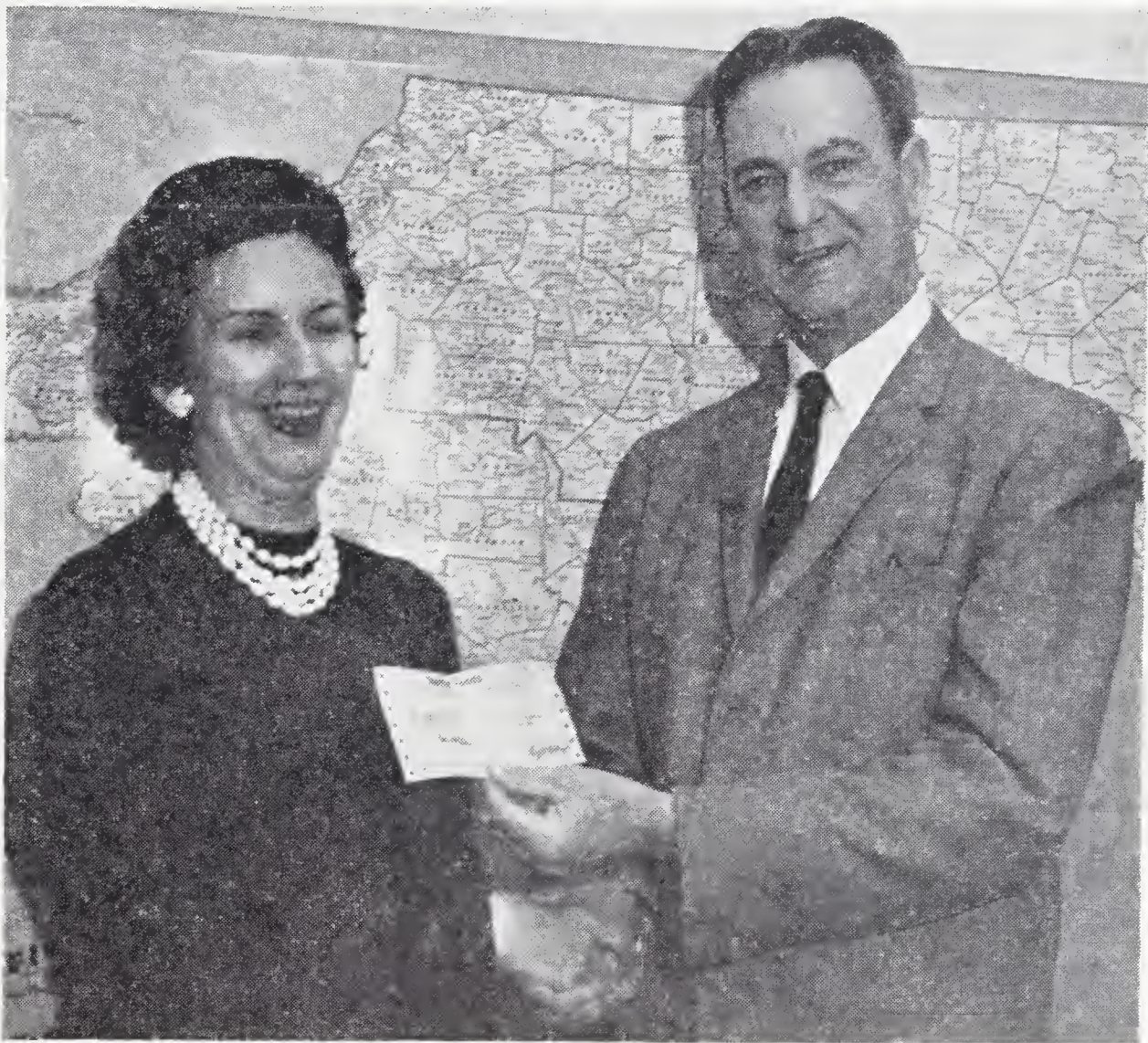
These decreases were partially offset by employment increases of 800 in Federal, State and local government, 500 in grocery stores, 300 in yarn mills, 200 each in service industries and communications and public utilities, and 100 each in cigarette manufacturing, printing, and stone, clay and glass products.

All government groups showed gains over January. Federal jobs were up 400 over the month, due mostly to stepped up activity by Agricultural Stabilization Committees. School employment increased about 100. State government jobs increased by more than 300 as operations of the General Assembly got under way.

Changes From One Year Ago

Compared with the employment levels prevailing in February, 1960, last month's largest job decline was reported by the textile industry, in which jobs were down 8,100 over the year to a total of 215,100.

Employment in broadwoven fabrics was down 4,100, in yarn mills 2,400, and in dyeing and finishing 800.



CONTEST WINNER—Mrs. Robert L. (Caroline) Deaton, Steno II in the Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training, is congratulated by Commissioner Frank Crane after she won a \$1,000 prize in a national contest sponsored by Star-Kist Foods, Inc., of Terminal Island, Cal. Mrs. Deaton won the prize for a jingle she sent in last June and received the check last month from a local Star-Kist broker.

However, employment was up by 500 each over the year-ago level in both seamless and full fashioned hosiery mills.

Other industries reporting substantially lower employment totals than in February 1960 included lumber and timber products, down 2,300, furniture 1,200, machinery 700, tobacco stemmeries 1,000, apparel 400, paper and allied products 600, the chemicals industry 700, construction 900, and 900 in transportation.

Largest factor involved in the transportation decrease over the year was removal of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad from Wilmington.

Several industries reported employment increases over a year ago. These included food products, up 500 due to gains of 400 in meat packing and smaller increases in bakery and beverage industries; cigarette manufacturing, up 200; printing 300; mining 100; communications and public utilities 800; wholesale trade 500; retail trade 1,800; finance, insurance and real estate 2,400; service industries 1,000; State and

local government 2,800; public schools 1,300; and Federal agencies 100.

Unfavorable weather conditions were reported to have affected February employment in the lumber and construction industries.

Hours and Earnings Increase Slightly

Average hourly earnings of the State's 485,800 factory workers employed in February held firm at \$1.56.

The average factory workweek picked up slightly, rising from 38.5 hours in January to 38.7 hours in February. However, last month's average workweek was one hour shorter than the February 1960 average of 39.7 hours.

The slight increase in working hours brought average weekly earnings up 31 cents in manufacturing industries. Earnings averaged \$60.37 last month, compared with \$60.06 in January. The February figure was 37 cents below the \$60.74 average of one year ago.

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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TEEN-AGE WORK PERMITS
DROP 20% IN JAN.-FEB.

A total of 1,465 minors under 18 years of age were certified for gainful employment under the N. C. Child Labor Law during January and February. The two-months' total was down 20 per cent from the same period in 1960, when employment certificates were issued to 1,836 minors.

The decrease was consistent with the general trend of employment in North Carolina, which has been on the downgrade since last November.

Only 382 of the January and February certifications were for full-time employment of 16 and 17-year old minors.

Other certifications included 805 for part-time work by minors 16 and 17 years of age; 232 for part-time work outside school hours by 14 and 15-year old minors; and 46 for 12 and 13-year old boys who received permits for work in newspaper delivery service.

JANUARY INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,553 establishments in January to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and health and safety regulations. The firms employed 57,152 workers. A total of 881 violations were noted and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,272 instances.

Seventy-four reinspections were made to insure compliance with previous recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

Priority was given to 20 investigations made in response to complaints.

The inspectors also held 685 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and regulations.

Twelve serious industrial accidents were investigated. Their causes were studied and attempts were made to develop methods of preventing similar accidents.

What labor really needs in these days of installment payment is not a five-day week but a 40-day month.

What we need is a child labor law to keep them from working their parents to death.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — FEBRUARY, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S															
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S			A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S									
	C u r r e n t M o n t h (thons) 4	O n e M o n t h A g o (thons)	O n e Y e a r A g o (thons)	O n e M o n t h A g o	O n e Y e a r A g o	C u r r e n t M o n t h 4	O n e M o n t h A g o	O n e Y e a r A g o	C u r r e n t M o n t h 4	O n e M o n t h A g o	O n e Y e a r A g o								
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																			
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.6	25.7	25.8	—	0.4	—	0.8	\$	69.70	\$	68.61	\$	67.49	41.0	40.6	40.9	\$1.70	\$1.69	\$1.65
Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	—	—	—	2.6	61.15	61.15	60.13	1.56	1.56	1.53	39.2	39.2	39.3	1.56	1.56	1.53
Bakery	2.2	2.2	2.1	—	—	—	4.8	64.71	65.27	64.16	1.63	1.63	1.60	39.7	39.8	40.1	1.63	1.64	1.60
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.1	6.0	—	1.6	—	—	63.84	62.62	63.33	42.0	41.2	42.5	42.0	41.2	42.5	1.52	1.52	1.49
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6	—	—	—	3.8	68.22	67.32	69.28	41.6	41.3	43.3	41.6	41.3	43.3	1.64	1.63	1.60
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.4	2.2	—	4.2	—	4.5	62.62	62.33	60.20	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.1	1.47	1.47	1.43
Furniture and Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	—	—	—	9.1	73.16	66.77	76.32	40.2	37.3	42.4	40.2	37.3	42.4	1.82	1.79	1.80
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	78.94	75.51	70.68	44.6	43.9	43.1	44.6	43.9	43.1	1.77	1.72	1.64
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	85.26	82.56	76.62	40.6	39.5	38.5	40.6	39.5	38.5	2.10	2.09	1.99
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	—	—	—	5.6	62.83	61.20	62.47	40.8	40.0	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.1	1.54	1.53	1.52
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	72.19	75.67	73.35	38.4	40.9	40.3	38.4	40.9	40.3	1.88	1.85	1.82
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	75.48	75.24	73.18	41.7	41.8	42.3	41.7	41.8	42.3	1.81	1.80	1.73
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	5.0	—	—	—	6.0	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5

GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.1	43.3	45.6	—	0.5	—	5.5	\$ 58.88	\$ 57.60	\$ 60.29	36.8	36.0	38.4	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.57
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.43	62.60	57.11	41.9	42.3	40.5	1.49	1.48	1.41
Bakery Products	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.21	66.07	60.62	42.9	42.9	42.1	1.52	1.54	1.44
Textile Mill Products	18.0	17.9	19.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.63	50.74	55.80	34.4	33.6	37.2	1.53	1.51	1.50
Knitting Mills	6.9	6.9	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.66	44.90	46.85	33.8	32.3	34.2	1.41	1.39	1.37
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90	46.38	49.40	38.2	37.1	38.9	1.28	1.25	1.27
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.82	54.00	53.18	39.7	40.6	39.1	1.28	1.33	1.36
Furniture	6.2	6.4	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.15	57.04	63.28	36.4	36.1	39.8	1.57	1.58	1.59
HH Furniture	5.3	5.5	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.52	55.71	63.43	34.7	34.6	39.4	1.60	1.61	1.61
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.58	85.81	84.00	39.9	40.1	40.0	2.17	2.14	2.10
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.24	75.30	70.41	39.7	40.7	40.7	1.87	1.85	1.73
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	.8	.8	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.88	60.14	62.88	41.8	38.8	39.8	1.60	1.55	1.58
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.24	70.39	63.92	39.3	41.9	39.7	1.66	1.68	1.61
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.27	84.86	87.72	43.4	41.6	43.0	2.08	2.04	2.04
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.2	6.3	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

	CHANGE FROM			WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current	One Month	One Year	Current	One Month	One Year	Current	One Month	One Year	Current	One Month	One Year
	Month (thous)	Ago (thous)	Ago (thous)	Month	Ago	Ago	Month	Ago	Ago	Month	Ago	Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,165.1	1,172.0	1,172.8	5	60.06	\$ 60.74	5	38.5	39.7	5	1.56	1.53
Manufacturing	485.8	490.2	501.7	5	61.35	61.35	5	38.7	39.7	5	1.56	1.53
Durable Goods	136.7	138.5	142.4	5	62.12	61.35	5	40.1	40.9	5	1.53	1.50
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.0	31.8	33.3	5	50.82	51.69	5	39.7	40.7	5	1.28	1.27
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.5	19.9	20.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Milkwork, Plywood, etc.	5.8	6.1	6.6	5	48.31	50.39	5	39.6	41.3	5	1.22	1.22
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	43.3	43.6	44.5	5	55.81	59.35	5	39.3	41.5	5	1.42	1.43
Household Furniture	39.4	39.7	40.6	5	55.38	59.35	5	39.0	41.5	5	1.42	1.43
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.7	9.6	10.0	5	61.30	59.20	5	41.7	39.9	5	1.47	1.41
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.5	3.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.2	2.4	2.4	5	78.19	80.60	5	38.9	39.9	5	2.01	2.02
Fabricated Metals	8.1	8.1	8.3	5	73.81	67.15	5	40.5	39.5	5	1.81	1.80
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.2	3.2	5	79.54	78.40	5	41.0	41.6	5	1.94	1.93
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.7	10.9	11.4	5	69.94	72.65	5	40.9	43.5	5	1.71	1.68
Special Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.8	6.5	5	70.14	72.65	5	41.5	44.3	5	1.69	1.64
Electrical Machinery	24.2	24.4	24.7	5	82.59	76.19	5	41.5	40.1	5	1.99	1.97
Transportation Equipment	4.6	4.8	4.8	5	81.14	76.78	5	41.4	41.5	5	1.96	1.85
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.9	2.9	3.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nondurable Goods	349.1	351.7	359.3	5	59.97	60.37	5	38.2	39.2	5	1.57	1.54
Food & Kindred Products	32.3	32.5	31.8	5	52.27	51.61	5	39.3	39.7	5	1.33	1.30
Meat Packing	7.6	7.6	7.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	5	66.82	66.41	5	46.4	46.3	5	1.44	1.42
Grain Mill Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	5	57.20	58.31	5	44.0	43.5	5	1.30	1.30
Bakery Products	7.5	7.5	7.4	5	63.34	62.93	5	40.6	40.6	5	1.56	1.49
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.5	4.4	5	53.47	53.69	5	45.7	44.9	5	1.17	1.14
Tobacco	28.2	29.1	29.3	5	72.36	72.96	5	37.3	36.7	5	1.94	1.84
Cigarettes	18.7	18.6	18.5	5	79.97	81.69	5	37.9	37.8	5	2.11	2.01
Stemmeries	7.7	8.7	8.7	5	54.15	51.60	5	35.7	35.1	5	1.49	1.47
Textiles	215.1	216.2	223.2	5	57.23	56.39	5	37.9	39.5	5	1.51	1.49
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.1	89.7	93.2	5	59.97	60.67	5	38.2	41.1	5	1.57	1.56
Broadwoven Cotton	55.9	56.2	58.2	5	57.20	58.40	5	36.9	40.4	5	1.55	1.54
Knitting Mills	65.7	65.9	64.9	5	55.58	53.04	5	37.3	36.7	5	1.49	1.47
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.5	15.6	15.0	5	61.35	57.83	5	40.1	37.5	5	1.53	1.52
Seamless Hosiery	39.7	39.9	39.2	5	53.87	51.65	5	36.4	35.8	5	1.48	1.47
Yarn Mills	43.4	43.1	45.8	5	53.30	52.17	5	37.8	40.4	5	1.41	1.39
Dyeing and Finishing Textiles	10.3	10.4	11.1	5	62.57	58.46	5	39.6	39.1	5	1.58	1.54
Apparel	33.7	33.7	34.1	5	45.63	44.77	5	37.1	37.6	5	1.23	1.20
Men's & Boys' Clothing	12.9	13.0	13.0	5	43.50	41.41	5	37.5	37.4	5	1.16	1.15
Paper & Allied Products	13.3	13.5	13.9	5	102.38	98.11	5	45.1	42.3	5	2.27	2.24
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	9.1	9.5	5	115.84	110.08	5	46.9	42.7	5	2.47	2.50
Paperboard Containers	3.1	3.2	3.3	5	70.93	69.55	5	41.0	41.4	5	1.73	1.62
Printing	9.8	9.7	9.5	5	89.38	87.10	5	39.2	38.5	5	2.28	2.18
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.0	5	93.50	88.57	5	37.7	37.6	5	2.48	2.41
Chemicals	13.2	13.3	13.9	5	78.59	78.76	5	40.3	40.4	5	1.95	1.90
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.0	8.1	8.6	5	88.88	88.94	5	40.4	40.6	5	2.12	2.12
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.5	3.7	3.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	679.3	681.8	671.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	3.0	3.0	2.9	5	69.34	69.36	5	42.8	39.8	5	1.62	1.51
Non-Metallic Mining	2.4	2.4	2.5	5	61.86	64.22	5	41.8	39.9	5	1.48	1.45
Contract Construction	59.6	61.3	60.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.2	64.2	65.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	30.7	30.8	30.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	23.7	23.5	22.9	5	88.18	87.56	5	39.9	40.9	5	2.21	2.20
Trade ³	217.1	218.7	214.8	5	59.79	60.35	5	40.4	40.5	5	1.48	1.50
Wholesale	55.2	54.7	54.7	5	75.35	76.31	5	41.4	41.7	5	1.82	1.89
Retail ³	161.9	164.0	160.1	5	53.60	54.00	5	40.0	40.0	5	1.34	1.34
Retail General Merchandise	31.8	33.1	31.9	5	38.75	38.86	5	34.6	35.6	5	1.12	1.07
Department Stores	13.5	14.0	13.5	5	41.75	42.09	5	34.5	36.6	5	1.22	1.13
Limited Price Variety	7.9	8.3	7.8	5	25.46	25.28	5	29.6	29.2	5	.86	.86
Retail Food Stores	23.9	23.4	23.2	5	48.51	48.68	5	36.2	35.9	5	1.34	1.39
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	43.2	43.4	40.8	5	88.08	83.21	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	124.5	124.3	123.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.2	7.1	7.1	5	30.74	28.93	5	45.2	44.4	5	.68	.64
Personal Services	24.5	24.7	24.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.7	14.9	15.5	5	33.49	33.85	5	36.8	36.6	5	.91	.90
Government	167.7	166.9	163.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	35.0	34.6	34.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	73.3	73.2	72.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	59.4	59.1	56.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

HARRISON ELECTED NATIONAL BOARD CHAIRMAN



S. F. Harrison, Chief Boiler Inspector, N. C. Department of Labor, and newly elected Chairman of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors.

S. F. Harrison, Chief of the Labor Department's Bureau of Boiler Inspections, was elected to a two-year term as Chairman of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors at a national meeting of the Board in Charlotte March 14.

A member of the National Board for the past twelve years, Harrison has participated in its meetings each year since coming with the Labor Department in 1947.

The Board is concerned with rules and standards governing the safe construction, operation and maintenance of all types of boilers and pressure vessels.

Harrison was in charge of the program in Charlotte, March 13-17, of the 30th general meeting of the National Board and the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Labor Commissioner Frank Crane and Secretary of State Thad Eure were on hand to address the meeting. More than 400 boiler and pressure vessel technicians and executives representing companies, the fifty states, and nine Canadian provinces, were in attendance.

» «

Instruments have been invented that will throw a speaker's voice more than a mile. Now we need an instrument that will throw the speaker an equal distance.

» «

All kinds of social knowledge and graces are useful, but one of the best is to be able to yawn with your mouth closed.

» «

The cost of living is always about the same—all a fellow has.

JAN.-FEB. BUILDING 22.6% BELOW 1960

Building permits totaling \$27,759,318 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during January and February.

The two-months total was 22.6 per cent below the \$35,888,953 figure reported for the first two months of 1960.

Permits totaling \$13,589,585 were issued during February. The February figure was down 16.3 per cent from the \$16,232,779 reported for the same month last year.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS JAN.-FEB. INSPECTIONS

Operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of 2,291 steam boilers and other pressure vessels during January and February by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

Boiler Inspection Chief S. F. Harrison reported the Bureau reviewed 3,100 inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months. Repair jobs were found necessary in 562 instances. Operating certificates were withheld pending repairs.

Completed repair jobs, required as a result of previous inspections, were reported in 513 instances.

The Bureau sent out 3,190 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$6,368.69 in the two months.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Feb. 1961	Feb. 1960	1961 1st 2 Mos.	1960 1st 2 Mos.
Albemarle	\$ 29,630	\$ 48,960	\$ 44,520	\$ 72,827
Asheboro	267,784	57,900	320,110	337,561
Asheville	282,237	367,580	671,113	544,851
Burlington	259,640	437,273	702,315	648,213
Chapel Hill	48,090	149,600	124,790	211,772
Charlotte	2,424,789	2,442,959	5,680,222	5,241,778
Concord	43,750	62,825	61,200	81,725
Durham	1,095,672	3,439,508	1,564,142	4,267,768
Elizabeth City	6,950	65,575	45,250	105,675
Fayetteville	243,223	858,620	681,809	1,563,112
Gastonia	153,000	200,300	253,700	531,100
Goldsboro	179,736	177,600	567,157	352,675
Greensboro	1,865,888	1,004,786	3,923,485	2,188,788
Greenville	153,250	223,400	351,750	408,800
Henderson	74,650	31,700	163,950	70,900
Hickory	104,226	333,531	311,250	557,053
High Point	450,454	800,045	832,900	3,292,421
Jacksonville	488,750	6,550	539,050	80,200
Kinston	387,200	181,250	489,114	317,435
Lenoir	12,500	90,000	42,675	168,800
Lexington	*	33,800	*	87,100
Lumberton	77,000	11,700	189,000	92,550
Monroe	179,500	18,000	215,000	65,500
New Bern	7,800	16,500	11,150	25,600
Raleigh	1,332,311	2,215,130	3,648,293	4,928,781
Reidsville	299,800	25,800	302,150	102,250
Roanoke Rapids	74,725	122,370	138,925	163,220
Rocky Mount	194,515	176,660	422,000	520,923
Salisbury	641,575	187,478	707,925	296,864
Sanford	34,500	63,200	92,200	99,800
Shelby	59,000	724,600	271,902	814,600
Statesville	165,970	163,068	293,020	230,496
Thomasville	124,850	117,053	220,625	211,459
Wilmington	891,158	169,910	1,032,733	255,731
Wilson	295,800	193,330	469,100	314,080
Winston-Salem	639,662	1,014,218	2,374,793	6,636,545
Grand Total	\$13,589,585	\$16,232,779	\$27,759,318	\$35,888,953

* No Building.

North Carolina Labor and Industry

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SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD HOLDS 15TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING—The Safety Advisory Board of the Department of Labor gathered in Raleigh April 7 for the Board's 15th anniversary meeting since the group was formed in 1946. Front row: Fred F. Murphy, Hickory; H. B. Gaylord, Plymouth; Wilford G. Jones, Winston-Salem; Jesse D. Brown, Enka; George Harper, Rocky Mount. Middle row: H. E. Newbury, Pisgah Forest. H. W. Ramsey, Canton; H. E. Williams, Spray; William S. Fowler, Drexel; Joel F. Moody, Raleigh; W. L. Loy, Laurel Hill; Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane; Deputy Commissioner Lewis P. Sorrell. Back row: Kenneth Austin, Charlotte; W. G. Alligood, Mount Holly; J. D. Patterson, Winston-Salem; T. B. Ipock, Gastonia; Sidney F. Marsh, Greensboro; J. M. Vann, Badin. Marion Cowper, Kinston. Unable to attend were G. E. Midyette, Raleigh, and Ralph Rochelle, High Point. (Photo by Bill Shaw, Wilmington.)

LOW N. C. STRIKE LOSSES CONTRAST SHARPLY WITH HIGH EMPLOYMENT TOTAL

Strike-caused production and working time losses plummeted to an all-time low in North Carolina during 1960, according to final State and Federal reports of work stoppages.

Twelve strikes occurred in North Carolina during the year. They involved 1,885 workers who were out on strike a total of 9,833 man-days.

Both the number of striking workers and the total of man-days idle were the lowest on record for the State.

North Carolina's part of the nation's strike losses also dropped to a record low last year.

The State's 9,833 man-days of strike idleness amounted to one-twentieth of one per cent of the nation's total of 19,100,000 man-days idle.

The year 1960 was the fifth consecutive year during which North Carolina's total of man-days idle as a result of strikes amounted to only a fraction of one per cent of the national total.

Contrasting sharply with the low State figures on work stoppages is the fact that North Carolina's 1,190,900 non-farm employment total for 1960 constituted about 2.2 per cent of the national employment figure.

The accompanying table shows the number of strikes, number of workers idle, number of man-days idle, and North Carolina's percentage of the national total of man-days idle, for each year for the 20-year period 1941-1960.

NUMBER OF STRIKING TAR HEELS IN 1960 WAS LOWEST ON RECORD

State's Part of National Strike Total Also Was Lowest On Record

Year	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle	N. C. % of National Total
1941	34	18,731	105,085	0.5
1942	26	4,826	24,354	0.6
1943	57	18,511	103,368	0.8
1944	45	11,056	68,057	0.8
1945	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	56	14,400	452,000	0.4
1947	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	22	2,698	59,420	0.2
1949	18	3,850	136,130	0.3
1950	31	12,700	75,700	0.2
1951	38	24,300	508,000	2.2
1952	37	15,600	277,000	0.5
1953	25	10,100	196,000	0.7
1954	31	5,540	82,900	0.4
1955	49	16,800	316,000	1.1
1956	25	10,200	293,000	0.9
1957	24	3,600	68,280	0.4
1958	29	5,279	79,780	0.3
1959	12	2,328	96,289	0.1
1960	12	1,885	9,833	0.05

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NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT RISES 4,600 IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING MARCH

Downtrend Continues In Manufacturing

Nonagricultural employment increased 4,600 in North Carolina during March.

The March job rise was caused almost entirely by seasonal increases in retail trade, government, construction and fertilizer manufacturing.

The State's total non-farm employment climbed to 1,169,600 in March—up 4,600 from February and 3,900 higher than the job level of March, 1960.

Nonmanufacturing activities accounted for most of the employment increases, both from February to March and over the past year.

A total of 685,400 Tar Heels were at work in nonmanufacturing jobs in March—a gain of 6,400 over February and 19,500 above a year ago.

In sharp contrast, factory employment totaling 484,200 in March showed a decline for the sixth consecutive month, dropping 1,800 from February and 15,600 below the level of March, 1960.

Seasonal Changes

Jobs in retail trade expanded by 2,800 in March due to pre-Easter gains in general merchandising.

Improved weather conditions and new contracts brought an employment rise of 1,600 in the construction industry.

Government employment was up by 1,900 due to increased activity in Agricultural Stabilization committees, more post office jobs, and higher public school employment.

The chemicals industry registered a March gain of 500 as spring expansion of fertilizer manufacturing got under way.

Better weather also brought employment increases of 200 each in mining and lumbering.

Other industries reporting March job increases included apparel manufacturing, up 300; stone, clay and glass products, 200; machinery, 200; electrical machinery, 100; pulp and paper products, 100.

The tobacco industry registered a March decline of 1,100 as cigarette factories dropped 100 employees and tobacco stemmeries laid off another 1,000 seasonal workers.

The textile industry last month reported 800 fewer jobs than in February due to

(Continued on page 4)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS - MARCH, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS							
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
							Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago		
													Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.7	25.6	25.9	+ 0.4	— 0.8	—	\$ 70.04	\$ 69.53	\$ 65.24	41.2	40.9	39.3	\$1.70	\$1.66
Food and Kindred Products	3.9	4.0	4.0	— 2.5	— 2.5	—	62.49	61.15	64.27	39.8	39.2	41.2	1.57	1.56
Bakery	2.1	2.2	2.1	— 4.5	—	—	67.08	64.71	66.74	40.9	39.7	41.2	1.64	1.63
Textile Mill Products	6.0	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	65.18	63.54	63.84	42.6	41.8	42.0	1.53	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.5	2.6	— 4.0	— 7.7	—	72.14	68.39	73.37	43.2	41.7	44.2	1.67	1.66
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	—	+ 4.5	—	63.80	61.61	58.20	43.4	42.2	40.7	1.47	1.43
Furniture and Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	—	— 9.1	—	79.57	73.16	77.64	42.1	40.2	41.3	1.89	1.82
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	77.44	78.94	69.39	44.0	44.6	41.8	1.76	1.66
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	2.1	2.0	2.1	+ 5.0	—	—	89.25	85.26	78.80	42.1	40.6	40.0	2.12	1.97
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.0	1.9	1.7	+ 5.3	+ 17.6	—	62.47	62.83	62.37	41.1	40.8	40.5	1.52	1.54
Metal Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	— 5.0	— 5.0	—	72.56	72.57	60.14	38.8	38.6	33.6	1.87	1.79
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	75.65	75.03	66.47	42.5	41.0	39.1	1.78	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.7	5.0	+ 2.1	— 4.0	—	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.6	43.0	45.1	— 0.9	— 5.5	—	\$ 58.72	\$ 59.36	\$ 54.17	36.7	37.1	34.5	\$1.60	\$1.57
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	63.20	61.72	59.47	42.7	41.7	41.3	1.48	1.44
Bakery Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	64.48	65.21	62.64	42.7	42.9	43.2	1.51	1.45
Textile Mill Products	17.7	17.9	19.1	— 1.1	— 7.3	—	51.98	53.50	52.14	34.2	35.2	34.3	1.52	1.52
Knitting Mills	6.8	6.9	7.7	— 1.4	— 11.7	—	45.58	47.66	40.57	32.1	33.8	29.4	1.42	1.38
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.3	—	— 3.0	—	48.26	48.90	44.50	38.0	38.2	35.6	1.27	1.25
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	54.08	50.82	41.08	41.6	39.7	31.6	1.30	1.30
Furniture	6.1	6.2	6.6	— 1.6	— 7.6	—	57.72	57.15	55.11	36.3	36.4	35.1	1.59	1.57
HH Furniture	5.2	5.3	5.8	— 1.9	— 10.3	—	56.72	55.52	54.40	34.8	34.7	34.0	1.63	1.60
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	87.42	86.58	84.84	40.1	39.9	40.4	2.18	2.10
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	+ 9.1	—	78.26	74.24	67.69	43.0	39.7	38.9	1.82	1.87
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	—	— 11.1	—	61.62	66.88	49.74	39.0	41.8	32.3	1.58	1.54
Metal Products	1.4	1.5	1.7	— 6.7	— 17.6	—	66.18	65.24	57.79	38.7	39.3	34.4	1.71	1.66
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	87.34	90.27	86.28	42.4	43.4	42.5	2.06	2.03
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.2	6.2	6.4	—	— 3.1	—	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.

INDUSTRY	CHANGE FROM				WEEDLY EARNINGS				HABITUAL EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Month Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,169.6	1,165.0	1,165.7	+ 0.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	484.2	486.0	499.8	- 0.4	60.84	60.53	57.13	37.1	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$1.54	5
Durable Goods	136.2	136.8	141.4	- 0.4	61.20	61.20	55.57	36.8	1.53	1.53	1.51	5
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.2	31.0	32.2	+ 0.6	51.69	50.42	46.36	36.5	1.27	1.27	1.27	5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.5	19.5	19.5	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.9	5.9	6.5	.....	48.64	48.43	45.87	37.6	1.21	1.22	1.22	5
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	42.2	43.3	44.4	- 2.5	56.02	56.20	51.62	36.1	1.44	1.43	1.43	5
Household Furniture	38.2	39.4	40.5	- 3.0	55.44	55.77	50.84	35.8	1.44	1.43	1.42	5
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.9	9.7	9.7	+ 2.1	58.73	61.01	47.46	33.9	1.45	1.47	1.40	5
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 2.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.2	2.2	2.4	.....	77.18	78.39	69.05	34.7	2.01	2.01	1.99	5
Fabricated Metals	7.9	8.1	8.3	- 2.5	74.34	72.54	63.32	36.6	1.84	1.80	1.73	5
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.1	3.2	.....	83.33	79.54	74.07	39.4	1.97	1.94	1.88	5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.9	10.7	11.5	+ 1.9	70.22	69.94	68.15	41.3	1.68	1.71	1.65	5
Special Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.6	6.6	- 15.2	69.31	70.14	69.93	42.9	1.67	1.69	1.63	5
Electrical Machinery	24.4	24.3	24.9	+ 0.4	79.56	81.77	74.11	38.6	1.95	1.98	1.92	5
Transportation Equipment	4.5	4.6	4.9	- 2.2	79.40	81.14	65.88	36.2	1.99	1.96	1.82	5
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.0	2.9	3.1	+ 3.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nondurable Goods	348.0	349.2	358.4	- 2.9	60.60	60.13	57.66	37.2	1.57	1.57	1.55	5
Food & Kindred Products	32.3	32.3	31.9	+ 1.3	53.20	52.27	51.61	39.4	1.33	1.33	1.31	5
Meat Packing	7.6	7.6	7.3	+ 4.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	.....	67.43	66.85	63.76	44.9	1.45	1.45	1.42	5
Grain Mill Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	.....	57.12	58.48	63.16	46.1	1.31	1.32	1.37	5
Bakery Products	7.4	7.5	7.5	- 1.3	63.71	62.62	63.08	41.5	1.55	1.55	1.52	5
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.5	4.4	.....	54.99	53.47	51.53	45.2	1.17	1.17	1.14	5
Tobacco	27.1	28.2	28.0	- 3.9	73.30	72.36	63.02	33.7	1.96	1.94	1.87	5
Cigarettes	18.6	18.7	18.5	+ 0.5	78.91	79.97	68.14	33.9	2.11	2.11	2.01	5
Stemmeries	6.7	7.7	7.4	- 13.0	56.32	53.19	49.95	33.3	1.51	1.49	1.50	5
Textiles	214.5	215.3	223.3	- 0.4	58.06	57.38	56.93	37.7	1.52	1.51	1.51	5
Broadwoven Fabrics	88.5	89.1	93.0	- 0.7	61.62	60.29	63.04	39.9	1.58	1.57	1.58	5
Broadwoven Cotton	55.7	55.9	58.3	- 0.4	59.12	57.82	62.17	39.6	1.56	1.55	1.57	5
Knitting Mills	65.5	65.7	65.2	- 0.3	55.13	55.58	50.96	34.2	1.49	1.49	1.49	5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.5	15.5	15.1	+ 2.6	61.20	61.35	56.09	36.9	1.53	1.53	1.52	5
Seamless Hosiery	39.5	39.7	39.1	+ 1.0	53.64	53.72	49.77	33.4	1.49	1.48	1.49	5
Yarn Mills	43.4	43.4	45.9	- 0.5	54.14	53.44	52.99	38.4	1.41	1.41	1.38	5
Dyeing and Finishing Textiles	10.3	10.3	11.0	.....	62.72	63.44	57.25	36.7	1.60	1.59	1.56	5
Apparel	33.9	33.6	34.3	+ 0.9	45.63	45.88	40.32	33.6	1.23	1.23	1.20	5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	12.7	12.9	12.9	- 1.6	42.32	43.04	38.64	33.6	1.15	1.16	1.15	5
Paper & Allied Products	13.4	13.3	13.6	+ 0.8	103.96	102.60	92.93	41.3	2.26	2.27	2.25	5
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	9.0	9.2	.....	119.55	115.84	105.42	42.0	2.47	2.47	2.51	5
Paperboard Containers	3.1	3.1	3.3	- 6.1	68.28	70.86	63.04	39.4	1.69	1.72	1.60	5
Printing	9.7	9.8	9.6	+ 1.0	90.16	89.15	84.75	38.7	2.30	2.28	2.19	5
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.1	.....	79.00	78.59	73.33	38.8	2.48	2.47	2.40	5
Chemicals	13.7	13.2	14.1	+ 3.8	89.57	88.88	84.40	40.0	2.19	2.20	2.11	5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.0	8.0	8.6	- 7.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 5.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	685.4	679.0	665.9	+ 2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	3.0	2.8	2.9	+ 7.1	68.53	70.09	56.58	36.5	1.59	1.63	1.55	5
Non-Metallic Mining	2.4	2.2	2.4	+ 9.1	63.03	63.84	53.94	36.2	1.49	1.52	1.49	5
Contract Construction	61.3	59.7	55.8	+ 2.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp. Comm., & Pub. Utilities	63.9	64.0	65.4	- 0.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	30.4	30.7	31.0	+ 1.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	23.7	23.5	23.0	- 0.9	89.20	88.98	87.23	40.2	2.23	2.23	2.17	5
Trades ³	219.6	217.1	214.6	+ 1.2	58.80	59.24	59.39	40.4	1.47	1.47	1.47	5
Wholesale	54.8	55.1	54.7	- 0.5	74.93	74.34	76.18	41.4	1.81	1.80	1.84	5
Retail ³	164.8	162.0	159.9	+ 1.7	52.54	53.60	52.80	40.0	1.33	1.34	1.32	5
Retail General Merchandise	34.0	31.9	32.1	+ 6.6	38.19	38.52	36.78	34.7	1.12	1.11	1.06	5
Department Stores	14.7	13.5	13.6	+ 8.9	40.99	41.41	39.33	34.5	1.22	1.19	1.14	5
Limited Price Variety	8.6	7.9	7.9	+ 8.9	25.25	25.46	24.77	29.6	.85	.86	.86	5
Retail Food Stores	23.7	24.0	23.0	- 1.3	48.91	48.15	50.62	35.9	1.34	1.33	1.41	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	43.3	43.2	40.7	+ 0.2	82.54	84.92	83.33	5	5	5	5	5
Service	124.7	124.5	123.3	+ 1.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.3	7.3	7.1	+ 2.8	30.55	30.08	28.29	44.2	.67	.67	.64	5
Personal Services	24.7	24.5	24.6	+ 0.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.7	14.7	15.3	- 3.9	34.50	33.31	32.04	37.5	.92	.91	.90	5
Government	169.6	167.7	163.2	+ 3.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	36.6	35.0	34.8	+ 4.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	73.6	73.3	71.8	+ 0.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	59.4	59.4	56.6	+ 4.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

* Preliminary.

* Data Not Available.

* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only

EMPLOYMENT, WAGE GAINS RECORDED IN MACHINERY AND METALS INDUSTRIES

Outstanding gains have been made in the North Carolina metals and machinery industries during the past several years.

Employment in Fabricated Metal Products has more than tripled in the 12-year period 1949-1960, rising from an annual average of 2,400 in 1949 to a total of 8,200 in 1960.

In the same period average hourly earnings of workers in fabricated metals plants advanced by 58 per cent, rising from \$1.11 in 1949 to \$1.76 in 1960.

Although the State's small Primary Metals industry has experienced no employment increase during the past 12 years, average hourly earnings of the 2,400 workers employed in the industry have advanced 62 per cent, rising from \$1.27 in 1949 to \$2.06 in 1960.

Employment in the Machinery industry has more than doubled during the 12 years, rising from 5,200 in 1949 to 11,300 in 1960—a gain of 6,100. Earnings of workers have increased 46 per cent, from \$1.13 an hour in 1949 to \$1.65 an hour in 1960.

Especially noteworthy has been the expansion of the Special Industrial Machinery group during the past three years. Employment in this group advanced from 5,200 in 1958 to 6,300 in 1960.

Employment in the Electrical Machinery industry has expanded from 18,000 in 1956 to 25,100 in 1960—a gain of 39 per

cent in a four-year period. Average hourly earnings in the industry advanced from \$1.78 in 1957 to \$1.92 in 1960.

Although relatively small in comparison with the State's dominant textile, tobacco, furniture and lumber industries, the metals and machinery group are a very valuable addition to the State's industrial structure because of their high wage scales.

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 2)

further production curtailments. Broadwoven fabrics mills were down 600. Seamless hosiery dropped 200. Employment levels held firm in yarn mills, full fashioned hosiery, and dyeing and finishing plants.

The furniture industry reported a general downtrend in business, with 1,100 fewer workers employed than in February. Several large plants reported temporary shutdowns.

Employment was down 200 in fabricated metals and 100 each in transportation equipment and the printing industry.

Changes From One Year Ago

Employment levels in most manufacturing industries continued to be substantially below the prevailing levels of March, 1960.

Textiles were down 8,800 over the year, furniture 2,200, lumber 1,000, tobacco 900, machinery 600, electrical machinery 500,

fabricated metals 400, transportation equipment 400, apparel 400, chemicals 400, primary metals 200, pulp and paper products 200.

These declines from a year ago were offset to a minor extent by job increases of 400 in food products, of which 300 was in meat packing plants; 200 in stone, clay and glass products; and 100 in newspaper publishing.

With the exception of the transportation (except railroad) industry, which was down 600 from a year ago, employment levels were up from last year in all major nonmanufacturing activities.

Employment was up 6,400 in Federal, State and local government and schools, 5,500 in construction, 5,000 in trade, 2,600 in finance, insurance and real estate, 1,400 in service industries, 700 in communications and public utilities, and 100 in mining.

Hours & Earnings Improve Slightly

The factory workweek advanced slightly in March, by 0.2 hours, to an average of 39 hours. This was nearly two hours longer than the 37.1-hour average workweek of March, 1960.

Weekly earnings of the 484,200 Tar Heel factory workers were up 31 cents from the February level to a March average of \$60.84. This was \$3.71 higher than the \$57.13 per week average of one year ago.

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing held firm at \$1.56 last month—an increase of two cents over March, 1960.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	March 1961	March 1960	1st 3 Mos. 1961	1st 3 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 167,450	\$ 48,380	\$ 211,970	\$ 121,207
Asheboro	169,500	206,550	489,610	544,111
Asheville	1,030,771	349,150	1,701,884	894,001
Burlington	424,080	412,621	1,126,395	1,060,834
Chapel Hill	80,200	64,000	204,990	275,772
Charlotte	5,504,738	8,379,375	11,184,960	13,621,153
Concord	168,259	62,000	229,459	143,725
Durham	2,315,900	493,102	3,880,042	4,760,870
Elizabeth City	28,325	184,900	73,575	290,575
Fayetteville	878,040	529,235	1,559,849	2,092,347
Gastonia	329,550	99,850	583,250	630,950
Goldsboro	415,787	342,650	982,944	695,325
Greensboro	2,352,660	1,669,860	6,276,145	3,858,648
Greenville	253,100	157,800	604,850	566,600
Henderson	69,660	205,865	233,610	276,765
Hickory	136,774	402,837	448,024	959,890
High Point	1,633,300	242,057	2,466,200	3,534,478
Jacksonville	128,100	315,150	667,150	395,350
Kinston	127,550	375,271	616,664	692,706
Lenoir	15,500	11,000	58,175	179,800
Lexington	91,500	155,400	91,500	242,500
Lumberton	67,500	141,000	256,500	233,550
Monroe	207,800	34,000	422,800	99,500
New Bern	12,200	58,450	23,350	84,050
Raleigh	5,541,288	2,438,146	9,189,581	7,366,927
Reidsville	123,600	42,350	425,750	144,600
Roanoke Rapids	104,688	51,533	243,613	214,753
Rocky Mount	262,281	170,220	684,281	691,143
Salisbury	96,925	81,500	804,850	378,364
Sanford	45,000	21,700	137,200	121,500
Shelby	330,600	207,500	602,502	1,022,100
Statesville	187,778	211,925	480,798	442,421
Thomasville	137,520	67,119	358,145	278,578
Wilmington	133,647	129,999	1,166,380	385,730
Wilson	209,850	61,250	678,950	375,330
Winston-Salem	1,259,519	664,564	3,634,312	7,301,109
Grand Total	\$25,040,940	\$19,088,309	\$52,800,258	\$54,977,262

* No Building.

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY, 1961

No. 5

EMPLOYMENT RISES 3,500 IN STATE DURING APRIL

Factory Jobs Up Slightly In Four Major Industries

Nonagricultural employment increased 3,500 in North Carolina during April, rising to a total of 1,173,600.

The April job rise, added to the 5,100 gain recorded in March, brought the State's non-farm employment to a point 8,600 higher than the February low of 1,165,000.

Factory employment inched upward by 700 in April to a total of 484,700. Minor increases were reported by the lumber, furniture, textile and chemical industries and by several smaller groups.

"This small but encouraging improvement in manufacturing industries reverses a six-month downtrend in factory employment," commented Commissioner Frank Crane.

Nonmanufacturing industries reported job gains of 2,800 in April and increased to a total of 688,900. Seasonal increases in construction and service industries accounted for most of the gains in this group.

Hours & Earnings Show Improvement

Both hours and earnings increased in the State's manufacturing industries last month.

The factory workweek advanced by 0.3 hours to an average of 39.2 hours. Average hourly earnings of the 484,700 workers in manufacturing went up a penny to \$1.57. Weekly earnings increased 86 cents above the March level, rising to an average of \$61.54 in April.

April Increases

Largest April job increases took place in construction, which was up 1,800 from March; service industries, up 1,100; furniture manufacturing, up 800; lumber and timber products, up 500; chemicals, up 400 due to increases in fertilizer manufacturing and gains in plastics and synthetics; wholesale trade, up 300; and textiles and transportation, up 200 each.

Other April employment gains included increases of approximately 100 each in stone, clay and glass products, fabricated metals, electrical machinery, food products, cigarette manufacturing, mining, communications and public utilities, and government.

No significant changes were reported in the primary metals, machinery, transportation equipment, and printing industries.

(Continued on page 4)



NEW BOILER INSPECTOR—S. F. Harrison (right), the Labor Department's Chief Boiler Inspector, welcomes Everett L. Clodfelter as a new staff member of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections. A former Chief Boilerman in the U. S. Navy, Clodfelter assumed his duties with the Labor Department on May 1. He will operate from Asheville, inspecting boilers in the Western District of North Carolina. In addition to his 20-year career in the Navy, Clodfelter has been employed by Goodwill Rehabilitation Center in Winston-Salem, for two years in the steam department of the University of California, and for five years in Civil Service work in St. Petersburg, Florida. He is married to the former Mary Thomas of Nashville, Tennessee and they have three children.

CRANE CITES CHILD LABOR LAW RULES ON SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

Commissioner Frank Crane has called upon employers and parents of young people seeking summer jobs to make sure the youngsters obtain employment certificates before going to work.

Approximately 25,000 young people under 18 obtain employment certificates from their local Public Welfare Superintendents each year before starting to work in North Carolina.

Depending upon the age and sex of the young person, these certificates spell out the legally permitted working hours and other conditions of employment for each job.

"We are most anxious to prevent violations of the State and Federal laws governing youth employment," Commissioner Crane stated. "Our North Carolina Child Labor Law — a model statute and one of the best in the nation — channels employment of young people into jobs which will not be physically or morally detrimental to them.

"Our law is based upon the assumption that youth needs both work experience and protection from exploitation. It prohibits hazardous and unsuitable types of employment but leaves open to young people a wide selection of approved and suitable jobs."

(Continued on page 4)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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No. 5

INSPECTORS VISIT 6,886 ESTABLISHMENTS DURING JANUARY-APRIL PERIOD

Labor Department inspectors visited a total of 6,886 North Carolina industrial, retail and service establishments during the four-month period of January through April.

The inspections were made to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations. The inspected firms employed 243,609 workers.

A total of 3,688 violations were noted by the inspectors and recommendations were made for their correction. Most of these concerned needed improvements in working conditions with respect to various requirements of the Safety and Health Regulations.

Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was reported in a total of 4,113 instances.

Reinspections were made in 324 establishments to insure compliance with recommendations for correction of Labor Law or safety and health violations.

Serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors in 27 instances and their causes were carefully studied. Recommendations were made to prevent their recurrence.

Priority was given to inspection of 93 establishments in response to complaints.

The inspectors also held a total of 2,306 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS MARCH-APRIL INSPECTIONS

A total of 3,635 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during March and April by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau reviewed 3,430 inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months. Repair jobs were found necessary and were ordered in 652 instances. Completed repairs, ordered during previous months, were reported in 744 instances.

The Bureau collected \$6,672.77 in inspection fees required by the Boiler Law during the two months.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—APRIL, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M		H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S												
							A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S		H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S								
	Current Month (thous.) 4	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago							
CHARLOTTE AREA																			
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.6	25.7	26.1	—	0.4	—	1.9	\$	70.45	\$	69.87	\$	68.64	41.2	41.1	41.6	\$1.71	\$1.70	\$1.65
Food & Kindred Products	3.9	3.9	4.0	—	2.5	—	2.5	62.64	62.80	61.26	39.9	40.0	40.3	1.57	1.57	1.52	1.57	1.57	1.52
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.2	—	4.5	—	4.5	65.60	67.40	64.16	40.0	41.1	40.1	1.64	1.64	1.60	1.64	1.64	1.60
Textile Mills Products	6.1	6.1	6.0	—	1.7	—	1.7	62.62	64.72	64.33	41.2	42.3	42.6	1.52	1.53	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.51
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	69.89	70.55	69.54	42.1	42.5	42.4	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.66	1.66	1.64
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	—	4.5	—	4.5	58.15	63.80	62.21	40.1	43.4	43.2	1.45	1.47	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.44
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	—	9.1	—	9.1	79.24	79.57	75.76	42.6	42.1	41.4	1.86	1.89	1.83	1.86	1.89	1.83
Paper & Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	75.95	77.44	70.39	43.4	44.0	41.9	1.75	1.76	1.68	1.75	1.76	1.68
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.1	2.1	2.2	—	4.5	—	4.5	92.43	89.25	82.94	43.6	42.1	42.1	2.12	2.12	1.97	2.12	2.12	1.97
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	62.73	62.47	63.47	41.0	41.1	42.6	1.53	1.52	1.49	1.53	1.52	1.49
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	2.0	—	5.0	—	5.0	72.56	71.98	78.54	38.8	38.7	42.0	1.87	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.87
Machinery	2.7	2.8	2.9	—	3.6	—	3.6	79.02	75.65	73.70	43.9	42.5	43.1	1.80	1.78	1.71	1.80	1.78	1.71
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	4.7	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																			
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.7	42.7	44.9	—	4.9	—	4.9	\$	59.25	\$	58.88	\$	58.93	36.8	36.8	37.3	\$1.61	\$1.60	\$1.58
Food & Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	62.48	63.20	61.76	42.5	42.7	42.3	1.47	1.48	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.46
Bakery Products .....	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	62.51	64.48	64.82	41.4	42.7	43.8	1.51	1.51	1.48	1.51	1.51	1.48
Textile Mill Products	17.5	17.6	18.8	—	0.6	—	0.6	53.66	52.48	54.77	34.4	34.3	35.8	1.56	1.53	1.53	1.56	1.53	1.53
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.8	7.4	—	1.5	—	1.5	43.33	45.72	44.25	30.3	32.2	32.3	1.43	1.42	1.37	1.43	1.42	1.37
Apparel	3.3	3.2	3.3	—	3.1	—	3.1	47.88	48.26	48.38	37.7	38.0	37.5	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.29
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	54.65	54.08	57.81	41.4	41.6	42.2	1.32	1.30	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.37
Furniture	6.2	6.2	6.5	—	4.6	—	4.6	59.36	57.51	62.02	37.1	36.4	39.5	1.60	1.58	1.57	1.60	1.58	1.57
HH Furniture	5.4	5.3	5.7	—	1.9	—	1.9	60.52	56.70	62.88	36.9	35.0	39.3	1.64	1.62	1.60	1.64	1.62	1.60
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	—	8.3	—	8.3	86.63	87.42	88.32	39.2	40.1	40.7	2.21	2.18	2.17	2.21	2.18	2.17
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	79.24	78.26	79.28	42.6	43.0	43.8	1.86	1.82	1.81	1.86	1.82	1.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products .....	.8	.8	.9	—	11.1	—	11.1	63.83	61.62	64.37	40.4	39.0	41.0	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.58	1.57
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.6	—	12.5	—	12.5	63.63	66.18	63.41	38.1	38.7	38.2	1.67	1.71	1.66	1.67	1.71	1.66
Machinery (Except Electrical) .....	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	89.01	87.34	84.12	43.0	42.4	42.7	2.07	2.06	1.97	2.07	2.06	1.97
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.2	6.2	6.6	—	6.1	—	6.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

I N D U S T R Y		Current Month ¹ (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month \$	One Month Ago \$	One Year Ago \$	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT													
Manufacturing	1,173.6	1,170.1	1,191.2	—	61.54	60.68	61.14	5	5	5	5	5	5
Durable Goods	484.7	484.0	500.0	—	61.97	61.35	62.55	39.2	38.9	39.7	5	5	5
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	137.7	136.1	142.2	—	52.89	51.03	53.55	40.5	40.1	41.7	1.53	1.53	1.50
Sawmills & Planing Mills	31.6	31.1	33.2	—	5	5	5	41.0	40.5	42.5	1.29	1.26	1.26
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	19.7	19.5	20.5	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	6.1	5.9	6.5	—	49.65	48.92	50.75	40.7	40.1	41.6	1.22	1.22	1.22
Household Furniture	43.2	42.4	44.5	—	57.42	55.91	59.76	39.6	39.1	41.5	1.45	1.43	1.44
Stone, Clay and Glass	39.2	38.4	40.5	—	57.28	55.48	59.62	39.5	38.8	41.4	1.45	1.43	1.44
Concrete, Brick, etc.	9.9	9.8	9.7	—	62.03	58.87	59.93	42.2	40.6	42.5	1.47	1.45	1.41
Primary Metals	3.6	3.5	3.5	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fabricated Metals	2.2	2.2	2.4	—	75.82	76.42	87.33	38.1	38.4	41.0	1.99	1.99	2.13
Fab. Structural Metals	8.0	7.9	8.1	—	73.20	73.57	70.75	40.0	40.2	40.2	1.83	1.83	1.76
Machinery (Except Electrical)	3.1	3.1	3.2	—	80.51	82.71	84.00	41.5	42.2	43.3	1.94	1.96	1.94
Special Industrial Machinery	10.8	10.8	11.5	—	71.83	70.06	71.50	42.5	41.7	43.6	1.69	1.68	1.64
Electrical Machinery	5.6	5.6	6.6	—	73.44	69.31	71.65	43.2	41.5	44.5	1.70	1.67	1.61
Transportation Equipment	24.5	24.4	24.9	—	78.57	79.56	75.39	40.5	40.8	40.1	1.94	1.95	1.88
Other Durable Goods ¹	4.5	4.5	4.8	—	80.99	79.00	76.67	40.7	39.9	41.0	1.99	1.98	1.87
Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.0	3.1	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Food & Kindred Products	347.0	347.9	357.8	—	61.69	60.45	61.00	38.8	38.5	39.1	1.59	1.57	1.56
Meat Packing	32.3	32.2	32.0	—	56.13	53.47	52.91	42.2	40.2	40.7	1.33	1.33	1.30
Dairy Products	7.5	7.5	7.2	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grain Mill Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	68.82	68.18	65.75	46.5	46.7	46.3	1.48	1.46	1.42
Bakery Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	—	60.25	56.99	58.11	45.3	43.5	44.7	1.33	1.31	1.30
Beverage Industries	7.5	7.4	7.5	—	64.12	64.43	62.40	41.1	41.3	41.6	1.56	1.56	1.50
Tobacco	4.5	4.5	4.5	—	55.58	54.52	56.35	47.1	46.6	49.0	1.18	1.17	1.15
Cigarettes	25.6	27.1	26.7	—	82.97	73.30	74.63	39.7	37.4	37.5	2.09	1.96	1.99
Stemmeries	18.7	18.6	19.0	—	87.38	78.91	79.42	39.9	37.4	38.0	2.19	2.11	2.09
Textiles	5.1	6.6	5.7	—	67.08	56.70	59.73	39.0	37.3	36.2	1.72	1.52	1.65
Broadwoven Fabrics	214.5	214.3	222.6	—	58.06	57.91	58.74	38.2	38.1	38.9	1.52	1.52	1.51
Knitting Mills	88.3	88.4	92.5	—	62.25	61.30	63.76	39.4	38.8	40.1	1.58	1.58	1.59
Full Fashioned Hosiery	55.5	55.7	58.0	—	60.29	58.50	61.54	38.4	37.5	39.2	1.57	1.56	1.57
Seamless Hosiery	65.5	65.4	65.3	—	53.64	55.28	53.22	36.0	37.1	36.7	1.49	1.49	1.45
Yarn Mills	15.5	15.5	15.0	—	57.60	60.83	57.07	37.4	39.5	38.3	1.54	1.54	1.49
Dyeing & Fin. Textile	39.4	39.4	39.0	—	52.80	53.58	51.55	35.2	36.2	35.8	1.50	1.48	1.44
Apparel	43.3	43.4	45.6	—	54.00	53.86	55.44	38.3	38.2	39.6	1.41	1.41	1.40
Men's & Boys' Clothing	10.4	10.3	10.9	—	66.17	63.84	61.62	41.1	39.9	39.0	1.61	1.60	1.58
Paper & Allied Products	33.7	33.9	34.4	—	45.02	45.76	44.52	36.6	37.2	37.1	1.23	1.23	1.20
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	12.6	12.7	13.0	—	42.94	42.80	43.82	36.7	36.9	38.1	1.17	1.16	1.15
Paperboard Containers	8.9	9.0	9.1	—	103.28	103.96	97.63	45.1	46.0	43.2	2.29	2.26	2.26
Printing	3.1	3.1	3.2	—	118.22	119.55	110.94	47.1	48.4	44.2	2.51	2.47	2.51
Newspapers	9.7	9.7	9.7	—	69.83	68.28	66.09	40.6	40.4	40.3	1.72	1.69	1.64
Chemicals	5.2	5.2	5.0	—	91.87	90.62	84.97	39.6	39.4	38.8	2.32	2.30	2.19
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	14.3	13.9	15.3	—	92.38	92.38	90.04	37.1	37.1	36.9	2.49	2.49	2.44
Other Nondurable Goods ²	8.1	8.0	8.7	—	77.04	79.00	79.82	41.2	41.8	44.1	1.87	1.89	1.81
Nonmanufacturing	3.7	3.4	3.5	—	88.10	89.57	85.86	40.6	40.9	40.5	2.17	2.19	2.12
Mining	688.9	686.1	691.2	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Non-Metallic Mining	3.1	3.0	3.0	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	2.5	2.4	2.6	—	73.94	68.85	70.84	46.5	43.3	45.7	1.59	1.59	1.55
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	63.1	61.3	68.3	—	70.52	63.47	69.90	46.7	42.6	46.6	1.51	1.49	1.50
Transportation (Except RR)	64.3	63.9	65.5	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Communication & Pub. Utilities	39.7	30.5	31.0	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Trade ³	23.8	23.7	23.1	—	89.65	89.20	87.72	40.2	40.0	40.8	2.23	2.23	2.15
Wholesale	219.7	220.3	221.4	—	59.75	58.80	60.09	40.1	40.0	40.6	1.49	1.47	1.48
Retail	55.2	54.9	55.0	—	77.15	76.18	77.10	41.7	41.4	41.9	1.85	1.84	1.84
Retail General Merchandise	164.5	165.4	166.4	—	52.93	52.14	53.73	39.5	39.5	40.1	1.34	1.32	1.34
Department Stores	33.5	33.9	35.4	—	38.65	38.30	36.65	34.2	34.5	34.9	1.13	1.11	1.05
Limited Price Variety	14.4	14.5	15.0	—	42.13	41.48	39.56	33.7	34.0	34.7	1.25	1.22	1.14
Retail Food Stores	8.3	8.6	9.2	—	24.82	25.25	25.42	29.2	29.7	31.0	1.35	1.35	1.32
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	23.6	23.8	23.0	—	50.51	48.55	49.73	36.6	36.5	36.3	1.38	1.33	1.37
Service	43.3	43.4	41.2	—	82.56	82.35	80.22	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	125.8	124.7	124.3	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	7.5	7.3	7.8	—	30.03	30.75	29.55	45.5	45.9	44.1	1.66	1.67	1.67
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	24.8	24.7	24.7	—	33.94	34.59	35.28	37.3	37.6	39.2	1.91	1.92	1.90
Government	169.6	169.5	167.4	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	36.4	36.6	38.3	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	73.5	73.6	72.0	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	59.7	59.3	57.1	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

APRIL BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$18,801,596 IN STATE'S LARGEST CITIES

Building activity maintained a brisk pace in North Carolina's cities of more than 10,000 population during April, despite a 19 per cent drop from the level of April, 1960.

The 36 cities issued building permits totaling \$18,801,596 last month. This was 19 per cent below the \$23,456,409 reported for April, 1960.

The Tar Heel cities issued permits totaling \$71,601,854 during the first four months of this year—an eight per cent drop from the \$78,433,671 total for the same period last year.

TURKS STUDY TAR HEEL LABOR LAWS, PROGRAMS

Five labor inspection officials from the Turkish Ministry of Labor conferred with Commissioner Frank Crane and Labor Department division heads during a two-day visit here in May. They were accompanied by John W. Welch, of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards, and an interpreter.

While in Raleigh they studied labor inspection procedures, industrial relations, apprentice training, and accident prevention programs. The group also visited cigarette factories and centers of higher learning.

EMPLOYMENT RISES

(Continued from page 1)

Decreases

The April job gains were partly offset by normal seasonal declines of 1,500 in tobacco stemmeries and 900 in retail trade. The decrease in retail trade employment was due to layoff of temporary employees hired in March for the Easter trade.

Other April job declines included 200 each in the paper products and apparel industries and a drop of 100 in finance, insurance and real estate.

CRANE CITES LABOR LAW

(Continued from page 1)

Working Hours

Commissioner Crane cited the principal requirements of the N. C. Child Labor Law regarding summer vacation employment of youth as follows:

For 14 and 15-year olds: maximum working time of 8 hours per day, 6 days per week, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Not more than 5 continuous hours of work without a lunch period of at least 30 minutes. Maximum legal workweek: 40 hours.

For 16 and 17-year olds: maximum working time of 9 hours per day, 48 hours per week, 6 days per week. Boys, between 6 a.m. and 12 midnight; girls, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Farm, Domestic Work Exempt

Commissioner Crane pointed out that the Child Labor Law does not apply to employment of youngsters in domestic or farm work when the child works under the direction of his parent or guardian. Young people of any age may work in domestic or farm jobs.

Outside of farm and domestic work, the Child Labor Law does not permit gainful employment of young people under 14 in any type of gainful employment. The only exception to this rule is that boys of 12 and 13 may sell or deliver newspapers and magazines for not more than 10 hours per week.

Employer Responsible

The law places squarely upon the employer the responsibility for seeing to it that each young person under 18 whom he employs is properly certified. The employer must "procure and keep on file" the required employment certificate.

Prohibited Occupations

The Child Labor Law provides that young people under 16 may not work at any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, or in any occupation involving the use of power-driven machinery. The law also spells out a long list of hazardous occupations which are prohibited for the under-16 group.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	April 1961	April 1960	1st 4 Mos. 1961	1st 4 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 64,665	\$ 97,900	\$ 276,635	\$ 219,107
Asheboro	39,900	67,004	529,510	611,115
Asheville	494,678	559,290	2,196,562	1,453,291
Burlington	580,976	436,471	1,707,371	1,497,305
Chapel Hill	273,190	185,590	478,180	461,362
Charlotte	3,391,812	4,409,125	14,576,772	18,030,278
Concord	111,580	215,968	341,039	359,693
Durham	2,238,533	704,743	6,118,575	5,465,613
Elizabeth City	*	126,900	*	417,475
Fayetteville	348,278	377,235	1,908,127	2,469,582
Gastonia	325,900	1,463,150	909,150	2,094,100
Goldensboro	243,150	128,386	1,226,094	823,711
Greensboro	2,624,587	2,671,481	8,900,732	6,530,129
Greenville	174,800	144,400	779,650	711,000
Henderson	54,800	212,905	288,410	489,670
Hickory	194,550	328,040	642,574	1,287,930
High Point	1,374,605	3,291,220	3,840,805	6,825,698
Jacksonville	11,695	137,750	678,845	533,100
Kinston	400,331	280,471	1,016,995	973,177
Lenoir	109,500	34,000	167,675	213,800
Lexington	124,390	98,900	215,890	341,400
Lumberton	100,500	104,400	357,000	337,950
Monroe	156,000	180,600	578,800	280,100
New Bern	102,500	24,790	125,850	108,840
Raleigh	3,081,870	1,873,965	12,271,451	9,240,892
Reidsville	48,430	94,000	474,180	238,600
Roanoke Rapids	203,215	136,000	446,828	350,753
Rocky Mount	135,034	668,420	819,315	1,359,563
Salisbury	173,310	187,175	978,160	565,539
Sanford	29,600	122,400	166,800	243,900
Shelby	109,900	363,365	712,402	1,385,465
Statesville	155,020	484,788	635,818	927,209
Thomasville	214,370	140,706	572,515	419,284
Wilmington	81,670	60,625	1,248,050	446,355
Wilson	210,600	267,000	889,550	642,330
Winston-Salem	817,657	2,777,246	4,451,969	10,078,355
GRAND TOTAL	\$18,801,596	\$23,456,409	\$71,528,279	\$78,433,671

* Report Delayed.

North Carolina Labor and Industry

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No. 6

SPECIAL WEEK SLATED FOR ELDER CITIZENS

Statement by
Governor Terry Sanford

Special consideration will be given to the health, happiness and welfare of North Carolina's older population during the Special Week on Aging, July 16-22, 1961.

Our State is proud of its more than 300,000 citizens 65 years of age and older, and it is with great pleasure that we honor them during this, their special week of recognition.

Each year brings a sizeable increase in the number and proportion of this segment of our population. Many factors enter into this change.

With this increase—and I must say welcome increase — in our older population segment, come the great responsibility and moral obligation to heed the needs of this group. Our attention must turn not only to their physical and economic needs, but also to their various other needs.

In cooperating with the Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging, North Carolinians should work toward a better understanding of the problems of our aging. We must join forces at local, state and national levels to meet the challenge of this age group and to work thoughtfully toward the most beneficial results.

It is my pleasure, therefore, to designate the week of July 16-22, 1961, as a period for particular emphasis on and attention to the interests, problems, and desires of our older citizens.

I urge all my fellow citizens to observe this week in every appropriate way. I hope that individuals and organizations will show sincere concern in expanding the opportunities for the aging to participate in community affairs and to become better acquainted with the existing facilities which are available to them.

Let each of us express our personal appreciation for the many contributions of our older citizens to our way of living and to the important resources of North Carolina.

MAY BUILDING PERMITS RISE IN N. C. CITIES

Building activity increased substantially in North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during May.

The 36 cities issued permits totaling \$23,653,961 last month — a 25.8 per cent increase over the \$18,801,596 total reported for April and 15 per cent higher than the \$20,551,854 reported for May, 1960.

The cities issued permits totaling \$95,182,240 during the first five months of this year. This was 3.8 per cent below the total for the same period last year.

Minimum Wage Law Amendment Protects 19,000 Additional Tar Heel Workers

Taxicab Drivers and Operators Exempted

Some 19,000 employees of small retail and service businesses throughout the State will be added to the group covered by the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law's 75-cents an hour wage floor on January 1, 1962.

The newly covered employees will be those working in establishments having either four or five employees on the job during any payroll period.

Prior to its amendment by the General Assembly on June 1, 1961, the Minimum Wage Law applied only to employers having six or more workers on the job. Effective

January 1, 1962, it will apply to establishments employing four or more workers.

The amendment brings the law's coverage into conformity with that established under the Employment Security Law, which applies to firms employing four or more workers.

The bill amending the Minimum Wage Law, H.B. 234, was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 16 by Representatives John P. Kennedy of Mecklenburg, Steve Dolley of Gaston, and Danny Courtney of Caldwell.

The measure was strongly endorsed by Governor Terry Sanford and Labor Commissioner Frank Crane.

On May 4, the House Committee on Manufacturers and Labor voted 16 to 9 to give H.B. 234 an unfavorable report. However, quick maneuvering by the bill's supporters secured the signatures of enough Committee members favoring the bill to send a Minority Report to the House floor.

On May 17, the House accepted the Minority Report by a vote of 66 to 36, thus overruling the House Committee's unfavorable vote. On May 18, following long debate on the floor, the House passed the bill on second reading by a vote of 82 to 19. Third reading House passage came on May 23, with a vote of 92 to 21.

The measure sailed through the Senate easily. Only one Senator voted against giving the bill a favorable report when the measure came up in the Senate Committee on Manufacturing and Labor on May 31. Third reading passage by the Senate followed on June 1, with a vote of 46 to 2.

Taxicab Drivers

The Minimum Wage Law also was amended to specifically exclude from coverage taxicab drivers and operators. The bill accomplishing this amendment was introduced by Representative Walton Griggs of Currituck.

In discussion of this bill on the House floor, it was pointed out that most taxicab operators are paid on a commission basis and that it was not the original intent of the Minimum Wage Law's introducers to cover taxicab operations. The exact status of taxicab drivers and operators under the law had been in doubt for some time. The Labor Department does not normally inspect taxicab concerns.

MAXIMUM HOUR LAW AMENDED TO PERMIT EMPLOYER CHOICE OF LONGER WORKWEEK PRECEDING CHRISTMAS

Before being amended by the 1961 General Assembly, the North Carolina Maximum Hour Law provided that from the 18th through the 24th of December each year — the week immediately preceding Christmas Day—women over 16 years of age working in mercantile establishments may be employed for as long as ten hours in any one day.

Purpose of this provision of the law was to permit a longer workday and workweek immediately preceding Christmas so that employees would be available for the extra hours to handle the Christmas rush of business. Normally, the maximum hours permitted for women are nine hours per day and 48 hours per week.

As amended by the 1961 General Assembly, the law now provides "that for a period of one week's duration between Thanksgiving and Christmas," women may be employed in mercantile establishments for as much as ten hours per day.

In other words, the employer may now select the week for the extra working hours at any time between Thanksgiving and Christmas, instead of being confined specifically to the seven-day period preceding Christmas Day.

The bill amending the law was introduced in the Senate by Senator Hubert Humphrey of Guilford.

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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FREE PUBLICATIONS ON
PROBLEMS OF THE AGING

Two publications of special interest to North Carolina's older citizens are available for free distribution to interested persons. They are:

"North Carolina's Older Population: Opportunities and Challenges." This is a 185-page summary of proceedings of the 1960 N. C. Governor's Conference on Aging. Sections of the book feature studies of Research and Population, Income Maintenance and Employment, Health and Medical Care, Social Services, Housing and Living Arrangements, Education and Recreation, Family Life, Community Relationships and Religious Activities, and Personnel Needs. The book also contains articles by several leading N. C. authorities on problems of the aging.

"Picture Yourself in a Home Planned for Comfort, Safety and Convenience." This housing pamphlet provides useful suggestions for older people who are either moving to a new home, remodeling a house, or rearranging their present house.

Copies of these publications may be obtained by writing to:

Mrs. Ted L. Daniel,
Executive Secretary
N. C. Governor's Coordinating
Committee on Aging
Education Building
P. O. Box 2599
Raleigh, N. C.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS
MAY INSPECTION WORK

A total of 2,358 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during May by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau reviewed 2,014 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the month.

Repair jobs were found necessary and were ordered in 375 instances. Completed repairs, ordered during previous months, were reported in 222 instances.

The Bureau collected \$4,607.16 in inspection fees required by the Boiler Law during May.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — MAY, 1961
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS					
							AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
							WEEKLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY HOURS		HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.0	25.8	26.2	+ 0.8	— 0.8	—	\$ 69.29	\$ 69.70	41.0	41.2	\$1.69	\$1.66
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 2.6	—	—	63.36	62.73	40.1	39.7	1.58	1.53
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	—	—	—	67.32	65.60	40.8	40.0	1.65	1.60
Textile Mills Products	6.2	6.1	6.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	—	62.36	62.32	41.3	41.0	1.51	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	69.06	68.89	41.6	41.5	1.66	1.67
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.3	2.2	+ 4.3	+ 9.1	—	59.18	58.15	41.1	40.1	1.44	1.42
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	—	— 9.1	—	69.52	76.26	39.5	39.9	1.76	1.80
Paper & Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	77.08	75.52	43.3	43.6	1.74	1.66
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.1	2.1	2.2	—	— 4.5	—	89.06	92.01	42.9	41.5	2.09	2.00
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	61.91	62.73	40.2	41.5	1.54	1.51
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	74.45	72.74	39.6	40.2	1.88	1.82
Machinery	2.6	2.6	2.8	—	— 7.1	—	75.72	79.02	42.3	44.2	1.79	1.78
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	4.6	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	—	59.57	58.60	37.0	38.8	1.61	1.58
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.1	42.0	44.1	+ 0.2	— 4.5	—	\$ 59.57	\$ 58.60	37.0	36.4	\$1.61	\$1.58
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	66.15	62.90	44.1	42.5	1.50	1.44
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	69.26	62.51	44.4	41.4	1.56	1.49
Textile Mill Products	16.5	16.4	17.6	+ 0.6	— 6.3	—	53.05	50.97	34.9	33.1	1.52	1.52
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.5	7.2	+ 1.5	— 8.3	—	46.20	43.20	33.0	30.0	1.40	1.35
Apparel	3.5	3.5	3.6	—	— 2.8	—	46.50	47.88	37.5	37.7	1.24	1.26
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	55.74	54.65	41.6	41.4	1.34	1.35
Furniture	6.2	6.2	6.5	—	— 4.6	—	57.08	59.36	35.9	37.1	1.59	1.54
HH Furniture	5.4	5.4	5.7	—	— 5.3	—	57.05	60.52	35.0	36.9	1.63	1.57
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	82.78	86.46	38.5	39.3	2.15	2.11
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	81.41	79.24	42.4	41.6	1.92	1.79
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	1.0	—	— 10.0	—	64.08	63.83	40.3	42.8	1.59	1.55
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	—	— 6.3	—	64.46	63.63	38.6	39.5	1.67	1.66
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	81.81	89.01	40.3	42.3	2.03	1.96
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.4	—	— 4.7	—	59.57	58.60	37.0	36.4	1.61	1.58

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

⁴ Preliminary.

	I N D U S T R Y				C H A N G E				P E R C E N T			
	Current Month ¹ (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,180.7	1,173.8	1,189.2	+ 0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	485.4	484.6	497.3	+ 0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durable Goods	138.2	137.8	141.9	+ 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.1	31.6	33.3	+ 1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.9	19.7	20.8	+ 1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.2	6.1	6.4	+ 1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	42.8	43.2	44.4	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Furniture	38.8	39.2	40.4	+ 1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.1	9.9	9.8	+ 2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Metals	2.2	2.2	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metals	8.0	8.0	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fab. Structural Metals	3.1	3.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.7	10.8	11.3	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.6	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Machinery	24.5	24.5	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	4.7	4.6	4.7	+ 2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	347.2	346.8	355.4	+ 0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food & Kindred Products	32.5	32.2	32.4	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Packing	7.6	7.6	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy Products	5.3	5.2	5.4	+ 1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain Mill Products	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakery Products	7.5	7.4	7.6	+ 1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.5	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	25.0	25.5	25.7	+ 2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes	18.9	18.7	18.8	+ 1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stemmeries	4.3	5.1	5.0	+ 15.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles	215.6	214.5	221.8	+ 0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadwoven Fabrics	88.5	88.3	92.0	+ 0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadwoven Cotton	55.5	55.5	57.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knitting Mills	65.7	65.5	65.5	+ 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.5	15.5	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamless Hosiery	39.5	39.4	39.3	+ 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn Mills	10.7	10.4	10.9	+ 2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyeing & Fin. Textile	43.5	43.3	45.5	+ 0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel	34.2	33.7	34.5	+ 1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.0	12.6	13.3	+ 3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper & Allied Products	13.0	13.2	13.6	+ 1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.7	8.9	9.2	+ 2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paperboard Containers	3.1	3.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	9.7	9.7	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals	13.6	14.3	14.4	+ 4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.2	8.1	8.6	+ 1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.6	3.7	3.3	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	695.3	689.2	691.9	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Metallic Mining	2.5	2.5	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract Construction	66.6	63.4	70.0	+ 5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.1	64.3	65.4	+ 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation (Except RR)	30.6	30.7	30.9	+ 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communication & Pub. Utilities	23.7	23.8	23.1	+ 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade	220.2	219.4	220.1	+ 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale	55.1	55.2	54.9	+ 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail ³	165.1	164.2	165.2	+ 0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail General Merchandise	34.1	33.5	34.9	+ 1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department Stores	14.6	14.4	14.8	+ 1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limited Price Variety	8.6	8.3	8.8	+ 3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Food Stores	23.6	23.7	23.1	+ 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	43.3	43.4	41.5	+ 0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	126.8	126.0	125.0	+ 0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.3	7.6	8.0	+ 9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal Services	24.8	24.8	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.7	14.7	15.5	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	171.1	169.6	166.6	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal	36.5	36.5	36.9	+ 0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State & Local Schools	73.8	73.4	71.7	+ 0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State & Local Non-Schools	60.8	59.7	58.0	+ 1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Less than 0.1% Change

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

TAR HEEL EMPLOYMENT RISES FOR THIRD STRAIGHT MONTH IN MAY

Total non-farm employment increased 6,900 in North Carolina during May, rising to 1,180,700.

The May increase was caused mainly by job gains in eight large industry groups: textile, apparel, food products, lumber, trade, construction, service industries, and government.

May was the third straight month in which Tar Heel employment has been on the upgrade. Gains reported for previous months included 4,600 in March and 3,500 in April.

North Carolina's present employment trend is consistent with the national job picture. Nationally, non-farm jobs increased by about 500,000 between April and May, continuing the uptrend which began in March.

Last month's employment gains brought the State's nonagricultural job total back up to a point only 8,500 below the high level of May, 1960.

Nonmanufacturing industries, employing 695,300 people in May, reached a level 3,400 higher than a year ago.

Factory employment, increasing by 700 during April and 800 in May, was still 11,900 below last year's May level.

Industry Gains

The construction industry, which took on 3,200 more employees in May, reg-

istered the month's largest employment gain.

Employment increased 1,100 in the State and local government group, due mostly to spring expansion of State Highway Department operations. Public school employment also increased by 400.

Retail trade reported a May job increase of 900. Expansion of employment in general merchandise and clothing stores reflected increased buying in connection with school and college graduations and Mother's Day.

Expansion of service-industry employment by 800 last month was caused mostly by the seasonal increase of business in resort hotels, which took on 700 additional employees.

A job rise of 1,100 occurred in the textile industry as business improved in broadwoven fabrics, yarn mills, knitting mills, and dyeing and finishing plants.

Improved business and favorable spring weather sent employment up 500 in the lumber industry.

Better business also was reported by apparel manufacturers, who took on 500 additional employees last month.

The food products group registered an employment gain of 300 due to expanded operations in dairies, grain mills and bakeries.

Other May job gains included 200 in cigarette manufacturing, 200 in stone, clay and glass products, and 100 each in mining and the manufacture of transportation equipment.

The month's gains were partly offset by seasonal decreases of 700 in fertilizer manufacturing and 800 in tobacco stemmeries.

Although the general employment trend in furniture manufacturing was up, temporary shutdowns in two large plants caused a drop of 400.

The paper and allied products industry reported a job decrease of 200 in May. Decreases of 100 each occurred in machinery manufacturing, transportation (except railroad), the communications and public utility group, and the finance, insurance and real estate group.

Hours & Earnings Rise

The workweek in manufacturing increased by 0.3 hours in May, rising to an average of 39.5 hours. The extended working time brought earnings of factory workers up 48 cents to an average of \$62.02 per week. Average hourly earnings held firm at \$1.57.

INSPECTORS CHECK 1,936 N. C. FIRMS DURING MAY

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,936 manufacturing, service and retail establishments during May to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations. The firms employed 74,471 workers.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May 1961	May 1960	1st 5 Mos. 1961	1st 5 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 41,650	\$ 65,526	\$ 318,285	\$ 284,633
Asheboro	669,220	89,930	1,198,730	701,045
Asheville	378,360	364,226	2,574,922	1,817,517
Burlington	309,049	605,520	2,016,420	2,102,825
Chapel Hill	1,046,995	162,380	1,525,175	623,742
Charlotte	3,130,062	6,154,912	17,706,834	24,185,190
Concord	109,700	96,150	450,739	455,843
Durham	916,283	1,124,163	7,034,858	6,589,776
Elizabeth City	*	47,000	*	464,475
Fayetteville	1,148,946	532,805	3,057,073	3,002,387
Gastonia	506,626	425,450	1,415,776	2,519,550
Goldsboro	346,390	352,088	1,572,484	1,175,799
Greensboro	3,951,102	4,229,568	12,851,834	10,759,697
Greenville	239,190	180,100	1,018,840	891,100
Henderson	126,350	89,200	414,760	578,870
Hickory	348,125	266,585	990,699	1,554,515
High Point	838,319	801,175	4,679,124	7,626,873
Jacksonville	215,540	46,450	894,385	579,550
Kinston	132,200	204,032	1,149,195	1,177,209
Lenoir	42,700	115,000	210,375	328,800
Lexington	63,845	57,800	279,735	399,200
Lumberton	45,050	127,535	402,050	465,485
Monroe	127,700	55,000	706,500	335,100
New Bern	84,644	64,183	210,494	173,023
Raleigh	1,710,661	1,537,681	13,982,112	10,778,573
Reidsville	69,450	267,300	543,630	505,900
Roanoke Rapids	378,193	81,620	825,021	432,373
Rocky Mount	301,898	219,862	1,121,213	1,579,425
Salisbury	789,750	170,100	1,767,910	735,639
Sanford	108,000	36,800	274,800	280,700
Shelby	162,700	164,900	875,102	1,550,365
Statesville	730,271	121,851	1,366,089	1,049,060
Thomasville	105,712	167,005	678,227	586,289
Wilmington	291,808	231,872	1,539,858	678,227
Wilson	188,765	490,545	1,078,315	1,132,875
Winston-Salem	3,998,707	805,540	8,450,676	10,883,895
GRAND TOTAL	\$23,653,961	\$20,551,854	\$95,182,240	\$98,985,525

* No Report Received

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY, 1961

No. 7

CHARLIE G. FARMER DIES FOLLOWING HEART ATTACK



Labor Department employees were saddened last month by the death of Charlie Glenn Farmer of Landis, who for the past fifteen years had served as Apprenticeship Field Representative in District No. 5 including Rowan and six surrounding counties.

Mr. Farmer, 54, died June 22 at Rowan Memorial Hospital following a heart attack suffered at his home in Landis a few hours earlier.

Well known in his community as a civic and church leader, Mr. Farmer was born October 10, 1906 in Rowan County, the son of the late Henry and Eva Miller Farmer. He was a graduate of the old Mt. Pleasant Institute and Catawba College. He served as a school teacher and principal of schools in Richfield, Landis, and China Grove for 17 years.

He was a star athlete at Catawba College and captain of the Catawba baseball team in 1928. He played semi-pro ball in the Granite Belt and Carolina League for two years. He coached boys' and girls' basketball at Landis High School and his girls' teams won the Rowan County championship five years.

He was a charter member and past president of the China Grove Rotary Club. He was a member of the First Evangelical and Reformed Church at Landis, a lay member and past president of the synodical council of the church, and teacher of

788 N. C. PLANTS RECEIVE AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING SAFETY RECORDS

A total of 788 Tar Heel industrial establishments have been awarded the Labor Department's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* in recognition of their outstanding work in preventing disabling injuries on the job during 1960.

The award winners qualified for the safety honors by having accident-free records last year, by maintaining accident frequency rates 75 per cent or more below the State average for their industry, or by reducing their rate by 40 per cent or more during 1960 compared with the previous year.

Commissioner Frank Crane personally presented the awards to more than 400 of the winners in presentation ceremonies held this spring in eleven cities and attended by approximately 1,000 plant officials and guests. The presentations were sponsored by local Chambers of Commerce.

The following list is the complete roster of award winners for 1960. Firms honored in presentation ceremonies are listed separately under the communities where the presentations were held. The others are listed alphabetically according to the number of consecutive years for which they have received the award:

an adult Sunday School class. He was president of the Rowan E and R Churchman's Brotherhood in 1958 and 1959. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Johns River camp.

Mr. Farmer was married to Miss Ruth Alexander of Landis in December, 1939.

He is survived by his wife; one sister, Mrs. E. Ray Trexler of Lincolnton; and one nephew, E. Ray Trexler, a student at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C.

Funeral services were conducted June 24 at the First E and R Church of Landis by the Rev. Hiram Davis and Dr. Harvey A. Fesperman. Interment was in Westlawn Cemetery.

FIRST YEAR WINNERS

Acme Hosiery Mills, Inc., Pritchard St.
Plant, Asheboro
Ahoskie Manufacturing Co., Inc., Ahoskie
Alexander Tank & Equipment Co.,
Charlotte
Allsheer Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty
American-Marietta Co., Carolina Concrete
Pipe Div., Lilesville
Amerotron Co., Robbins Plant, Robbins
Anchor Serum Co. of Carolina, Inc.,
Charlotte
Andrews Builders Supply Co., Andrews
Asheboro Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro
Asheville Machine & Foundry Co., Inc.,
Asheville
Automotive Parts Co., Smithfield
Baruhardt Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Belding Heminway Co., Inc.,
Hendersonville
R. C. Bennett Box Co., Ahoskie
Betterwear Hosiery Mills, Inc., Catawba
Biltmore Dairy Farms, Charlotte
Blue Gem Manufacturing Co.
Asheboro Plant, Asheboro
The Borden Co., Raleigh
Brower Mills, Inc., Hope Mills
Bryan Cooper Oil Co., Inc., Raleigh
Builders Supplies Co., Goldsboro
Burlington House Fabrics, Smithfield
Spinning Plant, Smithfield
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Cascade Weaving Co., Mooresville
Franklin Hosiery Co., Franklin
Henrietta Plant, Henrietta
Transportation Div., Rocky Mount
Terminal, Rocky Mount
Wadesboro Hosiery Co., Wadesboro
Burlington Mills, Inc., Robeson Plant,
St. Pauls
Capitol Mfg. Co., Inc., Fayetteville
Carolina Marking Devices, Inc., Charlotte
Carolina Motor Stores, Inc., Smithfield
Carolina Overall Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Carolina Welds Plant of General Elec.
Co., Goldsboro
Carolina Yarn Processors, Inc., Tryon
Carpenter & Phillips Mica Co.,
Spruce Pine
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange,
Inc.
Cold Storage, Durham
Egg Market, Durham
General Office, Durham
Pittsboro Service Store, Durham

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE

*Commissioner of Labor*ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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(Continued from page 1)

Roxboro Service Store, Durham
Seed and Farm Supply, Durham
Cetwick Textile Co., Asheboro
Charmeuse Hosiery Industries, Inc.,
Asheboro
Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Newton
Collins & Aikman Corp., Albemarle
Collins Yarn Processing Co., Hickory
Courier-Journal Litho. Co., Charlotte
Cross's Garage & Salvage, Creedmoor
Curlee Machinery Co., Inc., Cary
Dependable Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty
Dillard Paper Co. of Raleigh, Inc.,
Raleigh
Dixie Foam Rubber, Inc., Hickory
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.,
Brevard Plant, Brevard
Duncan Printmakers, Inc., Charlotte
E & B Oil Co. of Wallace, Wallace
Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton
Elliott Motor Co., Oxford
J. E. Elrod Lumber Co., Charlotte
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 1, Durham
Plant Nos. 2 & 5, Erwin
Plant No. 4, Durham
Esso Standard, Div. Humble Oil
& Refining Co.
Friendship Terminal, Charlotte
Thrift Terminal, Charlotte
Excelsior Rutherfordton Mill, Div.
Deering Milliken, Inc., Rutherfordton
Fasco Industries, Inc., Fayetteville
Fays Sandwich Co., Inc., Smithfield
Foremost Dairies, Inc., Charlotte Plant,
Charlotte
Franklin Mineral Products Co.,
Franklin
Gardner Motor Co., Inc., Smithfield
C. N. Garland, Hot Springs
J. L. Goodman & Son, Hickory
Granville Locker Plant, Inc., Oxford
The Graphic Press, Inc., Raleigh
Guilford Dairy Co-operative Assn.,
Asheboro Branch, Asheboro
Haywood Electric Membership Corp.,
Waynesville
Henderson F.C.X. Service, Henderson
Henderson Laundry, Inc., Henderson
Albert Henkel Hosiery, Inc., Newton
Hickory Dairy Record, Hickory
Highland Cleaners, Fayetteville
Howards Cleaners, Smithfield
J. B. Hunt and Sons, Inc., Raleigh
Hutchens Hosiery Mills, Inc., Newton
Industrial Steel Co., Inc., Charlotte
International Minerals & Chemical Corp.,
Spruce Pine
International Paper Co., Single Service
Div., Raleigh
Jarman Hosiery Mill, Conover
Cecil H. Jarrett Co., Inc., Newton
Johnsons Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
Smithfield

Johnston County Frozen Foods, Inc.,
Smithfield
Johnston F.C.X. Service, Smithfield
Johnston Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Jordan & Holt, Inc., Smithfield
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Filament Div., Ramseur
Newton Plant, Newton
Spun Div., Ramseur
Laughlin F. F. Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Randleman
Laurel Mills, Inc., Rutherfordton
Lewis Hatcheries, Inc., Smithfield
Liberty Hosiery Mills, Inc., Knitting
Div., Liberty
Liberty Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Red Springs
McClure Lumber Co., Charlotte
McCrary Hosiery Mills, Inc., Ramseur
Div., Ramseur
Machine & Welding Co., Inc., Smithfield
Mayland Manufacturing Co.,
Spruce Pine
Medford Motors, Inc., Oxford
Mitchum & Tucker Co., Charlotte
Monroe Garment Co., Inc., Monroe
Moore Lumber Co., Littleton
Morgan Mills, Inc.
Richmond Plant, Laurel Hill
Springfield Plant, Laurel Hill
The Mountaineer, Inc., Waynesville
N. C. News Co., Inc., Durham
N. C. Products Corp., Raleigh Pipe
Plant, Raleigh
North Hickory Dyeing & Processing
Co., Inc., Hickory
Novelty Furniture Co., Fayetteville
Old Dutch Hosiery Mill, Inc., Hickory
Owen Motor Co., Oxford
Oxford Implement Co., Inc., Oxford
Pell Paper Box Co., Inc., Elizabeth City
Pendelton Manufacturing Co., Maiden
Piedmont Chemical Corp., Charlotte
Pilch Breeders, Inc. of Carolina,
Smithfield
Pippin Motors, Inc., Smithfield
Polkton Manufacturing Co., Polkton
Queen City Engraving Co., Charlotte
Ramseur Broom Works, Inc., Ramseur
Richardson Electrical Equipment Co.,
Charlotte
Rite Way Laundry, Durham
Robinson Hosiery Mills, Catawba
Rocky Creek Mills, Inc., Turnersburg
Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount
Rocky Mount Undergarment Co., Inc.,
Rocky Mount
Rogers Oil Co., Raleigh
Rohm & Haas Co., Charlotte
Rolling Pin Bake Shop, Durham
Ronson Hydraulic Units (N.C.) Corp.,
Charlotte
E. F. Rose & Co., Maiden
Rose Trucking Co., Inc., Henderson
F. S. Royster Guano Co., Wilmington
Plant, Wilmington
Sanders Cleaners, Smithfield
J. D. Sandlin Lumber Co., Beulaville
Sandoz, Inc., Charlotte
Sanitary Launderers-Cleaners, Durham
Sapona Mfg. Co., Inc., Cedar Falls
Sealtest Foods, Southern Division
Brevard Plant, Brevard
Bryson City Plant, Bryson City
Smithfield Electric Supply Co.,
Smithfield
Southeastern Tool & Die Co., Inc.,
Charlotte
Southgrand Chevrolet, Inc., Creedmoor
Sparks Lumber & Supply Co., Inc.,
Rutherfordton
Special Yarns Co., Inc., Rutherfordton
Spruce Pine Mica Co., Inc., Spruce Pine
Stanly Knitting Mills, Inc., Oakboro
Stencel Aero Engineering Corp.,
Asheville

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
Patterson Plant, Roanoke Rapids
Roanoke Plant No. 1, Roanoke Rapids
Roanoke Plant No. 2, Roanoke Rapids
Rosemary Plant, Roanoke Rapids
Suburban Rulane Gas Co., Smithfield
Supak & Sons Mfg. Co., Inc.
Elizabeth City
Superior Petroleum & Fuel Co., Inc.,
Newton
Sycamore Dairy, Fayetteville
Talon, Inc., Woodland
Taylor's Supply Co., Oxford
Taylor Veneer & Plywood Co., Inc.,
Mt. Olive
The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte
Thermoplastics Corp., Charlotte
Wake Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Fuquay Springs
The Wallace Enterprise, Wallace
S. F. Ware & Co., Goldsboro
Waverly Mills, Inc.
Waverly Carding, Laurinburg
Waverly Spinning & Spooling
Laurinburg
Wear Right Hosiery Co., Inc., Claremont
West Knitting Corp., Wadesboro
Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.,
Raleigh
Whisnant Hosiery Mills, Inc., Hickory
Wica Chemicals Co., Inc., Charlotte
Wiggs Laundry & Dry Cleaning,
Smithfield
Williams Dry Cleaning, Oxford
Wilma Hosiery Mill, Inc., Spruce Pine
Wilson and Co., Raleigh
Wilson Chevrolet Co., Inc., Smithfield
Worsley Oil Co. of Wallace, Inc.,
Wallace
Young & Finch, Oxford

SECOND YEAR WINNERS

Ahoskie Meat & Provision Co., Inc.,
Ahoskie
Air Reduction Sales Co., Charlotte
Oxygen Plant, Div. Air Reduction
Co., Inc., Charlotte
American Cyanamid Co., Charlotte
B & R Wilson, Inc., Smithfield
B & R Wilson, Tractor Dept., Inc.,
Smithfield
Burgess Machine Shop, Smithfield
Burlington Industries, Inc., Caroleen
Plant, Caroleen
Charlotte Theatrical Printing, Co.,
Charlotte
Chemical Processing Co., Charlotte
China Grove Roller Mills, Inc.,
China Grove
Theo. Davis Sons, Printers, Zebulon
Dun-Rite Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.,
Albemarle
Employees of Baxter, Kelly & Faust,
Inc., Stoneville
Erwin Mills, Inc., Plant No. 4 Finishing,
Durham
Esso Standard, Div. Humble Oil &
Refining Co.
Raleigh Bulk Plant, Raleigh
Rocky Mount Bulk Plant Rocky Mount
Geigy Chemical Corp., Dyestuff
Div., Charlotte
Georgia-Pacific Corp., Hallsboro Bed Rail
Plant, Hallsboro
Guilford Dairy Co-operative Assn.,
Reidsville Branch, Reidsville
J. E. Hanger of N. C., Inc., Raleigh
Johnson Cotton Co., Inc., Smithfield
McCracken Oil Co., Inc., Henderson
McCracken Oil Co., Oxford
Madison Throwing Co., Inc., Madison
Mitchell & Becker Co., Charlotte
N. C. Products Corp., Kinston Plant,
Raleigh

Ornamental Stone Co., Inc., Charlotte
 Phillips Petroleum Co., Marine & Other
 Terminals Div., Charlotte Terminal,
 Charlotte
 Floyd Price & Sons, Selma
 Republic Steel Corp., Charlotte
 Warehouse, Charlotte
 Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., Charlotte
 A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc., Siler City,
 N. C. Plant, Siler City
 Sealtest Foods, Southern Div.,
 Asheville Plant, Asheville
 Sides Lumber Co., Inc., Rockwell
 Southern Electrical Equipment Co., Inc.,
 Charlotte
 Southern Fibers, Inc., Charlotte
 Spence Motors, Inc., Albemarle
 J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Wallace
 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.,
 Charlotte
 Waverly Mills, Inc., Prince Plant
 Spinning & Spooling, Laurinburg
 Westinghouse Electric Corp., Charlotte
 Mfg. & Repair Plant, Charlotte
 Westinghouse Raleigh Meter Plant,
 Raleigh

THIRD YEAR WINNERS

Acme Laundry & Cleaners, Cary
 Auto Sales & Upholstery, Inc., Smithfield
 Boyette Electric Co., Smithfield
 Broad River Processing Co., Inc.,
 Asheville
 Buie Motors, Inc., Smithfield
 Carolina Broom Works, Roxboro
 Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., Sanford
 Div., Sanford
 Dolly Madison Cake Co., Raleigh
 Esso Standard, Div. Humble Oil &
 Refining Co.
 Asheville Bulk Plant, Asheville
 Burlington Bulk Plant, Burlington
 G and C Motor Co., Inc., Whiteville
 W. E. Graham & Sons, Div. Vulcan
 Materials Co., Pelham
 Heavner-Wallace Implement Co.,
 Smithfield
 Littleton Sales Co., Inc., Littleton
 Walker Martin, Inc., Raleigh
 National Biscuit Co., Raleigh
 Oxford Laundry-Cleaners, Oxford
 Piedmont Electric Membership Corp.,
 Hillsboro
 Swift & Co., Raleigh
 Variety Wholesalers, Inc.,
 Fuquay Springs

FOURTH YEAR WINNERS

Avalon Hosiery Mill, Robinson Mfg. Co.,
 Elizabeth City
 Blue Flame Gas Co., Kenly
 Concentrate Manufacturing Corp.,
 Burgaw
 Davidson College Laundry, Davidson
 E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.,
 "Dacron" Research Laboratory,
 Kinston
 Kinston Plant, Kinston
 Esso Standard, Div. Humble Oil &
 Refining Co., Morehead City
 Terminal, Morehead City
 Export Leaf Tobacco Co., Oxford
 Department, Oxford
 J-D Mills, Inc., Henderson
 Little River Oil Co., Inc., Goldsboro
 Meridian Motorcycle Co., Fayetteville
 Mountain Top Co., Hendersonville
 Neighbors Motor Co., Kenly
 W. B. Oliver & Son, Inc., Pine Level
 Parham Motor Co., Henderson
 Parkdale Hosiery Mill, Catawba
 Phillips Petroleum Co., Marine & Other
 Terminals Div., Wilmington
 Terminal, Wilmington
 Wilmington Printing Co., Wilmington

FIFTH YEAR WINNERS

Arndt & Herman Lumber Co., Conover
 Barber Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
 Breneman-Hartshorn, Inc., Charlotte
 Community Frozen Foods Locker,
 Fuquay Springs
 Dare County Ice & Storage Co., Manteo
 Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Charlotte
 Div., Charlotte
 Eanes & H and R Mfg. Co., Inc.,
 Stoneville
 Esso Standard Div., Humble Oil &
 Refining Co., Washington Bulk Plant,
 Washington
 Interchemical Corp., Printing Ink Div.,
 Charlotte
 Lowe's Durham Hardware, Inc., Durham
 McNeill's Cleaners, Red Springs
 Odom Motor Co., Goldsboro
 Peerless Hosiery Co., North Wilkesboro
 Press Printing Co., Albemarle
 Proctor Chemical Co., Inc., Salisbury
 Ralston Purina Co., Charlotte Plant,
 Charlotte
 Rex Cleaners, Elizabeth City
 Rickman Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
 Salisbury
 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.,
 Durham Plant, Durham

SIXTH YEAR WINNERS

Austin Knitting Mills, Inc., Albemarle
 Criminger Cabinet Shop, Charlotte
 Henry V. Dick & Co., Inc., Raleigh
 Esso Standard, Div. Humble Oil &
 Refining Co., Salisbury Terminal,
 Salisbury
 Jones Distributing Co., Elizabeth City
 McCracken Supply Co., Raleigh
 Newton Glove Manufacturing Co.,
 Newton
 Old Dominion Box Co., Inc., Kinston
 Div., Kinston

SEVENTH YEAR WINNERS

The American Agricultural Chemical
 Co., Henderson
 Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc.,
 Salisbury
 Fuquay Motor Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
 Richard Grey Hosiery Co., Asheboro
 Hickory Handle & Mfg. Co., Conover
 Raleigh Auto Supply, Salisbury
 Reynolds Aluminum Supply Co., Raleigh
 Textile Machine Works, Asheboro
 Branch, Asheboro
 Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Plant No. 5,
 Marshville
 Williams Motor Co., Inc., Smithfield

EIGHTH YEAR WINNERS

Brady Manufacturing Co., Inc., Coleridge
 Esso Standard, Div. Humble Oil &
 Refining Co., Fayetteville Terminal,
 Fayetteville
 Smith Novelty Co., Albemarle

NINTH YEAR WINNERS

Acme Cleaners and Shoe Shop, Nashville
 Bright Leaf Industries, Inc., Charlotte
 Dixie Tag and Envelope Co., Charlotte
 Heist-McCain Hosiery Corp., Rockwell
 Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.,
 Ecusta Paper Div.-Endless Belt Dept.,
 Pisgah Forest
 Roseboro Milling Co., Roseboro
 Roxboro Broom Works, Roxboro
 A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc., Sanford,
 N. C. Plant, Sanford
 Winsor & Jeranld Manufacturing Co.,
 Southern Div., Charlotte

TENTH YEAR WINNERS

The Atlantic Refining Co., Wilmington
 Baby Diaper Service, Raleigh
 Carolina Concrete Pipe Co.,
 Div. American-Marietta, Charlotte
 Ellis Motor Co., Inc., Henderson
 Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
 Leach-Service-Cleaners, Littleton
 Snipes-Crowell Lumber Co., Inc.,
 Stoneville
 Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover

ELEVENTH YEAR WINNERS

R. T. Barbee Co., Charlotte
 The Dowd Press, Inc., Charlotte
 Howell Oil Co., Goldsboro
 C. D. Jessup & Co., Claremont
 Union Carbide Consumer Products, Co.,
 Div. Union Carbide Corp., Asheboro

TWELFTH YEAR WINNERS

Bonk's Dry Cleaners, Asheboro
 Conover Cleaners, Conover
 Home Oil Co., Louisburg
 New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
 Sunshine Laundry & Cleaners,
 Wilmington
 Texaco, Inc., Raleigh
 Union Carbide Consumer Products, Co.,
 Charlotte

THIRTEENTH YEAR WINNERS

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville, N. C.,
 Hendersonville
 Mobil Oil Co., Wilmington
 Shell Oil Co., Wilmington

FOURTEENTH YEAR WINNERS

Central Motor Sales, Hickory
 Charlotte Workshop for the Blind, Inc.,
 Charlotte
 Linde Co., Div., Union Carbide Corp.,
 Charlotte
 Schachner Leather & Belting Co.,
 Charlotte
 Texaco, Inc., Wilmington Sales Terminal,
 Wilmington
 Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.,
 Div. Union Carbide Corp., Greenville

GROUP PRESENTATIONS—1960

ALAMANCE COUNTY AWARD WINNERS:

First Year Winners

Acme Feed Mills, Inc., Burlington
 Annedeen Hosiery Mill, Inc., Burlington
 Apparel Manufacturing Corp., Mebane
 Barnhardt's Salad Co., Inc., Burlington
 Burlington Industries, Inc., Interstate
 Warehouse, Burlington
 Burlington Molding Corp., Burlington
 Cherokee Flooring Corp.
 Bondwood Dept., Burlington
 Lumber Yard, Burlington
 Copland Fabrics, Inc., Burlington
 Duke Power Co., Burlington Dist.-
 Distribution Dept., Burlington
 Elizabeth-Meade Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
 Burlington
 Ginny Lynn Mills, Inc., Graham
 Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Inc., Glen Raven
 Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc.,
 Altamahaw
 Grace Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
 Isley Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.
Alamance Men's Knitting Div.,
Burlington
Main Office Div., Burlington
Transportation Div., Burlington
Lemco Knitting Mill, Inc., Burlington
Levin Brothers, Inc., Burlington
Mary Jane Hosiery Mills, Burlington
Mayfair Textile Co., Mayfair Finishing
Plant, Burlington
The Mebane Co., Inc., Mebane
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., Ladies
Seamless Div., Graham
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. of Burlington,
Burlington
Phillips Hosiery Mill, Burlington
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Mercerizing Dept., Saxapahaw
Shadowbrook Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Southerland Mills, Inc., Graham
Tower Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
U. S. Rubber Co., Lastex Plant,
Burlington

Second Year Winners

Childrey Hosiery Mills, Inc., Haw River
Frissell Fabrics, Inc., Burlington
Guilford Dairy Co-operative Assn.,
Burlington Branch, Greensboro
Kale Knitting Mills, Inc., Mebane
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Men's Knitting Div., Burlington
Sharpe Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Swink Hosiery Mill, Inc., Haw River

Third Year Winners

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc.
Hickory Knitting Div., Burlington
Throwing Div., Burlington
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Fourth Year Winners

Alamance Printing Co., Burlington
Boston Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Burlington
Lilien & Lee, Inc., Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Co., Inc., Service
Dept., Saxapahaw

Fifth Year Winners

Burlington Garment Mfg., Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc., International
Div.-Plant "A", Burlington
Foil Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Franklin Hosiery Mills, Graham
Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc., Nu-Vogue
Hosiery Div., Burlington

Sixth Year Winners

Apparel, Inc., Mebane
Burlington Industries, Inc., Waste Dept.,
Burlington
Monarch Processing Co., Inc., Graham
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Seventh Year Winners

Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc., Men's
Warehouse Div., Burlington
Koury Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McCuiston Hosiery Mills, Haw River
Major Dye Works, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Puritan Finishing Mills, Inc., Burlington
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Mebane
Webeo Mills, Inc., Burlington

Eleventh Year Winners

Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Inc., Mebane

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JUNE, 1961
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S											
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S							
	Current Month (thous) 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago						
CHARLOTTE AREA															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	26.0	25.7	—	0.4	+ 0.8	70.21	69.46	65.93	41.3	41.1	40.2	1.70	1.69	1.64
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	—	—	— 2.4	64.08	63.36	61.81	40.3	40.1	40.4	1.59	1.58	1.53
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	68.30	67.32	65.37	40.9	40.8	40.6	1.67	1.65	1.61
Textile Mills Products	6.2	6.2	6.1	.....	.....	+ 1.6	63.54	63.54	63.65	41.8	41.8	41.6	1.52	1.52	1.53
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.7	.....	.....	— 3.7	69.63	70.72	71.71	42.2	42.6	43.2	1.65	1.66	1.66
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.1	.....	.....	+ 14.3	59.77	59.18	57.96	41.8	41.1	39.7	1.43	1.44	1.46
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	.....	— 9.1	76.17	69.52	69.63	40.3	39.5	38.9	1.89	1.76	1.79
Paper & Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	78.67	77.08	72.91	44.7	44.3	43.4	1.76	1.74	1.68
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.9	2.1	1.9	.....	— 9.5	.....	86.43	89.66	77.81	40.2	42.9	39.3	2.15	2.09	1.98
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	.....	+ 4.8	62.93	61.91	64.30	40.6	40.2	42.3	1.55	1.54	1.52
Metal Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	.....	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	73.05	74.64	73.89	39.7	39.7	40.6	1.84	1.88	1.82
Machinery	2.6	2.6	2.7	.....	.....	— 3.7	80.22	75.72	81.36	43.6	42.3	45.2	1.84	1.79	1.80
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	4.5	.....	.....	+ 4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.4	42.1	44.1	—	0.7	+ 3.9	60.16	59.36	59.88	37.6	37.1	37.9
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	64.22	66.15	61.61	43.1	44.1	42.2
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	68.48	69.26	64.63	43.9	44.4	42.8
Textile Mill Products	16.5	16.5	17.6	—	—	— 6.3	54.87	53.55	54.45	36.1	35.0	36.3
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	7.2	—	—	— 8.3	49.28	46.20	48.64	35.2	33.0	35.5
Apparel	3.5	3.5	3.6	—	—	— 2.8	47.12	46.50	45.26	38.0	37.5	36.5
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	55.31	55.74	52.67	41.9	41.6	39.6
Furniture	6.2	6.2	6.5	—	—	— 4.6	57.93	56.72	61.07	36.9	35.9	38.9
HH Furniture	5.4	5.4	5.6	—	—	— 3.6	57.80	56.70	60.00	35.9	35.0	37.5
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.2	1.2	—	—	+ 8.3	84.28	82.78	88.54	39.2	38.5	40.8
Chemicals	1.3	1.2	1.2	—	—	+ 8.3	74.29	81.41	74.07	39.1	42.4	40.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	1.0	—	—	— 10.0	64.46	64.08	67.70	40.8	40.3	43.4
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	—	—	— 6.3	70.07	64.46	65.13	40.5	38.6	39.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	85.07	81.81	81.14	40.9	40.3	41.4
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.2	6.1	6.4	—	—	+ 3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	Current		One Year Ago		One Year Ago
	Month	Year Ago	Month	Year Ago	
Manufacturing	1,186.4	1,181.3	1,188.3	—	0.2
Durable Goods	490.3	485.5	498.9	—	1.7
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	139.1	138.3	142.1	—	2.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	32.1	32.0	33.3	—	3.6
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	19.9	19.8	20.9	—	4.8
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	6.2	6.2	6.4	—	3.1
Household Furniture	43.1	43.0	44.4	—	2.9
Stone, Clay and Glass	39.1	39.0	40.4	—	3.2
Concrete, Brick, etc.	10.3	10.1	9.9	—	4.0
Primary Metals	3.9	3.7	3.6	—	8.3
Fabricated Metals	2.2	2.2	2.4	—	8.3
Fab. Structural Metals	8.3	8.0	7.9	—	5.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	3.3	3.1	3.3	—	3.5
Special Industrial Machinery	10.9	10.8	11.3	—	3.5
Electrical Machinery	5.6	5.6	6.4	—	12.5
Transportation Equipment	24.6	24.5	25.3	—	2.8
Other Durable Goods ¹	4.6	4.6	4.6	—	—
Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.1	3.0	—	3.2
Food & Kindred Products	351.2	347.2	356.8	—	1.6
Meat Packing	33.8	32.5	34.1	—	0.9
Dairy Products	7.7	7.6	7.5	—	2.7
Grain Mill Products	5.3	5.3	5.5	—	3.6
Bakery Products	3.7	3.6	3.6	—	2.8
Beverage Industries	7.6	7.5	7.7	—	1.3
Tobacco	4.7	4.5	4.8	—	2.1
Cigarettes	26.0	25.0	25.7	—	1.2
Stemmeries	19.7	18.9	19.1	—	3.1
Textiles	4.6	4.3	4.7	—	2.1
Broadwoven Fabrics	217.3	215.6	222.3	—	2.2
Broadwoven Cotton	89.0	88.5	92.0	—	3.3
Knitting Mills	55.8	55.5	57.8	—	3.5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	66.4	65.8	66.1	—	0.5
Seamless Hosiery	15.6	15.5	14.8	—	5.4
Dyeing & Fin.	40.0	39.5	39.9	—	0.3
Yarn Mills	10.7	10.7	11.0	—	2.7
Apparel	44.0	43.5	45.4	—	3.1
Men's & Boys' Clothing	34.4	34.2	34.2	—	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	13.2	13.0	13.4	—	1.5
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	13.1	13.0	13.8	—	5.1
Paperboard Containers	8.7	8.7	9.4	—	7.4
Printing	3.1	3.1	3.3	—	6.1
Newspapers	9.9	9.8	9.8	—	1.0
Chemicals	5.2	5.2	5.1	—	2.0
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	13.2	13.6	13.6	—	2.9
Other Nondurable Goods ²	8.2	8.2	8.6	—	4.7
Nonmanufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.3	—	6.1
Mining	636.1	635.8	639.4	—	1.0
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.1	3.2	—	—
Contract Construction	2.6	2.5	2.6	—	—
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	71.0	66.8	71.4	—	0.6
Transportation (Except RR)	64.4	64.2	65.9	—	2.3
Communication & Pub. Utilities	30.6	30.6	31.2	—	1.9
Trade ³	24.0	23.7	23.2	—	3.4
Wholesale	220.9	220.4	220.7	—	0.1
Retail	55.6	55.2	55.1	—	0.9
Retail General Merchandise	165.3	165.2	165.6	—	0.2
Department Stores	34.1	34.1	34.8	—	2.0
Limited Price Variety	14.9	14.7	14.9	—	—
Retail Food Stores	8.4	8.6	8.5	—	1.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	23.7	23.6	23.0	—	3.0
Service	44.0	43.4	42.3	—	4.0
Hotels & Rooming Houses	128.6	127.0	126.8	—	1.4
Personal Services	9.4	8.5	8.8	—	6.8
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	24.9	24.9	25.0	—	0.4
Government	14.8	14.8	15.5	—	4.5
Federal	164.0	170.9	159.1	—	3.1
State & Local Schools	37.6	36.4	37.4	—	0.5
State & Local Non-Schools	64.3	73.7	61.9	—	3.9
	62.1	60.8	59.8	—	3.8

	Current		One Year Ago		One Year Ago
	Month	Year Ago	Month	Year Ago	
\$	63.27	62.02	62.47	5	5
	63.19	62.25	62.25	39.5	40.3
	54.78	52.07	52.67	40.1	41.5
	5	5	5	41.0	41.8
	50.63	49.65	49.65	5	5
	57.46	55.06	59.20	40.7	40.7
	57.17	54.63	58.36	38.5	41.4
	62.46	63.62	61.20	38.2	41.1
	5	5	5	42.7	43.1
	78.21	77.81	79.93	5	5
	76.91	73.71	70.93	39.1	38.8
	83.42	80.93	81.32	40.5	40.3
	73.44	70.90	69.54	41.5	42.8
	75.75	72.16	69.76	42.2	42.4
	78.74	78.18	80.67	42.7	42.8
	83.23	82.41	66.42	40.3	41.8
	5	5	5	41.0	36.9
	63.04	62.09	62.49	5	5
	56.23	56.82	53.17	39.3	39.8
	5	5	5	42.4	40.9
	70.15	68.94	66.46	5	5
	58.59	59.93	58.57	46.9	46.8
	65.25	66.83	63.23	45.4	45.4
	57.45	54.29	56.84	42.3	41.6
	84.03	81.69	81.81	46.4	49.0
	88.58	85.02	85.90	38.9	40.5
	64.88	66.56	66.22	41.2	41.1
	60.19	59.43	60.34	37.5	38.5
	64.08	63.60	65.76	39.6	39.7
	61.78	60.76	63.20	40.3	41.1
	56.47	55.28	55.48	38.7	40.0
	57.30	58.29	55.42	37.9	38.0
	56.32	54.68	55.10	37.7	36.7
	66.78	67.52	63.20	36.7	38.0
	57.37	56.23	55.98	42.0	39.5
	45.38	44.90	44.74	40.4	39.7
	42.78	42.44	43.89	37.5	37.6
	107.42	103.97	98.76	37.2	38.5
	123.46	119.23	111.25	46.5	43.7
	70.58	69.60	69.37	48.8	44.5
	89.55	89.08	84.48	40.8	42.3
	94.00	92.38	90.40	38.6	38.4
	80.36	78.74	81.54	37.3	37.2
	89.64	89.62	90.47	41.0	41.6
	5	5	5	41.5	41.5
	5	5	5	5	5
	77.42	73.47	76.13	5	5
	75.15	71.27	74.10	46.5	48.8
	5	5	5	47.2	49.4
	5	5	5	5	5
	5	5	5	5	5
	5	5	5	5	5
	90.09	88.80	87.91	5	5
	61.35	60.60	61.24	40.4	40.7
	79.05	77.10	79.10	40.4	41.1
	54.81	54.13	54.40	41.9	42.3
	40.60	39.10	38.37	39.8	40.6
	44.63	43.78	40.37	34.7	35.2
	25.63	24.88	26.10	34.2	34.5
	51.00	50.37	50.36	34.6	37.3
	83.04	83.29	83.61	37.5	37.3
	5	5	5	5	5
	32.37	30.26	30.81	5	5
	5	5	5	44.5	42.2
	34.96	35.05	34.38	5	5
	5	5	5	38.0	38.2
	5	5	5	5	5
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	5	5	5	5	5
	5	5	5	5	5
	5	5	5	5	

*** Less than 0.1% Change**

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
Excludes: Forming in Rubber and Plastics, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing and Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Excludes: Earnings In Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

Summary.
Data Not Available.

³ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

Twelfth Year Winners

Leath Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
 Travora Textiles, Inc., Plant No. 2,
 Graham

Fourteenth Year Winners

Western Electric Co., Inc., N. C. Works—
 Burlington Shops, Burlington

**ASHE, BURKE, CALDWELL,
 McDOWELL AND WATAUGA COUNTY
 AWARD WINNERS:**

First Year Winners

The American Thread Co., Sevier Plant,
 Marion
 Blue Bell, Inc., Lenoir Plant, Lenoir
 Drexel Furniture Co., Plant No. 2, Marion
 Drexel Knitting Mills, Inc., Drexel
 Fairfield Chair Co., Inc., Lenoir
 Flair, Inc., Lenoir
 Granite Machine Co., Granite Falls
 Harper Furniture Co., Lenoir
 Hayes Cotton Mill Co.
 Hemlock Manufacturing Co., Inc.
 Hibriten Chair Co., Lenoir
 Hudson Maintenance Dept., Farm Div.,
 Lenoir
 Huffman Knitting Mills, Inc.,
 Morganton
 Icard Cordage Mfg., Co., Icard
 Jiffy Manufacturing Co., Granite Falls
 Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Co., Plants
 No. 1 & 2, Lenoir
 Kraft Foods, Div. of National Dairy
 Prods. Corp., West Jefferson
 Lenoir Veneer Co., Lenoir
 National Veneer Co., Lenoir
 Pons Full Fashion Mills, Inc., Valdese
 Shuford Mills, Inc., Granite Div.-
 Plant No. 1, Granite Falls
 Union Mirror Co., Lenoir
 Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc., Dept.
 500, Valdese

Second Year Winners

Eugene Cross & Co., Marion
 Lenoir Chair Co., Plant No. 3, Lenoir
 Lenoir News-Topic, Inc., Lenoir
 Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion
 The News Herald

Third Year Winners

B & K Hosiery Mill, Hickory
 Childers Hosiery Mill, Inc., Hildebran
 Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville,
 Marion Plant, Marion

Fourth Year Winners

Home Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., Inc.
 Plant No. 1, Morganton
 Plant No. 2, Morganton
 The McDowell News, Marion
 Rinshed-Mason Co., Wolverine Finishes,
 Morganton
 United Rayon Knitting Mills, Div. of
 United Merchants & Mfrs., Inc.,
 Old Fort

Fifth Year Winners

Employees of Ashe County Plant,
 Sprague Electric Co., Lansing
 Kohler and Campbell, Inc., Granite Falls

Sixth Year Winners

Caldwell Cotton Mill Co., Lenoir

Ninth Year Winners

Martinat Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese

**CABARRUS COUNTY AWARD
 WINNERS:**

First Year Winners

Brown Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Co.
 Plant 1, Bleachery, Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Crash Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 9, Carding, Kannapolis
 Collins & Aikman Corp., Stead & Miller
 Div., Concord
 Cook's Packing Co., Inc., Concord
 Fair Martin Boxes, Inc., Concord
 Piedmont Chevrolet Co., Inc., Concord
 Tuscarora Cotton Mill, Mt. Pleasant
 Willis Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord

Second Year Winners

Brown Manufacturing Co., Spinning,
 Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Co.
 Plant 1, Finishing, Kannapolis
 Plant 4, Weaving, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Finishing (Put up & Sew),
 Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Finishing (Wet), Kannapolis
 Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mills, Mt. Pleasant

Third Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co.
 Plant 4, Carding, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Weaving, Kannapolis

Fourth Year Winners

Brown Manufacturing Co., Carding,
 Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Co.
 Plant 1, Set Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 4, Cloth Room, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Carding, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Dye House, Kannapolis
 Plant 8, Carding & Spinning,
 Kannapolis
 City Pressing Club, Concord
 Dixie Cleaners, Kannapolis
 Roberta Manufacturing Co., Carding &
 Spinning, Kannapolis
 Southern Latex Corp. of N. C., Concord

Fifth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co., Plant 5, Carding,
 Kannapolis
 DeWitt Motor Co., Concord
 Kannapolis Laundry, Kannapolis
 Sussex Hosiery Mill, Inc., Concord

Sixth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co., Plant 6, Beaming,
 Kannapolis
 Sunshine Cleaners Centerview,
 Kannapolis

Seventh Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co.
 Plant 2, Kannapolis
 Plant 2, Weaving, Kannapolis
 Plant 6, Quilling, Kannapolis

Eighth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Co.
 Wrapping & Packing, Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Carding & Spinning,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Cutting Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Dye Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sample Dept., Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Sewing Dept., Kannapolis

Plant 1, Supply Room, Kannapolis
 Plant 1, Weaving, Cloth & Knitting,
 Kannapolis
 Plant 4, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
 Young Cleaners & Dyers, Concord

Ninth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co.
 Plant 6, Maintenance, Kannapolis
 Plant 10, Kannapolis
 Plant 11, Spinning, Kannapolis

Tenth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Co., Plant 7, Kannapolis

**CLEVELAND COUNTY AWARD
 WINNERS:**

First Year Winners

Carnation Co., Shelby
 Dover Mill Co., Shelby
 Ellis Lumber Co., Inc., Shelby
 Esther Mill Corp., Shelby
 Fallston Builders Supply Co., Inc.,
 Fallston
 J. E. Herndon Co., Kings Mountain
 Hudson Hosiery Co., Shelby
 Macomson Machine Co., Shelby
 Nehi R. C. Cola Bottling Co., Shelby
 Neisler Mills, Div. of Mass. Mohair Plush
 Co., Inc., Margrace Plant,
 Kings Mountain
 Norris Packing Co., Inc., Shelby
 Park Yarn Mills Co., Kings Mountain
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Fiber Glass
 Div., Shelby
 Royster Oil Co., Inc., Shelby
 Sadie Cotton Mills Co., Inc.,
 Kings Mountain
 Shelby Mills, Inc., Shelby
 Shelby Printing Co., Shelby
 Spangler & Sons, Inc., Shelby

Second Year Winners

Mauney Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
 Kings Mountain

Third Year Winners

Foote Mineral Co., Kings Mountain
 Kings Mountain Mica Co., Inc., Moss
 Plant, Kings Mountain

**DAVIDSON, DAVIE COUNTY AWARD
 WINNERS:**

First Year Winners

Mallory Battery Co., Lexington
 Monleigh Garment Co., Mocksville
 Peerless Mattress Co., Inc., Lexington
 G. W. Smith Lumber Co., Lexington
 Streetman Novelty Furniture Co.,
 Lexington
 Stroupe Mirror Co., Thomasville
 Thomasville Chair Co.
 Plant G, Thomasville
 Supply Room, Truckers and Inspectors,
 Thomasville

Second Year Winners

Erwin Mills, Inc., Plant No. 3, Cooleemee
 Guilford Dairy Co-operative Assn.,
 Thomasville Branch, Greensboro
 Hinkle Milling Co., Thomasville
 Thomasville Chair Co., Main Office,
 Thomasville
 Thomasville Veneer Co., Thomasville

Third Year Winners

Bisher Hosiery Mills, Inc., Denton
 Boswell Hosiery Co., Inc., Thomasville
 Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
 Thomasville
 United Furniture Corp., Lexington

Fourth Year Winners

City Dry Cleaners, Thomasville
 Thomasville Fiber Co., Thomasville

Sixth Year Winners

Altar Hosiery Mill, Lexington

Ninth Year Winners

S & R Furniture Co., Thomasville
 Thomasville Chair Co., Plant E,
 Thomasville

Eleventh Year Winners

B & F Mfg. Co., Inc., Mocksville
 Welcome Milling Co., Welcome

**FORSYTH, YADKIN, SURRY AND
STOKES COUNTY AWARD WINNERS:****First Year Winners**

Amos & Smith Hosiery Co.,
 Pilot Mountain
 Bassick-Sack Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
 D. D. Bean & Sons (North Carolina)
 Inc., Winston-Salem
 Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.,
 Winston-Salem Branch,
 Winston-Salem
 Carolina Insulating Yarn Co.,
 Winston-Salem
 Crawford Hosiery Corp., Kernersville
 Goody's Manufacturing Corp.,
 Winston-Salem
 Hanes Hosiery Mills Co., Winston-Salem
 Jones Bakeries, Inc., Winston-Salem
 Kernersville Weaving Co., Unit of
 Burlington Industries, Inc.,
 Kernersville
 Piedmont Tool & Die Co., Kernersville
 Proctor-Silex Corp., Mt. Airy
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
 Shipping Dept., Winston-Salem
 Whitaker Park Redrying,
 Winston-Salem
 Wood Box Shop, Winston-Salem
 No. 9 Metal Can, Winston-Salem
 No. 65 Machine Shop, Winston-Salem
 No. 90-3 Processing, Winston-Salem
 No. 256 Smoking, Winston-Salem
 Stewart Buick Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
 Washington Mills Co., Dobson Plant,
 Dobson
 Wilson Brothers Lumber Co., Inc.,
 Rural Hall
 Yadkin Cleaners, Yadkinville

Second Year Winners

Brown Machine Co., Jonesville
 Dixie Concrete Products of Mt. Airy, Inc.,
 Mount Airy
 International Minerals & Chemicals
 Corp., Winston-Salem
 Marshall-Futrell Co., Winston-Salem
 Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.,
 Winston-Salem Div., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
 No. 4 Cigarette Factory, Winston-Salem
 No. 65 Blending, Winston-Salem
 No. 90 Bonded Warehouse,
 Winston-Salem
 Smith Paper Box Co., Mount Airy
 Weaver Fertilizer Co., Winston-Salem

Third Year Winners

Astoria Braid Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
 Boonville
 Dalton-Hege, Inc., Winston-Salem
 Isom & Ingram Hosiery Mill, Inc.,
 Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., No. 8,
 Classing Dept., Winston-Salem
 J. A. Vance Co., Inc., Winston-Salem

Fourth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
 Air Conditioning, Winston-Salem
 Research Dept., Winston-Salem
 No. 1 Leaf Redrying, Winston-Salem
 Wil-Ray Builders, Winston-Salem

Fifth Year Winners

Indera Mills Co., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., No. 92
 Processing, Winston-Salem
 Western Electric Co., Inc.,
 Winston-Salem Shops, Winston-Salem

Sixth Year Winners

Boonville Cleaners and Laundry,
 Boonville
 Wachovia Oil Co., Winston-Salem

Seventh Year Winners

Parker Morris Associates, Winston-Salem
 Piedmont Engraving Co., Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds, Tobacco Co.
 No. 64 Processing, Winston-Salem
 No. 256 SPD, Winston-Salem
 Rutledge Poster Adv. Co., Yadkinville
 Superior Laundryette, Winston-Salem

Eighth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., No. 60
 Processing, Winston-Salem

Tenth Year Winners

Superior Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Eleventh Year Winners

Walnut Cove Hosiery Mill, Walnut Cove

Fourteenth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., No. 8,
 Stemmerly, Winston-Salem

GASTON COUNTY AWARD WINNERS:**First Year Winners**

Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Belmont
 Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Rex Div.,
 Plant No. 1, Gastonia
 American & Efird Mills, Inc.
 Adrian Plant, Mount Holly
 American Plant, Mount Holly
 Madora Plant, Mount Holly
 Maintenance, Traffic & Steam Divs.,
 Mount Holly
 Nelson Plant, Whitnel
 Roller Shop, Mount Holly
 Rush Plant, Mount Holly
 American Knit Fabrics, Inc.,
 Bessemer City
 Circular Knit Finishing Corp.,
 Bessemer City
 Climax Spinning Co., Belmont
 Dixon Motor Co., Belmont
 Furr's Laundry & Cleaners, Gastonia

Gastonia New Way Laundry & Cleaners,
 Inc., Gastonia
 Gastonia Weaving Co., Gastonia
 Gibson Die & Stamping Co., Dallas
 Grier Cleaners & Laundry, Inc., Belmont
 Harden Manufacturing Co., Plant No. 1,
 Dallas
 Howard Brothers Manufacturing Co.,
 Gastonia
 Klopman Mills, Inc., Modena Plant,
 Gastonia
 McKelvie Machine Co., Gastonia
 National Yarn Mills, Inc., Belmont
 Piedmont Processing Co., Belmont
 Rhyne Houser Manufacturing Co.,
 Unit of Burlington Industries
 Plant No. 1, Cherryville
 Plant No. 3, Cherryville
 South Fork Manufacturing Co., Belmont
 Stanley Cleaners, Stanley
 J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Ragan Plant,
 Gastonia

Second Year Winners

Homelite, A Div. of Textron, Inc.,
 Gastonia Plant, Gastonia
 Leigh Food Products, Inc., Gastonia
 Ranlo Manufacturing Co., Gastonia
 Southeastern Precision Tool & Die, Inc.,
 Gastonia
 Sterling Spinning Co., Belmont
 United States Rubber Co., Gastonia Yarn
 Plant, Gastonia

Third Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Textured
 Yarn Plant, Mount Holly
 Bou Tailors & Cleaners, Inc., Gastonia
 Chavis Textile Sales Co., Gastonia
 Lithium Corp. of America, Inc.,
 Bessemer City

Fourth Year Winners

Huffman's Laundry & Cleaners, Gastonia
 Quick Laundry & Cleaners, Gastonia
 Piedmont Machine Shop, Inc., Gastonia

Fifth Year Winners

H. Beveridge & Co., Inc., Gastonia
 Cherry Motors, Inc., Cherryville
 Gettys Cleaners, Gastonia

Sixth Year Winners

Talon, Inc., Textile Div., Stanley

Ninth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Main Office,
 Mount Holly

Tenth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Finishing
 Plant, Mount Holly

Fourteenth Year Winners

Firestone Textiles, Gastonia

GREENSBORO AWARD WINNERS:**First Year Winners**

AMP Inc., Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
 Blue Bell, Inc., The Central Machine
 Shop, Greensboro
 Blue Gem Manufacturing Co., Greensboro
 Brame Textile Machine Co., Greensboro
 Cameo Hosiery Co., Greensboro
 Cone Mills Corp.
 Florence Plant, Greensboro
 Granite Plant, Greensboro

Haynes Plant, Greensboro
 Pineville Plant, Greensboro
 Proximity Plant, Greensboro
 Salisbury Plant, Greensboro
 Container Corp. of America, Greensboro
 Plant, Greensboro
 Founders Furniture, Inc.,
 Pleasant Garden
 H. W. Lay & Co., Inc., Greensboro Div.,
 Greensboro
 Mayfair Cafeteria, Inc., Greensboro
 Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro
 J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Synthetics Div.,
 Carter Plant, Greensboro
 Superior Stone Co., Div. of American-
 Marietta Co.
 Elm City Quarry, Greensboro
 Farmer Quarry, Greensboro
 Hickory Quarry, Greensboro
 Kings Mountain Quarry, Greensboro
 Reidsville Quarry, Greensboro
 Stripping, Greensboro
 Truck Fleet, Greensboro
 Wafco Mills, Inc., Greensboro

Second Year Winners

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
 Greensboro
 Carolina Loom Reed Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Cone Mills Corp., Edna Plant, Greensboro
 Dixie Overall Service, Greensboro
 Dow Corning Corp., Greensboro Div.,
 Greensboro
 Glascock Stove & Mfg. Co., Greensboro
 Greensboro Renedding Co., Greensboro
 King-McIver, Inc., Greensboro
 Superior Stone Co., Div. of American-
 Marietta Co.
 Bakers Quarry, Greensboro
 Belgrade Quarry, Greensboro
 Buchanan Quarry, Greensboro
 Charlotte Quarry, Greensboro
 Goldsboro Quarry, Greensboro
 Neverson Quarry, Greensboro
 Pomona Quarry, Greensboro
 Rolesville Quarry, Greensboro

Third Year Winners

Dockery Lumber & Hardware Co.,
 Greensboro
 Lynch Hosiery Mills, Greensboro

Fourth Year Winners

Abrams Construction Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Benbow Reproductions, Inc., Greensboro
 Phillips Petroleum Co., Marine & Other
 Terminals Div., Greensboro
 Terminal, Greensboro
 Superior Stone Co., Div. of American-
 Marietta Co., McLeansville Quarry,
 Greensboro

Fifth Year Winners

Carolina Blower Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.,
 Greensboro

Sixth Year Winners

American Cleaners, Greensboro
 Builders Products Co., Greensboro
 Summit Center Cleaners & Laundry,
 Greensboro
 Sunset Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
 Greensboro

Seventh Year Winners

Cone Mills Corp., Power Plant,
 Greensboro

Ninth Year Winners

Western Electric Co., Inc., North Carolina
 Works, Greensboro

Eleventh Year Winners

Boren Clay Products Co., Pleasant Garden

Twelfth Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc., Sampling
 Weaving Plant, Greensboro

Thirteenth Year Winners

Peerless Cleaners, Greensboro

HIGH POINT AWARD WINNERS:

First Year Winners

Adams-Millis Corp., Plant No. 1,
 High Point
 Anvil Brand, Inc., Sherrod Div.,
 High Point
 The Borden Co.
 Asheville Div., High Point
 Charlotte Div., High Point
 Hickory Div., High Point
 High Point Div., High Point
 Rocky Mount Div., High Point
 Burlington Industries, High Point
 Weaving Plant, High Point
 Colony Tables, Inc., High Point
 Dallas, Inc., High Point
 Duke Power Co., High Point Branch,
 High Point
 The Englander Co., Inc., High Point
 Glenola Frame Works, Inc., High Point
 Griffin Upholstering Co., High Point
 Henry of High Point, Inc., High Point
 Heritage Furniture Co., Dorris Street
 Plant, High Point
 Industrial Lithographic Co., Inc.,
 High Point
 James Manufacturing, Inc., High Point
 Jamestown Mills, Inc., Jamestown
 Mirror Products Co., Inc., High Point
 No Sag Spring Co., High Point
 Powers Wire Staple Co., Inc., High Point
 Silver Craft Furniture Co., High Point
 Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., High Point
 Walser Hosiery Co., High Point
 White Frames, Inc., High Point
 Young's Inc., High Point

Second Year Winners

Anvil Brand, Inc., White Div., High Point
 Henderson & Mooney Mfg. Co., Inc.,
 High Point
 Heritage Furniture Co., Trendé Div.,
 High Point

Third Year Winners

Adams-Millis Corp., Plant No. 7,
 High Point
 Burlington Throwing Co., Hillcrest Plant,
 High Point
 Deluxe Saw and Tool Co., High Point

Fourth Year Winners

Acclaim Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
 Thomas Furniture Co., High Point

Fifth Year Winners

Adams-Millis Corp., Plant No. 9, Tryon
 Harillee's, Inc., High Point

LINCOLN COUNTY AWARD WINNERS:

First Year Winners

American Saw & Tool Co., Threadit Div.,
 Lincolnton
 Beam Lumber Co., Lincolnton
 Carolina Roller & Supply Co., Inc.,
 Lincolnton
 Excel, Inc., Lincolnton
 Hoyle Motor Co., Inc., Lincolnton
 Lincoln Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
 Lincolnton
 Lincoln Milling Co., Lincolnton
 Lincolnton Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
 Lincolnton
 McCurry & Byrd Hosiery Mill, Inc.,
 Lincolnton
 Piedmont Casket Co., Inc., Lincolnton
 Rhodes-Rhyne Manufacturing Co.,
 Lincolnton
 Robinson Concrete Products Co.,
 Lincolnton
 Spurgeon Hosiery Corp., Lincolnton
 Western Carolina Publishing Co., Inc.,
 Lincolnton

Second Year Winners

Lincoln Machine & Foundry, Inc.,
 Lincolnton

Fourth Year Winners

Jarrett's Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.,
 Lincolnton

WILSON COUNTY AWARD WINNERS:

First Year Winners

Blue Magic Co. of N. C., Inc., Wilson
 Carolina Fiberglass Products Co., Inc.,
 Wilson
 Carolina Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.,
 Wilson
 Coastal Dairy Products, Inc., Wilson
 Collapsible Container Co., Inc., Wilson
 Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Wilson, Inc.,
 Wilson
 Farmers Cotton Oil Co., Wilson
 Gray Concrete Pipe Co., Inc., Wilson
 Sandifer-Batts Pontiac Co., Wilson
 Sealtest Foods, Southern Div., Wilson
 The Wilson Daily Times, Inc., Wilson
 Wilson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Wilson

Second Year Winners

Cargill, Inc., Wilson
 Contentnea Guano Co., Wilson
 Samson's Manufacturing Corp., Wilson
 Stephenson Millwork Co., Inc., Wilson
 Wilson Iron Works, Inc., Wilson

Fifth Year Winners

One-Hour-Cleaners, Wilson
 Wilson & Co., Inc., Wilson

Ninth Year Winners

Wilson Motor Parts, Wilson

LABOR DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL DOINGS

E. Gail Barker, Director of the Labor Department's Division of Conciliation and Arbitration, attended the 10th annual conference of the Association of State Mediation Agencies July 5-7. The conference was held at the Hotel Manhattan in New York City.

Barker, outgoing Vice-President of the Association and a member of the Program Committee, said some 35 states were represented at the conference.

North Carolina Labor and Industry

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Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST, 1961

No. 8

WAGE-HOUR LAW CHANGES EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 3

North Carolina employers are reminded that amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, generally known as the Federal Wage-Hour Law, became effective on Sunday, September 3, 1961.

The Federal law is administered by Commissioner Frank Crane in North Carolina, under a 22-year old cooperative agreement between the N. C. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division. North Carolina is the only State having such an agreement for local enforcement of the Wage and Hour Law.

Employees previously covered by provisions of the Wage-Hour Law became entitled to a minimum wage of at least \$1.15 an hour starting September 3rd. On September 3, 1963, their minimum will be increased to \$1.25. The law continues to apply to employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce, unless specifically exempt.

Newly Covered Employees

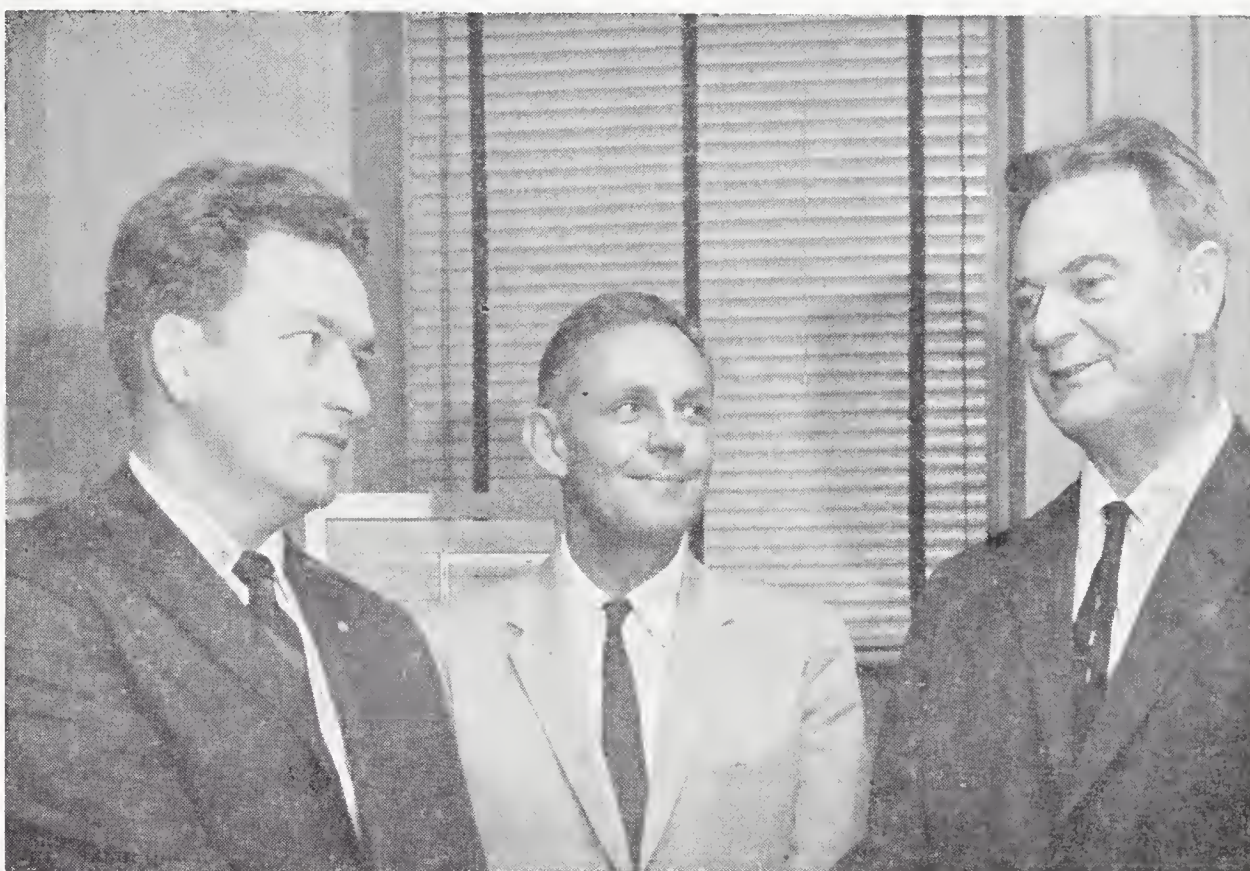
Newly covered employees are due minimum wage pay of at least \$1.00 an hour, for three years beginning September 3, 1961. The fourth year, their minimum will be \$1.15, and the fifth, \$1.25.

New coverage applies to employees in certain large retail and service enterprises with annual gross sales of \$1,000,000 or more; construction firms with annual business of at least \$350,000; gasoline service establishments with annual gross sales of not less than \$250,000; urban and interurban transit systems with gross sales of at least \$1,000,000; and to seamen, certain telephone switchboard operators, and employees in seafood processing operations.

The Act's overtime provisions continue to apply to workers who are already covered. They require time and one half pay for all hours worked over 40 in a work-week. For employees who are newly covered under the Act, overtime pay will not be required until 1963.

Exemptions

Exemptions continue to apply to such establishments as hotels, motels, restaurants, hospitals, movies, and a few other service establishments. The retail or



NEW LABOR DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS—Commissioner Frank Crane (right) welcomes two new employees of the North Carolina Department of Labor who assumed their duties with the Department on August 15. From left, they are: Douglas Kemp Wortham, of Henderson, Route 3, who will represent the Labor Department as a Mine and Quarry Inspector; and Green Redmond Dill, of New Bern, Route 3, new Industrial Safety Inspector.

Wortham, a graduate of Georgia Military Academy and Henderson Business College, has had four year's experience as a Safety Engineer and shift boss with Tungsten Mining Corporation near Henderson. He was also employed for six months by J. A. Jones Construction Company on a project in Greenland. His work with the Labor Department will be inspection and promotion of safety in North Carolina mines and quarries.

Dill, a graduate of New Bern High School and the University of North Carolina, has had 20 years' experience in selling, operating, and servicing industrial and construction machinery and equipment. He was employed for 15 years by Tidewater Supply Company, Inc., of Norfolk, Va., and for five years by Craven Foundry and Machine Company, of New Bern. Dill will operate from his home near New Bern, representing the Department as Safety Inspector in the Eastern District.

service establishments exemptions previously in effect continues to apply to establishments which are not in a \$1,000,000 enterprise, or if in such an enterprise, have less than \$250,000 in annual gross sales.

The seafood industry will no longer be exempt from the Act's minimum wage provisions. Employees of seafood processing establishments which ship products out of the State will be entitled to at least \$1.00 an hour. This change in the law will have a considerable effect in North Carolina crab factories, shrimp heading and oyster shucking operations, and the menhaden industry.

Affected Workers

At least 162,000 North Carolina workers will receive pay increases as a result of the new Federal minimum wage.

Ultimately, a quarter-million Tar Heel employees are expected to benefit from the 1961 amendments signed into law by President Kennedy last spring.

Estimates prepared by the Department of Labor indicate that the \$1.15 minimum will have a far-reaching impact upon several North Carolina industries.

In those industries which have been covered by the Wage and Hour Law in the past, the \$1.15 minimum is expected to boost the earnings of an estimated 147,000 employees.

Industry Groups

Large groups of employees will be affected in the apparel, food, lumber, tobacco and textile industries, and lesser numbers in several other industry groups,

(Continued on page 6)

NORTH CAROLINA Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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JUNE-JULY INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 3,579 manufacturing, mercantile, and service-industry establishments during June and July to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and safety and health regulations.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed 113,848 workers.

In 1,530 instances the inspectors found conditions detrimental to the health and safety of employees, and made recommendations for their correction. Compliance with similar recommendations made during previous inspections was reported in 1,853 instances.

The inspectors also made 51 investigations in response to complaints, held 952 conferences with employers and workers, and made 153 reinspections.

Serious industrial accidents were investigated in 15 cases during the two months.

JULY BUILDING PERMITS UP 24 PER CENT

7-Months Total 1%
Below Same Period Last Year

Building permits totaling \$19,367,533 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during July.

The July figure was up nearly 24 per cent above the \$15,629,179 reported for July, 1960.

Monthly building totals so far this year have lagged somewhat behind last year's figures, but with addition of July figures, the building total for the first seven months of 1961 is only one per cent below that for the same period in 1960.

Permits for the first seven months of this year stand at \$132,050,658, while the comparable figure for last year was \$133,399,277.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JULY, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S			
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S	
					W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S	
	Current Month (thous) ⁴	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Year Ago	Current Month ⁴	One Month Ago	Current Month ⁴	One Month Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA								
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	25.9	25.9	25.9	.....	\$ 69.43	\$ 69.87	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.70
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	— 2.4	65.76	64.08	1.60	1.59
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	69.12	68.30	1.69	1.67
Textile Mills Products	6.2	6.2	6.1	+ 1.6	60.65	61.86	1.52	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.7	— 3.7	68.06	69.63	1.64	1.65
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.1	+ 14.3	55.86	59.77	1.47	1.43
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	— 9.1	77.33	76.17	1.85	1.89
Paper & Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	76.39	78.05	1.74	1.75
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.9	1.9	1.9	.....	87.53	86.43	2.14	2.15
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	+ 4.8	63.02	63.34	1.56	1.56
Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	+ 10.0	77.93	72.68	1.91	1.84
Machinery	2.6	2.6	2.9	— 10.3	72.62	80.22	1.78	1.84
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.7	4.5	+ 2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA								
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.9	42.6	44.3	+ 0.7	\$ 61.82	\$ 60.48	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.60
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	.....	65.11	64.96	1.49	1.49
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	69.12	65.41	1.60	1.55
Textile Mill Products	16.9	16.7	17.5	+ 3.4	56.15	55.63	1.53	1.52
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.6	7.2	+ 6.9	49.62	49.56	1.39	1.40
Apparel	3.4	3.5	3.6	— 5.6	48.00	47.12	1.25	1.24
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	53.33	55.31	1.33	1.32
Furniture	6.3	6.2	6.5	+ 1.6	60.83	57.78	1.58	1.57
HH Furniture	5.4	5.4	5.6	.....	59.94	57.64	1.62	1.61
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.4	1.3	1.4	+ 7.7	86.72	84.28	2.11	2.15
Chemicals	1.4	1.3	1.3	.....	74.30	75.46	1.83	1.92
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	1.0	+ 10.0	63.04	66.58	1.58	1.62
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	— 6.3	72.83	69.26	1.73	1.71
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.....	82.62	85.07	2.05	2.08
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.2	6.4	— 4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Preliminary.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June, 1961	June, 1960	1st 6 Mos. 1961	1st 6 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 57,990	\$ 324,165	\$ 376,275	\$ 608,798
Asheboro	52,400	38,100	1,251,130	739,145
Asheville	414,193	1,320,589	2,989,115	3,138,106
Burlington	347,750	243,210	2,364,170	2,346,035
Chapel Hill	617,700	160,384	2,142,875	784,126
Charlotte	6,035,120	4,424,188	23,741,954	28,609,378
Concord	150,440	111,740	601,179	567,583
Durham	757,174	767,552	7,792,032	7,357,328
Elizabeth City	82,825	18,950	156,400	483,425
Fayetteville	229,755	516,410	3,286,828	3,518,797
Gastonia	583,555	224,600	1,999,331	2,744,150
Goldsboro	324,800	95,825	1,897,284	1,271,624
Greensboro	2,098,832	1,346,490	14,950,666	12,106,187
Greenville	143,000	117,175	1,161,840	1,008,275
Henderson	82,200	111,325	496,960	690,195
Hickory	183,717	102,250	1,174,416	1,656,765
High Point	399,555	770,862	5,078,679	8,397,735
Jacksonville	145,800	859,300	1,040,185	1,438,850
Kinston	459,843	176,395	1,609,038	1,353,604
Lenoir	193,100	1,085,000	403,475	1,413,800
Lexington	27,700	142,200	307,435	541,400
Lumberton	122,750	130,200	524,800	595,685
Monroe	99,600	389,700	806,100	724,800
New Bern	24,750	166,417	235,244	339,440
Raleigh	1,248,471	2,159,636	15,230,583	12,938,209
Reidsville	45,400	188,876	589,030	694,776
Roanoke Rapids	127,269	170,317	952,290	602,690
Rocky Mount	305,608	239,791	1,426,821	1,819,216
Salisbury	192,285	127,350	1,960,195	862,989
Sanford	27,000	91,500	301,800	372,200
Shelby	155,050	76,850	1,030,152	1,627,215
Statesville	323,885	135,345	1,689,974	1,184,405
Thomasville	75,577	192,391	753,804	778,680
Wilmington	266,263	100,250	1,806,121	778,477
Wilson	97,200	154,600	1,175,515	1,287,475
Winston-Salem	928,753	1,504,640	9,379,429	12,388,535
GRAND TOTAL	\$17,427,310	\$18,784,573	\$112,683,125	\$117,770,098

* No Report Received

City	July, 1961	July, 1960	1st 7 Mos. 1961	1st 7 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 34,742	\$ 89,293	\$ 411,017	\$ 698,091
Asheboro	103,659	38,000	1,354,789	777,145
Asheville	364,983	340,479	3,354,098	3,478,585
Burlington	333,547	417,335	2,697,717	2,763,370
Chapel Hill	390,037	50,835	2,532,912	834,961
Charlotte	3,711,850	3,777,711	27,453,804	32,387,089
Concord	135,428	89,110	736,607	656,693
Durham	2,490,578	1,096,718	10,282,610	8,454,046
Elizabeth City	*	7,900	156,400	491,325
Fayetteville	747,358	951,615	4,034,186	4,470,412
Gastonia	245,500	273,400	2,244,831	3,017,550
Goldsboro	254,613	162,101	2,151,897	1,433,725
Greensboro	2,185,789	1,936,415	17,136,455	14,042,602
Greenville	226,099	139,189	1,387,939	1,147,464
Henderson	136,400	130,628	633,360	820,823
Hickory	293,662	354,222	1,468,078	2,010,987
High Point	431,294	543,686	5,509,973	8,941,421
Jacksonville	44,500	77,200	1,084,685	1,516,050
Kinston	250,692	282,550	1,859,730	1,636,154
Lenoir	168,500	123,000	571,975	1,536,800
Lexington	142,850	161,150	450,285	702,550
Lumberton	40,500	65,700	565,300	661,385
Monroe	123,150	26,000	929,250	750,800
New Bern	36,070	3,343	271,314	342,783
Raleigh	2,760,736	1,314,911	17,991,319	14,253,120
Reidsville	60,700	84,050	649,730	778,826
Roanoke Rapids	75,716	129,483	1,028,006	732,173
Rocky Mount	228,620	164,241	1,655,441	1,983,457
Salisbury	179,885	155,625	2,140,080	1,018,614
Sanford	62,800	77,200	364,600	449,400
Shelby	92,700	137,759	1,122,852	1,764,974
Statesville	325,451	208,815	2,015,425	1,393,220
Thomasville	97,702	60,145	851,506	838,825
Wilmington	87,430	184,123	1,893,551	962,600
Wilson	1,570,441	509,950	2,745,956	1,797,425
Winston-Salem	933,551	1,465,297	10,312,980	13,853,832
GRAND TOTAL	\$19,367,533	\$15,629,179	\$132,050,658	\$133,399,277

* No Report Received



VISITS LABOR DEPARTMENT—Guillermo Salim (left), Mexican trainee in safety and labor law administration, is shown North Carolina points of interest by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane. Salim visited the Labor Department in late July as part of a six-month tour of State labor agencies under the auspices of the International Labor Office. Upon completion of his studies, he will work in the Mexican Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

COOPERATION BRINGS SAFER FOUNDRY WORK ENVIRONMENT

Tar Heel Occupational Health and Safety Campaign

BY FRANK CRANE, *Commissioner of Labor*
(Reprinted from the July, 1961 issue, *ARCHIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH*, published by American Medical Association)

Cooperation between state government agencies and industry can produce amazing improvements in the health and safety of workers.

A prime example of such cooperation is the occupational health and safety campaign under way in the North Carolina foundry industry.

Most Tar Heel foundry operations are small: the average plant employs about 60 workers. The entire industry accounts for less than 1% of North Carolina's half million factory workers.

Because of their limited resources, these small foundries can afford little in the way of company-financed programs and personnel for the occupational health and safety of their employees. For this reason, and due to hazards inherent in the industry's work processes, foundries have had high disabling injury rates and high incidence of exposure to occupational disease hazards.

During 1958, prior to our cooperative program, 55 North Carolina foundries experienced 38.7 lost-time injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours. This rate of disabling injuries was exceeded only in mining. Such an appalling toll of life and limb taken annually in foundries made it obvious that the industry needed state assistance.

Upon the recommendation of our Safety Advisory Board (composed of professional safety engineers from industry), the North Carolina Department of Labor undertook an intensive campaign of foundry inspections and safety education early in 1959. The program was designed to operate for an initial 2-year period.

Each foundry was to be thoroughly inspected at 6-months intervals. Environmental hazards and unsafe work practices were to be discussed with management. Formation of plant safety and health committees was to be urged. Complete data on disabling injuries would be kept, reported, tabulated, and studied. Methods for eliminating or controlling health and safety hazards would be developed wherever possible. A monthly series of 12 educational bulletins, each dealing with some particular aspect of foundry occupational or environmental hazards, would be provided for guidance of management and plant committees. Subjects to be covered were: "Good Housekeeping", "Machine Guarding", "Personal Protective Equipment", "Materials Handling", "Storage Hazards", "Receiving Materials", "Core Room Hazards", "Pouring Hazards", "Shakeout", "Grinding Machines", "Machine Shop", and "Hand Tools."

It was realized that the ultimate success of this program depended primarily upon the willing and thoroughgoing cooperation of foundry management. Since the industry has no local or state association with which we could work, our inspectors had to enlist cooperation and support upon an individual basis. A large majority of foundry operators indicated their desire to go along with the program.

Within a year, the rate of disabling injuries dropped from 38.7 to 27.8 per 1,000,000 man-hours—a reduction of 28%. This happened in 1959. The battle line against accidents was held during 1960: the rate inched up fractionally to 28.4—still showing a reduction of 26.6% from the high 1958 rate.

While disabling injuries have been substantially reduced under the program, strenuous efforts are being made to eliminate or control occupational disease hazards. Technical surveys are being made in each foundry by engineers of the Oc-

FINISH HIGH SCHOOL, CRANE URGES TAR HEEL YOUNGSTERS

Job Outlook Is Bleak for Poorly Educated, Says Labor Commissioner

"Go back to school and stay until you graduate."

That was the word from Commissioner Frank Crane as he urged Tar Heel youngsters to quit summer jobs, return to the classrooms, and make the most of their educational opportunities.

"Don't short-change your future by putting immediate earnings from a job ahead of your need to learn all you can," declared Mr. Crane. "Don't sell North Carolina short by failing to prepare yourself to share fully in the great future that lies before us."

To the parents of school-age children, Commissioner Crane had this to say: "Quitting school to take a job is the worst decision a young person can make in today's complex world. Educating all our boys and girls to the limit of their capacity is necessary both for their own welfare and for the welfare of our State and Nation.

"There are fewer and fewer worthwhile opportunities for the unskilled and poorly educated in our increasingly technological society," Mr. Crane stated. "At the same time, there are serious shortages in all of the professions and many of the skilled trades.

Economy Needs Highly Educated

"Our economy needs more highly educated people—professionals, technicians, scientists, mathematicians, statisticians, and research assistants of all kinds. In turn, these people require an army of skilled workmen, mechanics, and craftsmen to move the results of research from the drawing board to the production line.

"More people with equally high-calibre education are needed in teaching, government, in the military services, in all the arts, and in the wide field of recreational activities."

Unskilled in Labor Force

Commissioner Crane's advice to North Carolina's young people was reinforced by the hard facts about the role which school dropouts and the untrained and unskilled are likely to play in the labor force:

1. School dropouts, as a group, earn substantially less money all their lives than high school graduates.

2. Dropouts suffer three times as much unemployment as graduates, become unemployed more frequently, and stay unemployed for longer periods.

3. Most school dropouts find that the only types of employment open to them are low-paying, unskilled factory jobs, common labor, and unskilled work in trade and service industries.

4. Unskilled workers now constitute only six per cent of the total labor force, but account for 20 per cent of the group which has been unemployed for six months or more.

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued on page 6)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				A V E R A G E E A R N I N G S				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S			
	Current Month ⁴ (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Year Ago	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S				W E E K L Y H O U R S			
									Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,184.0	1,185.2	1,181.0	+ 0.3	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.3		\$ 62.56	\$ 62.87	\$ 61.69	\$ 61.69	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	491.5	490.4	497.0	- 1.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1	- 1.1		63.04	63.19	61.20	61.20	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.55
Durable Goods	139.6	139.1	142.3	- 1.9	+ 0.4	- 1.9	- 1.9		54.05	54.91	50.93	50.93	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.27
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.1	32.1	32.8	- 2.1	- 2.1	- 2.1	- 2.1		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.9	19.9	20.6	- 3.4	- 3.4	- 3.4	- 3.4		50.15	50.63	50.76	50.76	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.2	6.2	6.2	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 2.2		58.58	57.31	57.65	57.65	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	43.6	43.1	44.6	- 2.5	+ 1.0	- 2.5	- 2.5		57.60	57.02	57.08	57.08	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
Household Furniture	39.5	39.1	40.5	- 1.0	+ 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.0		62.60	62.31	60.63	60.63	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.1	10.3	10.0	+ 2.8	- 5.1	+ 2.8	+ 2.8		85.22	78.40	76.38	76.38	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.7	3.9	3.6	- 8.3	- 3.0	- 8.3	- 8.3		75.40	76.13	72.27	72.27	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
Primary Metals	8.3	8.3	8.0	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	+ 3.8	+ 3.8		83.66	82.80	82.41	82.41	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9
Fabricated Metals	3.4	3.3	3.4	- 4.4	- 1.8	- 4.4	- 4.4		73.95	73.61	71.34	71.34	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
Fab. Structural Metals	10.9	10.9	11.4	- 12.7	+ 0.4	- 12.7	- 12.7		76.54	75.58	72.65	72.65	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	5.5	5.6	6.3	- 2.8	+ 2.2	- 2.8	- 2.8		77.57	78.74	77.90	77.90	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
Special Industrial Machinery	24.7	24.6	25.4	- 4.7	+ 2.2	- 4.7	- 4.7		87.34	82.82	82.80	82.80	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4
Electrical Machinery	4.7	4.6	4.7	- 0.8	+ 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.8		62.73	63.04	61.62	61.62	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
Transportation Equipment	3.0	3.0	3.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.3		57.89	56.23	53.56	53.56	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2
Other Durable Goods ¹	34.6	33.7	34.5	+ 2.6	- 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.6		69.14	69.71	66.27	66.27	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4
Nondurable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.6	- 1.9	- 2.6	- 1.9	- 1.9		64.11	58.59	60.11	60.11	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2
Food & Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	- 2.6	- 1.3	- 2.6	- 2.6		67.04	65.10	63.65	63.65	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9
Dairy Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	- 4.1	- 1.5	- 4.1	- 4.1		59.47	57.65	58.38	58.38	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4
Grain Mill Products	7.5	7.6	7.7	- 2.2	+ 1.0	- 2.2	- 2.2		76.13	84.03	76.03	76.03	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Bakery Products	4.7	4.7	4.9	+ 3.1	+ 4.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.1		79.55	88.58	80.73	80.73	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
Beverage Industries	26.4	26.0	27.0	- 15.8	- 0.4	- 15.8	- 15.8		59.93	64.33	61.49	61.49	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1
Tobacco	19.9	19.7	19.3	- 1.0	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 1.0		59.89	60.19	59.34	59.34	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4
Cigarettes	4.8	4.6	5.7	- 2.8	- 0.4	- 2.8	- 2.8		63.76	64.08	64.24	64.24	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1
Stemmeries	216.6	217.4	218.7	- 3.3	- 0.4	- 3.3	- 3.3		60.84	61.39	62.33	62.33	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Textiles	88.9	89.1	91.5	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 1.3		55.80	55.94	54.67	54.67	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
Broadwoven Fabrics	55.6	55.8	57.5	+ 10.0	+ 2.0	+ 10.0	+ 10.0		56.61	57.30	55.18	55.18	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Knitting Mills	66.4	66.4	64.3	+ 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.0		55.13	55.80	53.63	53.63	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.4	15.6	14.0	- 0.9	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 0.9		63.28	66.62	61.28	61.28	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
Seamless Hosiery	40.0	40.0	39.2	- 2.2	- 0.6	- 2.2	- 2.2		57.65	57.51	55.98	55.98	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
Dyeing & Fin.	10.8	10.8	10.9	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.2		46.73	45.74	45.10	45.10	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3
Yarn Mills	43.5	44.0	44.5	- 4.3	+ 1.1	- 4.3	- 4.3		45.24	43.36	44.46	44.46	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Apparel	34.4	34.6	34.0	- 3.0	+ 3.2	- 3.0	- 3.0		108.58	107.42	98.12	98.12	46.8	46.8	46.8	46.8
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.2	13.3	13.1	- 5.4	+ 1.1	- 5.4	- 5.4		124.67	123.46	110.95	110.95	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7
Paper & Allied Products	13.2	13.1	13.8	- 3.4	+ 3.2	- 3.4	- 3.4		74.30	71.10	68.88	68.88	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.8	8.7	9.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0		90.40	90.02	82.88	82.88	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Paperboard Containers	3.2	3.1	3.3	- 3.7	+ 1.9	- 3.7	- 3.7		94.25	94.00	88.80	88.80	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4
Printing	10.0	9.9	9.9	- 4.6	+ 1.2	- 4.6	- 4.6		81.40	80.38	84.00	84.00	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7
Newspapers	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 8.8	+ 5.7	+ 8.8	+ 8.8		89.82	89.64	93.04	93.04	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
Chemicals	13.0	13.1	13.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.2		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.3	8.2	8.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.2		82.11	78.24	73.63	73.63	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.7	3.5	3.4	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 3.1		76.19	76.00	71.42	71.42	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8
Nonmanufacturing	692.5	694.8	684.0	- 1.3	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 1.3		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	3.3	3.3	3.2	- 0.8	- 0.7	- 0.8	- 0.8		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.6	2.6	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 0.7	- 0.7		89.87	90.09	88.15	88.15	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3
Contract Construction	71.1	71.1	72.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4		61.31	60.90	60.94	60.94	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.2	64.4	64.7	- 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.9	- 0.9		79.05	77.83	78.17	78.17	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5
Transportation (Except RR)	30.4	30.6	30.2	- 3.7	+ 1.8	- 3.7	- 3.7		54.66	54.26	54.40	54.40	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9
Communication & Pub. Utilities	24.1	24.0	23.6	- 1.4	- 4.0	- 1.4	- 1.4		40.37	40.25	38.37	38.37	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8
Trade ³	220.1	220.7	220.9	- 5.7	- 1.2	- 5.7	- 5.7		43.65	43.90	41.30	41.30	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.1
Wholesale	55.9	55.7	55.4	- 1.7	+ 1.1	- 1.7	- 1.7		28.67	25.63	25.65	25.65	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
Retail ³	164.2	165.0	165.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4		51.79	51.24	51.44	51.44	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
Retail General Merchandise	33.5	34.1	34.8	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.4		84.61	83.35	84.50	84.50	5	5	5	5
Limited Price Variety	14.3	14.9	14.5	- 0.7	+ 1.1	- 0.7	- 0.7		33.26	32.11	31.36	31.36	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1
Retail Food Stores	8.3	8.4	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	23.4	23.5	23.0	- 3.9	- 0.7	- 3.9	- 3.9		35.04	34.96	34.65	34.65	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
Service	44.2	43.9	42.8	+ 4.6	- 1.4	+ 4.6	+ 4.6		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	129.1	128.7	126.9	- 3.4	+ 3.2	- 3.4	- 3.4		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	9.6	9.5	8.9	+ 5.7	+ 0.8	+ 5.7	+ 5.7		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	25.0	25.0	24.9	- 5.7	+ 0.4	- 5.7	- 5.7		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	14.8	14.9	15.4	- 3.9	- 1.4	- 3.9	- 3.9		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	160.5	162.7	153.5	+ 5.7	+ 3.2	+ 5.7	+ 5.7		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	36.8	37.5	35.2	- 5.7	+ 3.2	- 5.7	- 5.7		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	60.8	62.8	58.8	+ 5.7	+ 0.8	+ 5.7	+ 5.7		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

WAGE-HOUR LAW CHANGES

(Continued from page 1)

Approximately 28,000 employees will receive pay increases in apparel manufacturing where the earnings of 34,400 workers currently employed averaged \$1.22 during July.

In food products, where 34,600 employees now average \$1.34 an hour, an estimated 20,000 workers will receive wage hikes.

At the September seasonal peak of operations in tobacco stemmeries, about 18,000 workers are expected to be affected.

Earnings will be boosted for another 18,000 in the State's giant textile industry.

Some 25,000 of the lumber industry's 33,000 employees are estimated to be earning less than \$1.15 an hour. The new minimum will raise the pay of at least 15,000 of these.

Effects of the law on the lumber industry are lessened by the exemption of many logging employees.

Logging workers are exempt from the minimum wage if their employer does not have more than 12 employees engaged in logging operations.

Other groups affected include an estimated 14,000 in furniture manufacturing, 4,000 in stone, clay and glass products, 2,000 in fertilizer manufacturing, 500 in mining operations, 7,500 in wholesale trade, and about 20,000 in other industries.

Effects of the \$1.00 minimum for newly covered groups are more difficult to calculate reliably. However, the Labor Department estimates that at least 15,000 people will be affected by this change in the law.

Employers or employees who have questions on how the amended Act applies to them may obtain answers by writing or calling the Wage-Hour Office in the North Carolina Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh, N. C.

FOUNDRY WORK

(Continued from page 5)

Occupational Health Section, North Carolina State Board of Health. These surveys feature dust counts, measurements and checks of ventilation and lighting, and other studies of working environment. As a part of the program, the approximately 3,300 employees in North Carolina foundries are being given chest x-rays. The Occupational Health Section reports that several cases of silicosis already have been turned up through the x-ray program.

North Carolina's foundry operators have discovered that accident and disease are too costly and too destructive of human resources to be tolerated. They have found that through cooperative state-industry planning and work something can be done about the problem.

CRANE URGES YOUNGSTERS

(Continued from page 5)

5. At present, more than 200,000 Americans under 25 years of age have been unemployed for six months or longer, many of them because they dropped out of school and are untrained for the higher-paying, skilled jobs needed by business and industry.

"The employment outlook for this group is very bleak," said Commissioner Crane. "They need jobs, but business and industry do not need them — not until they acquire the necessary education, training, and working skills to meet the present needs of the economy."

LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES

— PRELIMINARY 1960, COMPARED WITH FINAL 1959 —

Industry	Plants 1960	Manhours 1960	Disabling Injuries 1960	Frequency Rate 1960	Rate 1959
CHEMICALS:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	28	2,537,467	31	12.2	13.9
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	58	3,820,115	59	15.4	12.7
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	82	19,922,757	78	3.9	2.9
CLAY, CEMENT AND STONE:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	125	6,356,462	146	22.9	25.0
Brick, Tile and Pottery	37	3,042,312	69	22.6	26.4
ELECTRICAL:					
General	47	38,539,412	70	1.8	2.0
FURNITURE:					
Wood, Upholstered	129	20,235,435	277	13.6	12.1
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	197	49,863,676	695	13.9	12.4
IRON AND STEEL:					
Foundries	57	6,787,908	189	27.8	27.8
Machine Manufacturing	46	9,077,252	101	11.1	11.2
Machine Shop	203	11,555,016	167	14.4	18.4
Sheet Metal	119	4,781,266	97	20.2	18.7
Not Elsewhere Classified	128	16,512,527	386	23.3	22.7
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting and Rolls	7	1,102,286	21	19.0	15.7
LUMBER:					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	324	14,524,649	353	24.3	31.7
Millwork	112	4,763,067	87	18.2	16.5
Plywood and Veneer	65	9,097,846	192	21.1	18.8
Miscellaneous Wood Products	94	5,800,537	109	18.7	21.7
MINING:					
Mines	35	1,448,354	128	88.3	84.5
Pits and Quarries	28	939,437	28	29.8	23.7
Processing Plants	26	1,557,744	28	17.9	19.2
PAPER:					
Paper and Pulp	16	11,836,645	58	4.9	4.1
Set Up Boxes and Containers	47	5,915,976	58	9.8	15.4
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	191	11,170,304	58	5.1	5.3
TEXTILES:					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	378	178,160,469	1,132	6.3	6.5
Dyeing and Finishing	70	28,241,037	157	5.5	6.8
Knit Goods	439	84,479,667	329	3.8	4.6
Silk and Synthetic	58	23,122,830	123	5.3	3.9
Wearing Apparel	185	49,846,350	274	5.4	4.7
Woolen Worsted	10	7,824,729	62	7.9	6.8
Not Elsewhere Classified	125	25,761,967	152	5.9	7.9
TOBACCO:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	6	28,467,304	119	4.1	3.4
Leaf Processing	63	24,996,483	162	6.4	10.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING:					
General	258	17,684,057	196	11.0	9.2
ALL MANUFACTURING					
INDUSTRY	3,793	728,850,595	6,191	8.4	8.6
FOOD:					
Baking	100	11,336,082	158	13.9	13.1
Bottling Plant	113	7,411,628	168	22.6	21.5
Canning and Preserving	24	2,354,100	33	14.0	11.5
Dairy Products	81	8,443,403	123	14.5	14.5
Ice & Coal	77	1,382,677	15	10.8	4.1
Meat Packing	122	10,931,519	353	32.2	27.6
Milling, Flour and Feed	169	6,805,273	96	14.1	12.1
SERVICE:					
Dry Cleaning	132	2,441,194	3	1.2	.7
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	248	13,290,582	28	2.1	3.4
Garage	492	16,130,342	121	7.5	9.0
TRADE:					
Petroleum Products	221	4,078,599	26	6.3	5.9
Wholesale and Retail	426	18,224,819	175	9.6	10.1
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING:					
General	260	10,393,400	140	13.4	14.5
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING					
INDUSTRY	2,465	113,223,618	1,439	12.7	11.5
ALL INDUSTRY: MANUFACTURING					
& NON-MANUFACTURING	6,258	842,074,213	7,630	9.0	9.0

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the *American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates*, approved 1954 by the American Standards Association.

(2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

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No. 9

FOREIGN OFFICIALS STUDY TAR HEEL INDUSTRIAL SAFETY PROGRAM

Some 120 representatives of foreign governments have been sent to North Carolina during the last 15 years to study the Labor Department's industrial safety program and observe working conditions in Tar Heel industries.

These foreign officials have come to North Carolina from 26 nations situated in all of the world's inhabited continents, and from Pacific island archipelagos. Most of them have been officials and employees of their governments' Labor Ministries.

The list of countries include Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, Trieste, and Turkey.

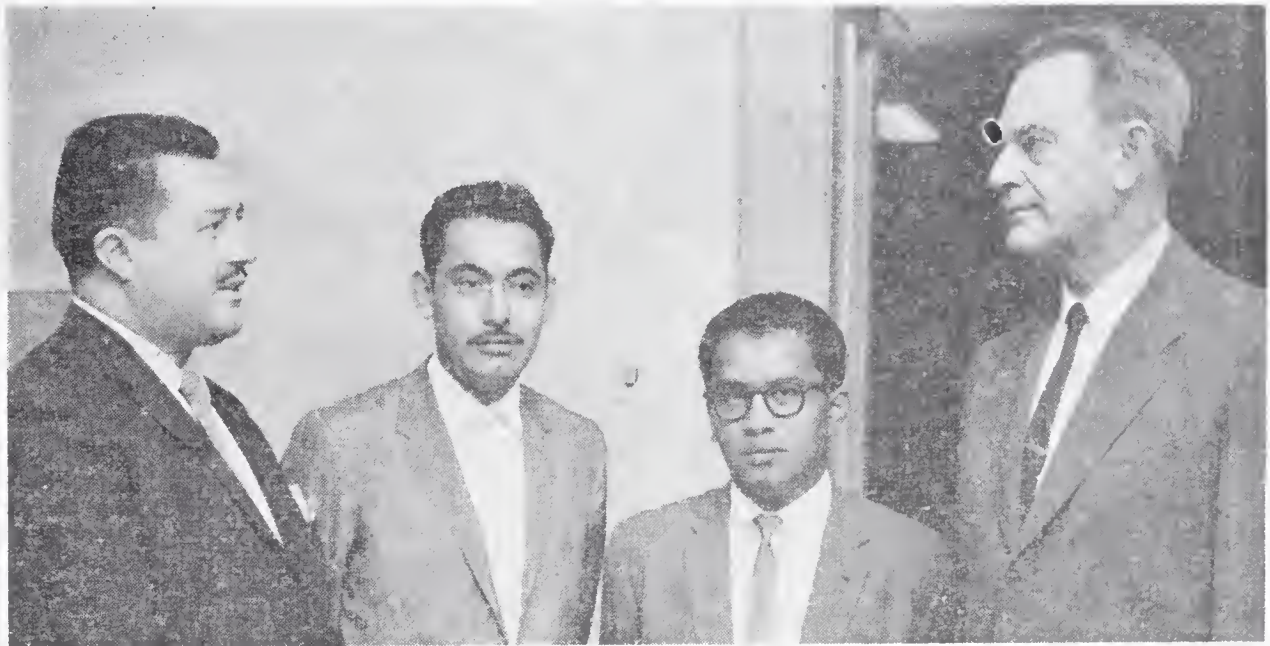
The U. S. Department of Labor and International Cooperation Administration have sent these people here to study the methods by which the lost-time injury frequency rate in Tar Heel industry has been reduced by 46 per cent in the past 15 years.

As guests of the Labor Department in Raleigh, these people learn that the rate of disabling accidents in North Carolina industry has been cut from 15.8 per million manhours in 1946 to 8.4 in 1960. They learn that the frequency of serious injuries in the State's manufacturing plants is only 72 per cent of the national figure.

Safety experts in charge of the North Carolina program explain to them the three-way approach which, with the enthusiastic cooperation of industry, has been responsible in large measure for the State's dramatic reduction of industrial accident rates.

They learn that the program includes (1) intensive efforts in safety education at both production-line and supervisory levels; (2) a system of N. C. and U. S. Labor Department awards for outstanding reductions in plant accident rates; and (3) a long-range program of industry-wide safety campaigns featuring both State and company inspections and formation of plant safety committees.

The entire program, they are told, minimizes the police aspect of safety enforcement and emphasizes active cooperation between State Government and private industry in attacking a problem of vital importance to both industry and the State.



SALVADORIAN INSPECTORS VISIT STATE — Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane (right) welcomes two officials from the Ministry of Labor of El Salvador to North Carolina. From left are Oscar Salcedo, interpreter; Francisco Jimenez, industrial safety inspector; and Miguel Angel Saavedra, safety educator. The Salvadorians spent the week of September 17-23 studying the organization and administration of State safety and factory inspection services in the North Carolina Department of Labor. They also visited several industrial plants and institutions of higher learning.

EMPLOYMENT RISES 17,700 IN AUGUST

Non-Farm Job Level 6,500 Above A Year Ago

Total non-agricultural employment increased 17,700 in North Carolina during August, rising to a level 6,500 higher than a year ago.

Job totals increased in eight major employment groups and showed minor gains in several smaller groups.

The State's non-farm employment climbed to 1,200,300 in August. Factory employment totaling 505,600 was up 15,200 from the July level, and was only 2,600 below the level of August, 1960. Employment in non-manufacturing groups, totaling 694,700 in August, was 2,500 above the previous month and reached a level 9,100 above August, 1960.

August employment gains were reported in textiles, tobacco, furniture, apparel, construction, motor freight transportation, retail trade, and public schools.

Largest August increase was a seasonal gain of 11,200 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants. The influx of seasonal workers in tobacco processing brought August employment in stemmeries up to 16,000 for a total 2,600 higher than in the same month last year. The stemmery job gains brought total employment in the tobacco industry up to 37,000, notwithstanding an August decrease of 500 in cigarette manufacturing.

Textile mill employment increased 3,300, as a substantial pick-up in business was reported throughout all divisions of the industry. Seamless hosiery mills took on 1,100 additional employees. Full fashioned hosiery firms added 400. Yarn mills added 800 workers. Broadwoven fabrics manufacturers took on 600 additional employees and dyeing and finishing plants added 100.

A job increase of 400 occurred in the furniture industry as general minor gains were reported by a majority of furniture factories.

Apparel manufacturing plants added 500 additional employees during August, the greater part of whom were in the men's and boy's clothing division. Job increases were general throughout other divisions of the industry.

Smaller employment gains were reported in other manufacturing industries, including increases of approximately 100 fabricated metals, machinery, and the chemicals group. Job levels held firm in the lumber industry, primary metals, electrical machinery, food products and paper products.

Employment in the construction industry increased 500 during the month, rising to a total of 71,500 as Tar Heel construction operations continued at a high level.

(Continued on page 4)

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APPRENTICE BRICKLAYING
CONTEST TO BE HELD
AT STATE FAIR OCTOBER 20

North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1961" will be picked by a panel of judges at the eighth annual N. C. Apprentice Bricklaying Contest.

The all-day competition will be held at the State Fair in Raleigh on Friday, October 20, starting at 10:00 a.m. The event will take place in the open along the north wall of the Industrial Building, opposite the Coliseum.

Contestants must file entry blanks not later than October 13, 1961, with C. L. Beddingfield, Director of Division of Apprenticeship Training, North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh.

The contest is open to registered bricklayer apprentices, training under programs approved by the State Apprenticeship Council, who have completed not more than 4,000 hours of their apprentice training.

Savings Bond prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25, donated by Brick and Tile Service of N. C., Inc., a contest sponsor, will be awarded to the three top contestants. Trophies donated by another sponsor, Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., will be awarded the champion bricklayer apprentice and his employer. Bricklaying tool prizes will be given to all contestants.

The contest will be judged by a committee of five masonry experts according to a point system emphasizing the basic rules of good bricklaying work. Names of judges will be announced later.

SUPPLEMENT TO CHEMICAL
DIRECTORY AVAILABLE

A supplement to the *Directory of North Carolina Chemical Producers and Plastics Processors* has just been published by the Industrial Extension Service, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

The Directory and Supplement, which may be obtained from the Industrial Extension Service for \$.60, list a total of 157 plants, their specific products, special services and equipment, and chief administrative officer.

To increase its value as a ready-reference work, the Directory and Supplement list the firms alphabetically, by product, and by county location.

(Continued on page 4)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS - AUGUST, 1961
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T										H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S																													
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M										A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S					A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S					A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S																			
											C U R R E N T M O N T H					O n e M o n t h A g o					O n e Y e a r A g o					C U R R E N T M o n t h					O n e M o n t h A g o					O n e Y e a r A g o				
	C u r r e n t M o n t h (t h o u s .)										O n e M o n t h A g o (t h o u s .)					O n e Y e a r A g o (t h o u s .)					C u r r e n t M o n t h					O n e M o n t h A g o					O n e Y e a r A g o									
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																																								
T O T A L M A N U F A C T U R I N G										26.0	25.8	26.0	+	0.8	\$	69.53	\$	69.43	\$	69.38	40.9	40.6	41.3	\$1.70	\$1.71	\$1.68											
F o o d & K i n d r e d P r o d u c t s										4.0	4.0	4.1	.....	- 2.4	.....	.....	.....	62.49	65.76	60.52	39.3	41.1	39.3	1.59	1.60	1.54										
B a k e r y										2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.30	69.12	63.30	39.1	40.9	38.6	1.67	1.69	1.64									
T e x t i l e M i l l s P r o d u c t s										6.3	6.2	6.3	+	1.6	.....	.....	.....	61.76	60.65	62.25	40.9	39.9	41.5	1.51	1.52	1.50											
B r o a d w o v e n F a b r i c s										2.5	2.6	2.8	-	3.8	-10.7	.....	.....	67.49	68.48	66.42	40.9	41.5	40.5	1.65	1.65	1.64												
K n i t t i n g M i l l s										2.5	2.4	2.2	+	4.2	+13.6	.....	.....	60.62	55.86	61.63	42.1	38.0	43.1	1.44	1.47	1.43												
F u r n i t u r e & F i x t u r e s										1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	.....	- 9.1	.....	.....	85.19	77.33	82.03	44.6	41.8	44.1	1.91	1.85	1.86										
P a p e r & A l l i e d P r o d u c t s										1.3	1.2	1.2	+	8.3	+	8.3	77.18	76.39	73.68	44.1	43.9	43.6	1.75	1.74	1.69													
P r i n t i n g , P u b l i s h i n g , & A l l i e d I n d u s t r i e s										1.9	1.9	1.8	+	5.6	82.11	87.53	80.16	39.1	40.9	39.1	2.10	2.14	2.05													
C h e m i c a l s & A l l i e d P r o d u c t s										2.2	2.2	2.1	+	4.8	68.91	63.74	62.42	42.8	40.6	40.8	1.61	1.57	1.53													
M e t a l P r o d u c t s										2.0	2.1	2.0	-	4.8	-10.3	.....	.....	77.14	77.93	72.62	40.6	40.8	39.9	1.90	1.91	1.82												
M a c h i n e r y										2.6	2.6	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.44	72.62	73.95	42.0	40.8	42.5	1.82	1.78	1.74									
O t h e r M a n u f a c t u r i n g I n d u s t r i e s ¹										4.7	4.6	4.5	+	2.2	+	4.45..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..													

G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A										
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.1	42.8	44.3	38.9	38.2	38.4	\$1.62	\$1.61	\$1.59	
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	43.5	43.7	42.7	1.50	1.49	1.45	
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	42.5	43.2	43.5	1.62	1.60	1.52	
Textile Mill Products	16.9	16.8	17.5	36.6	35.9	35.2	1.53	1.51	1.49	
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.7	7.3	36.2	35.7	35.0	1.42	1.39	1.37	
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.5	38.3	38.8	38.5	1.29	1.28	1.26	
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.2	43.1	40.1	42.3	1.35	1.33	1.33	
Furniture	6.4	6.3	6.6	40.4	39.1	41.5	1.62	1.58	1.59	
HH Furniture	5.5	5.4	5.7	38.7	37.7	40.1	1.64	1.62	1.61	
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.4	1.3	41.2	41.1	40.6	2.10	2.11	2.13	
Chemicals	1.4	1.4	1.3	41.4	40.8	41.6	1.82	1.85	1.80	
Stone, Clay & Glass Products .....	.9	.9	1.0	44.7	37.4	42.4	1.59	1.59	1.59	
Metal Products	1.7	1.5	1.7	42.1	42.1	41.7	1.70	1.73	1.63	
Machinery (Except Electrical) .....	.9	.9	.9	40.7	40.3	42.8	2.06	2.05	1.98	
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.4	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA-AUGUST, 1961
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S				
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S		O n e Y e a r A g o
				W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		W E E K L Y H O U R S		
	C u r r e n t M o n t h (t h o u s .)	O n e M o n t h A g o (t h o u s .)	O n e Y e a r A g o (t h o u s .)	C u r r e n t M o n t h	O n e M o n t h A g o	C u r r e n t M o n t h	O n e M o n t h A g o	

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,200.3	1,182.6	1,193.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	\$	63.65	\$	62.56	%	61.45	5	40.8	5	40.1	5	39.9	\$1.56	5	\$1.54	5
Manufacturing	505.6	490.4	508.2	+ 3.1	- 0.5																
Durable Goods	140.1	139.4	142.6	+ 0.5	- 1.8																
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.0	32.0	32.5	-	- 1.5																
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.8	19.9	20.4	- 0.5	- 2.9																
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.2	6.2	+ 1.6	+ 1.6																
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.1	43.7	44.9	+ 0.9	- 1.8																
Household Furniture	39.9	39.5	40.7	+ 1.0	- 2.0																
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.2	10.1	9.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.0																
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.7	3.7	3.5	-	+ 5.7																
Primary Metals	2.2	2.2	2.4	-	- 8.3																
Fabricated Metals	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 1.2	+ 3.7																
Fab. Structural Metals	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 2.9	- 2.9																
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.0	10.9	11.4	+ 0.9	- 3.5																
Special Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.5	6.3	+ 1.8	- 11.1																
Electrical Machinery	24.5	24.5	25.6	-	- 4.3																
Transportation Equipment	4.6	4.7	4.8	- 2.1	- 4.2																
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	*															
Nondurable Goods	365.5	351.0	365.6	+ 4.1	-																
Food & Kindred Products	34.6	34.6	34.9	-	- 0.9																
Meat Packing	7.8	7.8	7.6	-	+ 2.6																
Dairy Products	5.4	5.3	5.4	+ 1.9	-																
Grain Mill Products	3.7	3.7	3.9	-	- 5.1																
Bakery Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	-	- 2.6																
Beverage Industries	4.8	4.7	4.9	+ 2.1	- 2.0																
Tobacco	37.0	26.4	34.3	+ 40.2	+ 7.9																
Cigarettes	19.4	19.9	19.0	- 2.5	+ 2.1																
Stemmeries	16.0	4.8	13.4	+ 233.3	+ 19.4																
Textiles	219.0	215.7	221.7	+ 1.5	- 1.2																
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.4	88.8	91.5	+ 0.7	- 2.3																
Broadwoven Cotton	55.6	55.5	57.6	+ 0.2	- 3.5																
Knitting Mills	67.1	65.7	66.9	+ 2.1	+ 0.3																
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.8	15.4	15.2	+ 2.6	+ 3.9																
Seamless Hosiery	40.5	39.4	40.6	+ 2.8	- 0.2																
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	10.8	10.7	10.8	+ 0.9	-																
Yarn Mills	44.3	43.5	45.0	+ 1.8	- 1.6																
Apparel	35.0	34.5	34.2	+ 1.4	+ 2.3																
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.5	13.2	13.5	+ 2.3	-																
Paper & Allied Products	13.2	13.2	13.8	-	- 4.3																
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.8	8.8	9.3	-	- 5.4																
Paperboard Containers	3.2	3.2	3.3	+ 3.0	- 3.4																
Printing	9.9	10.0	9.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.0																
Newspapers	5.2	5.3	5.2	- 1.9	-																
Chemicals	13.0	12.9	13.4	+ 0.8	- 3.0																
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.2	8.2	8.6	- 4.7	-																
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 2.7	+ 8.6																
Nonmanufacturing	694.7	692.2	685.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.3																
Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	-																
Non-Metallic Mining	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 3.8	-																
Contract Construction	71.5	71.0	71.8	+ 0.7	- 0.4																
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.8	64.2	65.1	+ 0.9	- 0.5																
Transportation (Except RR)	31.1	30.5	31.3	+ 2.0	- 0.6																
Communication & Pub. Utilities	23.9	24.0	23.6	- 0.4	+ 1.3																
Trade ³	221.0	220.3	222.5	+ 0.3	- 0.7																
Wholesale	55.9	56.0	55.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2																
Retail ³	165.1	164.3	166.7	+ 0.5	- 1.0																
Retail General Merchandise	34.5	33.6	35.5	+ 2.7	- 2.8																
Department Stores	14.9	14.4	14.7	+ 3.5	+ 1.4																
Limited Price Variety	8.5	8.2	9.2	+ 3.7	- 7.6																
Retail Food Stores	23.1	23.3	23.0	- 0.9	+ 0.4																
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	44.1	44.2	43.1	- 0.2	+ 2.3																
Service	129.3	129.1	126.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.9																
Hotels & Rooming Houses	9.6	9.6	8.9	+ 7.9	-																
Personal Services	25.1	25.0	24.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.2																
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.8	14.8	15.3	-	- 3.3																
Government	160.7	160.1	152.9	+ 0.4	+ 5.1																
Federal	36.5	36.6	34.4	- 0.3	+ 6.1																
State & Local Schools	61.9	60.8	58.6	+ 1.8	+ 5.6																
State & Local Non-Schools	62.3	62.7	59.9	- 0.6	+ 4.0																

* Less than 1%

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.



NEW BOILER BOARD MEMBERS — Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane (center) welcomes two new members of the North Carolina Board of Boiler Rules, who were appointed to the Board recently by Governor Terry Sanford. At left is W. C. Wallin of Winston-Salem, who will represent operating engineers on the Board. On the right is Grover L. Dillon, Jr., of Raleigh, who will represent boiler manufacturers. Wallin's appointment is for three years and Dillon's for five years. Commissioner Crane is ex-officio chairman of the six-man Board of Boiler Rules, which establishes regulations for the safe construction, installation, repair, use and operation of some 43,000 boilers and pressure vessels operated in North Carolina at present.

AUGUST BUILDING PERMITS UP 3.4 PER CENT

Building permits totaling \$21,699,451 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during August.

The month's building total was up 3.4 per cent above the \$20,987,146 reported for August, 1960.

Addition of the August building figures

brings the total for the first eight months of this year to \$153,750,109. This total is only 0.4 per cent below the \$154,386,423 reported for the same period last year.

The State's five largest cities accounted for the lion's share of this year's building. Combined totals of Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Durham add up to \$95,187,822, or 61 per cent of the grand total for all 36 cities during the first eight months of 1961.

EMPLOYMENT RISES

(Continued from page 1)

An employment increase of 600 was reported in transportation (except railroad), due largely to seasonal expansion of hauling operations in the tobacco industry.

August preparations for public school openings brought an increase of 1,100 in school employment, more than off-setting August decreases of 400 in State and local government and 100 in Federal government.

Pre-school merchandising was largely responsible for job increases of 800 in retail trade. All divisions of retail general merchandising shared in these gains. A job increase of 200 was also reported in service industries.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 505,600 factory workers held firm at \$1.56. The factory workweek increased by 0.7 hours in August, rising to an average of 40.8 hours. The increased working time brought weekly earnings of factory employees up \$1.09 above the July figure to an August average of \$63.65.

Most durable goods industries reported general gains in both workweek and average hourly earnings. All principal divisions of the lumber industry registered increased working hours.

Wage increases were reported by several furniture factories and a large primary metals plant. Some overtime work was reported in the furniture industry and by one large cigarette manufacturer.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	August, 1961	August, 1960	1st 8 Mos. 1961	1st 8 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 72,112	\$ 40,220	\$ 483,129	\$ 738,311
Asheboro	99,750	150,900	1,454,539	928,045
Asheville	683,510	1,953,728	4,037,608	5,432,313
Burlington	341,067	605,232	3,038,784	3,368,602
Chapel Hill	469,488	178,630	3,002,400	1,013,591
Charlotte	5,585,898	2,271,213	33,039,702	34,658,302
Concord	69,647	60,500	806,254	717,193
Durham	541,860	654,747	10,824,470	9,108,793
Elizabeth City .....	.....	31,000	156,400	522,325
Fayetteville	1,049,910	381,694	5,084,096	4,852,106
Gastonia	1,014,800	344,300	3,259,631	3,361,850
Goldensboro	476,646	177,248	2,628,543	1,610,973
Greensboro	2,735,402	3,360,676	19,871,857	17,403,278
Greenville	1,842,705	2,037,314	3,230,644	3,184,778
Henderson	123,700	60,700	757,060	881,523
Hickory	201,350	196,816	1,669,428	2,207,803
High Point	687,126	964,609	6,197,099	9,906,030
Jacksonville	331,250	301,625	1,415,935	1,817,675
Kinston	73,450	207,762	1,933,180	1,843,916
Lenoir	89,000	58,800	660,975	1,595,600
Lexington	95,950	267,000	546,235	969,550
Lumberton	38,200	1,041,168	603,500	1,702,553
Monroe	50,000	59,000	979,250	809,800
New Bern	56,775	31,239	328,089	374,022
Raleigh	2,256,092	1,516,518	20,247,411	15,769,638
Reidsville	169,100	177,800	818,830	956,626
Roanoke Rapids	169,928	132,225	1,197,934	864,398
Rocky Mount	283,420	439,117	1,938,861	2,422,574
Salisbury	232,150	73,300	2,372,230	1,091,914
Sanford	27,700	78,000	392,300	527,400
Shelby	184,140	810,670	1,306,992	2,575,644
Statesville	365,378	206,552	2,380,803	1,599,772
Thomasville	107,225	119,486	958,731	958,311
Wilmington	99,170	78,750	1,992,721	1,041,350
Wilson	184,150	253,697	2,930,106	2,051,122
Winston-Salem	891,402	1,664,910	11,204,382	15,518,742
GRAND TOTAL	\$21,699,451	\$20,987,146	\$153,750,109	\$154,386,423

* No Report Received

Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER, 1961

No. 10

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT RISES 19,000 IN SEPTEMBER

Seasonal Gains Bring 9,300 Increase In Factory Jobs

Total non-agricultural employment in creased 19,000 in North Carolina during September, rising to a level 4,200 higher than a year ago.

Large seasonal job increases in tobacco stemmeries and public schools, combined with small gains in several industries and early fall expansions in retail trade, caused the September employment increase.

Pronounced gains in average hourly earnings were reported during the month by ten industry groups and smaller increases by several other industries, as a result of the new Federal minimum wage rates which became effective September 3rd.

The State's total non-farm employment climbed to 1,219,600 in September. Factory employment totaling 515,100 last month was up 9,300 from the August level, and was only 4,200 below the level of September, 1960.

Employment in non-manufacturing groups, totaling 704,500 in September, was up 9,200 above the August level, and reached a point 8,400 above a year ago.

September job gains were reported in the tobacco, textiles, furniture, chemicals, lumber, machinery, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment manufacturing industries.

Other September employment increases were reported in the public schools, retail trade, transportation, and Federal government agencies. Employment levels held firm, showing no change from August figures, in primary metals, electrical machinery, dyeing and finishing plants, and paper and allied products.

Return of custodial and maintenance workers to employment in public schools accounted for a September increase of 12,000 in the government job category.

Tobacco stemmeries took on an additional 9,900 seasonal workers as fall leaf processing operations moved into high gear.

Some improvement was shown in the textile industry, which reported a job gain of 400 over the August level in the broadwoven fabrics division. Jobs in yarn mills also were up 100.

(Continued on page 4)



FOREST CITY YOUTH WINS TOP HONORS IN APPRENTICE BRICKLAYING CONTEST

Lemuel L. Byers of Forest City (at right in photo) is North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1961."

Shown with Byers is his father, W. Paul Byers, Forest City building contractor, in whose firm young Byers is receiving his apprenticeship training.

Scoring 89 out of a possible 100 points, Byers won top honors in the 8th annual Apprentice Bricklaying Contest held at the State Fair in Raleigh on Oct. 20. Seventeen apprentice contestants from all sections of the State participated in the event.

Second place in the all-day contest was taken by Bobby Lee Skinner of Wilson,

who scored 85 with his bricklaying project. Skinner, who is training under supervision of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for Bricklayers, Goldsboro Area, received a \$50 savings bond prize.

Clyde Maness of Asheboro, training under the Durham Area JAC, took third place with a score of 84. Maness received a \$25 bond prize.

Young Byers will receive a \$100 bond prize and an engraved trophy, to be presented in a special ceremony by Governor Terry Sanford. The prizes are being donated by Brick and Tile Service of N. C., Inc., and the trophies by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors, two of the contest sponsors.

Labor Commissioner Frank Crane commended the elder Byers for his successful apprenticeship training program, recalling that the 1960 bricklaying contest

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

Vol. XXVIII October, 1961 No. 10

MRS. HORTON BACK ON JOB
FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

Mrs. Pauline W. Horton returned to work at the Raleigh office October 23 following an absence of some six months due to illness.

Mrs. Horton was in N. C. Memorial Hospital at Chapel Hill for three months from April to July and convalesced at her home in Raleigh for three more months.

Mrs. Horton is Federal Representative in North Carolina for the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, U. S. Department of Labor. She serves as head of the Federal Unit here, assigned to work in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Labor in the administration and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act.

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD
HOLDS FALL MEETING

The regular fall meeting of the N. C. Department of Labor's Safety Advisory Board was held in Winston-Salem on October 6th.

Host for the meeting was the Weeks Division of Hanes Hosiery Mill Company. Commissioner Frank Crane presided. The meeting was attended by the 19-member Advisory Board and the Labor Department's entire safety inspection force.

President Gordon Hanes, of Hanes Hosiery Mill Company, gave the principal address on the subject, "Top Management's Concern with Safety."

Other speakers included Awards Committee chairman Wilford Jones of Winston-Salem, Education Committee chairman H. E. Williams of Spray, W. L. Loy of Laurel Hill for the Membership Committee, H. B. Gaylord of Plymouth, Industry Safety Programs Committee chairman, and Labor Department Safety Director William C. Creel.

The meeting featured tours of two new plants, the Weeks Division plant of Hanes Hosiery Mill and the Whitaker Park Factory of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

FOREST CITY YOUTH WINS

(Continued from page 1)

champion, Bobby Blanton of Forest City, also was trained as an apprentice in Byers' building firm.

The 1961 contest was judged by W. F. Roark of Washington, D. C., William D. Kearney of Goldsboro, Owen F. Smith of Raleigh, Thomas M. Hunt of Durham, and Charles T. Mills of Charlotte.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—SEPTEMBER, 1961
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S								
	Current Month (thous) 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
							Current Month 4	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Year Ago			
CHARLOTTE AREA															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.1	26.0	26.2	+ 0.4	— 0.4		\$ 72.07	\$ 69.70	\$ 69.80	41.9	41.0	41.3	\$1.72	\$1.70	\$1.69
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	—	— 2.4		69.55	62.49	64.95	41.9	39.3	41.9	1.66	1.59	1.55
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	—	—		74.04	65.30	68.79	42.8	39.1	42.2	1.73	1.67	1.63
Textile Mills Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.6		65.79	62.36	59.70	43.0	41.3	39.8	1.53	1.51	1.50
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.7	—	— 7.4		72.41	68.97	64.06	43.1	41.8	39.3	1.68	1.65	1.63
Knitting Mills	2.7	2.5	2.3	+ 8.0	+17.4		62.35	60.62	59.92	43.3	42.1	41.9	1.44	1.44	1.43
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	—	— 9.1		87.56	85.19	82.16	44.9	44.6	43.7	1.95	1.91	1.88
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	—		77.06	77.18	71.64	44.8	44.1	42.9	1.72	1.75	1.67
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.9	1.9	1.8	—	— 5.6		81.86	82.11	83.21	37.9	39.1	40.2	2.16	2.10	2.07
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	—	— 4.8		64.48	68.91	62.93	41.6	42.8	40.6	1.55	1.61	1.55
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	—	— 4.8		79.65	77.14	82.58	41.7	40.6	44.4	1.91	1.90	1.86
Machinery	2.6	2.6	2.8	—	— 7.1		75.76	76.44	73.15	41.4	42.0	41.8	1.83	1.82	1.75
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	4.6	—	+ 2.2		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA															
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.8	43.0	43.7	— 0.5	— 2.1		\$ 62.81	\$ 62.69	\$ 58.67	38.3	38.7	36.9	\$1.64	\$1.62	\$1.59
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—		69.15	64.50	63.94	44.9	43.0	43.2	1.54	1.50	1.48
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—		74.37	68.85	68.40	44.8	42.5	45.0	1.66	1.62	1.52
Textile Mill Products	16.7	16.8	17.1	— 0.6	— 2.3		54.67	55.18	48.90	35.5	36.3	32.6	1.54	1.52	1.50
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.7	7.0	— 1.5	— 5.7		49.10	51.40	42.61	34.1	36.2	31.1	1.44	1.42	1.37
Apparel	3.3	3.4	3.5	— 2.9	— 5.7		51.84	49.02	46.00	38.4	38.6	37.1	1.35	1.27	1.24
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—		60.78	58.19	57.32	42.5	43.1	43.1	1.43	1.35	1.33
Furniture	6.5	6.4	6.5	+ 1.6	—		65.90	65.45	63.67	39.7	40.4	40.3	1.66	1.62	1.58
HH Furniture	5.6	5.5	5.7	+ 1.8	— 1.8		65.07	63.47	63.76	38.5	38.7	39.6	1.69	1.64	1.61
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	—		87.08	86.52	86.03	40.5	41.2	40.2	2.15	2.10	2.14
Chemicals	1.3	1.4	1.2	— 7.1	+ 8.3		79.95	75.35	78.75	42.3	41.4	42.8	1.89	1.82	1.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Products .....	.9	.9	1.0	—	—10.0		69.63	70.12	69.32	42.2	44.1	43.6	1.65	1.59	1.59
Metal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	—	—		72.59	71.57	64.48	42.7	42.1	39.8	1.70	1.70	1.62
Machinery (Except Electrical) .....	.9	.9	.9	—	—		90.30	83.84	84.40	43.0	40.7	42.2	2.10	2.06	2.00
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.4	—	— 4.7		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Manufacturing	1,219.6	1,200.6	1,215.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.3	515.1	519.3	515.1	515.1	515.1	515.1
Durable Goods	140.4	140.1	142.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	66.04	64.53	62.93	62.93	62.93	62.93
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.1	32.0	32.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	57.40	54.66	51.05	51.05	51.05	51.05
Sawmills & Planing Mills	20.0	19.8	20.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	54.80	53.30	53.44	53.44	53.44	53.44
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.3	6.3	.....	.....	62.85	61.42	59.20	59.20	59.20	59.20
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.3	44.1	44.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	62.55	60.68	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06
Household Furniture	40.2	39.9	40.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	66.99	63.47	64.09	64.09	64.09	64.09
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.9	10.2	10.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	85.06	83.44	86.53	86.53	86.53	86.53
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.7	3.5	+ 2.7	+ 2.9	76.73	76.31	72.27	72.27	72.27	72.27
Primary Metals	2.2	2.2	2.4	+ 1.2	+ 3.7	84.12	80.67	82.18	82.18	82.18	82.18
Fabricated Metals	8.5	8.4	8.2	.....	.....	71.83	73.75	69.55	69.55	69.55	69.55
Fab. Structural Metals	3.3	3.3	3.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	74.29	75.58	70.79	70.79	70.79	70.79
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.1	11.0	11.2	.....	.....	78.76	77.55	78.85	78.85	78.85	78.85
Special Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.6	6.2	+ 2.1	+ 4.7	87.31	87.98	90.25	90.25	90.25	90.25
Electrical Machinery	24.4	24.4	25.6	.....	.....	63.99	63.43	59.82	59.82	59.82	59.82
Transportation Equipment	4.8	4.7	4.8	+ 2.1	+ 4.7	59.78	55.04	54.65	54.65	54.65	54.65
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.1	3.1	3.0	+ 2.5	+ 3.3	72.81	68.82	67.64	67.64	67.64	67.64
Nondurable Goods	374.7	365.7	376.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.6	64.66	59.54	58.44	58.44	58.44	58.44
Food & Kindred Products	33.7	34.5	33.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	70.03	64.48	66.07	66.07	66.07	66.07
Meat Packing	7.9	7.8	7.7	+ 1.9	+ 1.9	60.39	58.55	57.23	57.23	57.23	57.23
Dairy Products	3.3	3.4	3.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	68.85	72.92	66.81	66.81	66.81	66.81
Grain Mill Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	82.04	88.54	84.84	84.84	84.84	84.84
Bakery Products	7.6	7.5	7.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.8	59.80	55.44	54.81	54.81	54.81	54.81
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.8	4.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	61.45	60.95	60.67	60.67	60.67	60.67
Tobacco	47.4	37.6	47.4	+ 26.1	.....	62.49	61.70	58.19	58.19	58.19	58.19
Cigarettes	19.2	19.4	18.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	57.08	57.28	55.13	55.13	55.13	55.13
Stemmerics	26.5	16.6	26.8	+ 59.6	+ 1.1	56.85	56.54	54.68	54.68	54.68	54.68
Textiles	219.2	218.8	220.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	62.41	63.60	57.41	57.41	57.41	57.41
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.7	89.3	91.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	59.74	58.77	52.22	52.22	52.22	52.22
Broadwoven Cotton	55.8	55.5	57.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	49.78	47.46	44.41	44.41	44.41	44.41
Knitting Mills	66.8	67.1	66.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	46.63	44.16	41.63	41.63	41.63	41.63
Full Fashioned Hosiery	15.8	15.8	15.4	.....	.....	108.34	106.71	101.03	101.03	101.03	101.03
Seamless Hosiery	40.4	40.5	40.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	123.68	122.71	115.04	115.04	115.04	115.04
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	10.7	10.7	10.7	.....	.....	76.72	72.84	68.95	68.95	68.95	68.95
Yarn Mills	44.4	44.3	44.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	88.24	88.53	87.58	87.58	87.58	87.58
Apparel	34.6	35.0	34.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.5	91.48	92.75	88.81	88.81	88.81	88.81
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.3	13.5	13.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	81.79	81.77	81.95	81.95	81.95	81.95
Paper & Allied Products	13.2	13.2	13.9	+ 1.5	+ 5.0	89.40	89.84	90.71	90.71	90.71	90.71
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.8	8.8	9.4	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Paperboard Containers	3.3	3.2	3.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	76.63	78.57	73.32	73.32	73.32	73.32
Printing	9.8	9.9	9.8	+ 1.0	.....	74.70	75.31	70.35	70.35	70.35	70.35
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.2	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Chemicals	13.1	12.9	13.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	93.20	91.80	92.77	92.77	92.77	92.77
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.7	3.8	3.8	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	62.00	61.41	58.84	58.84	58.84	58.84
Nonmanufacturing	704.5	694.8	696.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	80.37	79.15	75.23	75.23	75.23	75.23
Mining	3.2	3.3	3.2	+ 3.0	.....	55.13	54.39	52.54	52.54	52.54	52.54
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.7	2.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	40.54	40.25	36.52	36.52	36.52	36.52
Contract Construction	70.1	71.7	68.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	44.22	44.12	40.78	40.78	40.78	40.78
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.0	64.9	65.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	27.44	27.63	23.99	23.99	23.99	23.99
Transportation (Except RR)	31.4	31.1	31.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	50.90	50.32	50.05	50.05	50.05	50.05
Communication & Pub. Utilities	23.9	24.0	23.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	83.07	82.61	82.47	82.47	82.47	82.47
Trade ³	221.4	220.9	224.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	32.49	33.54	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34
Wholesale	55.4	55.8	56.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Retail ³	166.0	165.1	168.0	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	35.06	34.03	34.11	34.11	34.11	34.11
Retail General Merchandise	35.0	34.5	36.5	+ 1.4	+ 4.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Department Stores	15.1	14.9	15.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	166.1	166.1	166.1	166.1	166.1	166.1
Limited Price Variety	8.7	8.5	9.4	+ 2.4	+ 7.4	172.6	172.6	172.6	172.6	172.6	172.6
Retail Food Stores	23.4	23.1	23.4	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	44.0	44.1	43.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9
Service	128.2	129.3	125.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	62.0	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.7	9.6	8.0	+ 9.4	+ 8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personal Services	25.2	25.1	24.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.9	14.8	15.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government	172.6	160.6	166.1	+ 7.5	+ 3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal	36.7	36.5	35.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State & Local Schools	73.9	61.8	71.6	+ 19.6	+ 3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State & Local Non-Schools	62.0	62.3	59.1	+ 0.5	+ 4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

• Less than 1%

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

• Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

[†] Preliminary.

Summary.
Data Not Available.

¹ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 1)

These employment gains were partially offset by minor decreases in stone, clay and glass products, food products, cigarette factories, seamless hosiery, apparel manufacturing, printing, mining, construction, communications and public utilities, wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and State government.

A seasonal decline of 1,100 was reported by service industries, due mostly to curtailment of summer vacation employment in resort hotels.

A general employment uptrend was reported by all industries in the durable goods group, except stone, clay, and glass products.

Seasonal declines in canning and other food processing operations caused a minor decrease in the food products industry.

Hourly Earnings Up

Hourly earnings of the State's 515,100 factory workers advanced 2¢ during September to an average of \$1.58. The factory workweek held firm at 40.8 hours, showing no change from the August average. Weekly earnings of factory workers increased 81¢ to a September average of \$64.46.

Effects of the new Federal minimum wage, which increased from \$1.00 to \$1.15 for previously covered workers on September 3rd, were shown to be widespread by the month's reports of average hourly earnings in several industries.

Hourly earnings of 32,100 workers in the lumber and timber products industry jumped 9¢ an hour during September, rising from the \$1.28 August average, to \$1.37 in September.

Average earnings of 33,700 employees in food products also increased 9¢, rising from \$1.32 to \$1.41 an hour.

The apparel industry also was sharply affected, with average hourly earnings of 34,600 employees rising 9¢ from \$1.22 to \$1.31. For 13,300 workers in the men's and boy's clothing division, the increase amounted to 10¢, with average hourly earnings moving up from \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Earnings of 9,900 employees in the stone, clay, and glass products industry advanced 5¢ an hour, rising from \$1.49 to \$1.54.

The textile industry's average hourly earnings increased 2¢, rising from \$1.52 to \$1.54. Earnings in the furniture industry also were up 2¢, rising from \$1.48 to \$1.50.

Effects of the new Federal minimum also were evident in several non-manufacturing industries.

Employees earnings in communications and public utilities advanced 4¢, rising from \$2.25 to \$2.29.

For the newly covered segment of retail trade—subject to a \$1.00-an-hour Federal minimum for the first time, effective September 3rd—the increase was sufficient to bring average hourly earnings up 4¢, from \$1.37 to \$1.41, for the entire

group of 166,000 people employed in Tar Heel retail trade.

Earnings in retail general merchandise were up 5¢ an hour, rising from \$1.16 to \$1.21. The hourly average moved up 5¢ in department stores, which showed an increase from \$1.29 to \$1.34.

The effect was even more pronounced in interstate chain variety store operations. Earnings of 8,700 variety store employees jumped 8¢ an hour in September, rising from 90¢ to 98¢.

Wage increases in interstate chain food store operations brought the average earnings of 23,400 grocery store workers up by 5¢ an hour, from \$1.36 to \$1.41.

Earnings of 14,900 employees in the laundry and dry cleaning industry increased 2¢ during September, rising from 91¢ to 93¢ an hour.

SEPTEMBER BUILDING PERMITS UP 8.4 PER CENT

Building permits totaling \$17,734,892, were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during August.

The September building figures were up 8.4% above the \$16,365,220 reported for September, 1960.

Addition of the September figure brings the building total for the first nine months of this year to \$171,485,001. This is 0.4% above the \$170,751,643 reported for the same period last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	September, 1961	September, 1960	1st 9 Mos. 1961	1st 9 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 396,874	\$ 248,200	\$ 880,003	\$ 986,511
Asheboro	36,500	38,811	1,491,039	966,856
Asheville	343,705	466,337	4,381,313	5,898,650
Burlington	2,110,336	288,994	5,149,120	3,657,596
Chapel Hill	156,259	155,050	3,158,659	1,168,641
Charlotte	2,691,681	3,542,072	35,731,383	38,200,374
Concord	97,600	52,900	903,854	770,093
Durham	551,519	1,193,062	11,375,989	10,301,855
Elizabeth City	77,000	78,700	233,400	601,025
Fayetteville	371,865	485,955	5,455,961	5,338,061
Gastonia	2,019,100	367,675	5,278,731	3,729,525
Goldsboro	242,525	265,355	2,871,068	1,876,328
Greensboro	2,216,026	3,643,568	22,087,883	21,046,846
Greenville	218,125	148,592	3,448,769	3,333,370
Henderson	55,500	83,500	812,560	965,023
Hickory	179,465	127,473	1,848,893	2,335,276
High Point	225,000	402,350	6,422,099	10,308,380
Jacksonville	594,500	59,100	2,010,435	1,876,775
Kinston	246,700	140,537	2,179,880	1,984,453
Lenoir	224,600	201,000	885,575	1,796,600
Lexington	173,850	176,000	720,085	1,145,550
Lumberton	164,500	84,940	768,000	1,787,493
Monroe	607,900	51,000	1,587,150	860,800
New Bern	113,380	24,315	441,469	398,337
Raleigh	1,020,078	1,934,038	21,267,489	17,703,676
Reidsville	131,091	142,484	949,921	1,099,110
Roanoke Rapids	148,002	104,458	1,345,936	968,856
Rocky Mount	87,590	314,180	2,026,451	2,736,754
Salisbury	167,475	101,800	2,539,705	1,193,714
Sanford	243,000	33,900	635,300	561,300
Shelby	282,300	114,843	1,589,292	2,690,487
Statesville	266,388	219,650	2,647,191	1,819,422
Thomasville	50,770	97,525	1,009,501	1,055,836
Wilmington	73,514	62,196	2,066,235	1,103,546
Wilson	131,700	245,225	3,061,806	2,296,347
Winston-Salem	1,018,474	669,435	12,222,856	16,188,177
GRAND TOTAL	\$17,734,892	\$16,365,220	\$171,485,001	\$170,751,643

* No Report Received

North Carolina Labor and Industry

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Vol. XXVIII

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER, 1961

No. 11

CRANE CITES STORE WORK HOURS PERMITTED FOR WOMEN & MINORS

Commissioner Frank Crane has reminded Tar Heel employers of maximum working hours permitted for women and minors under the State Labor Laws during the business rush between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

"Employers employing nine or more persons, may select a period of one week only, any time between Thanksgiving and Christmas, during which women 18 years of age or older employed in mercantile establishments may work as much as ten hours a day but not more than six days in the week," Commissioner Crane said. "Normally, maximum working time for these employees is nine hours a day, 48 hours a week, and six days per week.

"Women 18 or older working in establishments employing eight or fewer people are restricted to ten hours a day, 55 hours a week, and six days per week," Mr. Crane stated. "The law does not provide any increased working time for this group during the Thanksgiving to Christmas period."

He pointed out that the law does not provide any extended working hours for minors under 18 years of age. No mercantile work is permitted for children under 14 years of age, he said.

For 14 and 15-year-old minors who have obtained employment certificates from their local Welfare Superintendents, said Commissioner Crane, maximum working time is eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, and six days per week. Their work must be confined to the hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Boys 16 and 17, after obtaining employment certificates, may work nine hours a day, 48 hours a week, and six days per week, not earlier than 6 a.m. and not later than midnight, he said. Girls of 16 and 17 have the same maximum hours and days of work but may be employed only between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.

N. C. CITY BUILDING PERMITS UP 60 PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Building permits totaling \$25,156,554 were issued during October by 36 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population.

The October building figure was 60 per cent higher than the \$15,700,220 total reported for the same month last year.

Permits for the first ten months of 1961 total \$196,641,555, showing an increase of 5.5 per cent above the \$186,451,863 reported for the same period last year.

Tar Heel Employment Drops Seasonally, But Sets Record High For Month Of October

Nonagricultural employment dropped seasonally by 3,900 last month but at the same time set a record high for the month of October.

A total of 1,218,600 Tar Heels were employed in non-farm jobs in October—a gain of 11,400 over the same month last year.

Factory employment totaling 511,000 last month was down 5,700 from September but was only 2,400 below the October, 1960 level.

Non-manufacturing jobs were up 1,800 from September and totaled 13,800 higher than a year ago.

Seasonal Changes

Seasonal employment decreases of 6,400 in tobacco stemmings, 1,200 in construction, 600 in Federal agricultural stabilization jobs, 400 in food products, and 300 in hotels and recreation facilities were mostly responsible for the decline from September's 1,222,500 peak employment figure for this year.

Other decreases included 200 each in the apparel, cigarette, machinery, and electrical machinery industries and 100 each in the State and local government and communications and public utility groups.

The seasonal October decreases were largely offset by equally seasonal job gains of 1,800 in school employment due to college openings, 1,600 in retail trade,

and 300 each in wholesale trade and motor freight transportation.

Other October increases included a rise of 1,100 in the textile industry due to increased orders, a gain of 300 in the furniture industry caused by improved business, and an increase of 200 in the chemicals industry, and increases of 100 each in fabricated metals and finance, insurance and real estate operations.

Job levels held firm, showing no change from September, in lumber, stone, clay and glass products, primary metals, transportation equipment, pulp and paper products, printing and publishing, and the mining industry.

Earnings Up

Average hourly earnings of the State's 511,000 factory workers advanced two cents in October, rising to \$1.60. The rise in earnings was due mostly to increased overtime work in textiles and other industries as the average workweek went up from 40.8 hours in September to 41.5 hours in October. The longer working hours caused average weekly earnings to go up \$1.94 to \$66.40.

All divisions of the textile industry with its 220,200 employees, shared in the longer workweek and higher earnings. Higher employment levels were reported by all textile classifications except seamless hosiery, which dropped fractionally.

ROYSTER TRANSFERRED TO WINSTON-SALEM AREA

Transfer of O. J. Royster, field representative of the Division of Apprenticeship Training of the N. C. Department of Labor, to work in the Winston-Salem area has been announced by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane.

As the Labor Department's apprenticeship representative for District 4—including Alleghany, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, and Yadkin counties—Royster will promote on-the-job apprenticeship training opportunities for young people in this area and will take over the servicing of the more than 300 registered training programs in the district. He was formerly in charge of District 10, with headquarters in Morganton.

Royster replaces B. R. Withers, Jr., field representative of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, who has been reassigned to work in District 5 from headquarters in Salisbury, his home town.

Royster will be available to answer inquiries from employers, apprentices and young people interested in apprenticeship training, in District 4. He will live at 1437 Capri Street, S.W., Winston-Salem, Phone 724-9903.

In announcing Royster's reassignment, Commissioner Crane said the promotion of apprenticeship training opportunities for young people is one of the important approaches to providing North Carolina with a more highly skilled labor force. The program also assists in the expansion of Tar Heel industry by helping industry to acquire skilled employees.

NORTH CAROLINA

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Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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WITHERS TRANSFERRED TO SALISBURY DISTRICT

Transfer of B. R. ("Buck") Withers, Jr., field representative of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, to work in Salisbury and the surrounding area has been announced jointly by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane and J. B. Archer, State Supervisor for the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

As the apprenticeship representative for District 5—including Cabarrus, Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Rowan and Stanly counties — Withers will promote on-the-job apprenticeship training opportunities for young people in this area and will take over the servicing of the 390 registered apprenticeship training programs in the district.

Withers, a Salisbury native, fills the position left vacant by the death of Charlie G. Farmer of Landis, former apprenticeship representative for District 5. Prior to his reassignment, Withers served as field representative in District 4, the Winston-Salem area.

Withers will be available to answer inquiries from employers, apprentices, and young people interested in apprenticeship training in District 5. His headquarters will be located in the Community Building Annex, on West Council Street, Salisbury, Phone 633-3235.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS 3RD QUARTER INSPECTIONS

A total of 6,116 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during the third quarter of 1961 by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau reviewed 7,212 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the three months.

Repair jobs were found necessary in 684 instances. Completed repairs, ordered during previous months, were reported in 802 instances.

The Bureau collected \$15,055.50 in inspection fees required by the State Boiler Law during the third quarter.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — OCTOBER, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T						H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S					
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S			A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S		
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
C H A R L O T T E A R E A												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.5	26.2	26.2	+	1.1	+	1.1	+	1.1	\$ 71.62	\$ 72.14	\$ 69.97
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.31	69.55	63.09
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.32	74.04	68.13
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.4	6.1	+	1.6	+	6.6	.....	.....	64.75	64.30	60.35
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.39	69.47	63.36
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.7	2.3	+	3.7	+	21.7	.....	.....	62.06	62.35	60.48
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.29	89.64	86.08
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.12	77.85	73.18
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.0	1.9	2.0	+	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.71	81.86	87.36
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.62	64.48	62.32
Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.12	80.06	74.62
Machinery	2.7	2.6	2.8	+	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.02	75.76	75.83
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.7	42.7	43.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 64.74	\$ 63.36	\$ 59.94
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.45	69.15	63.50
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.68	74.37	69.92
Textile Mill Products	16.7	16.6	17.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.96	54.98	53.40
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.6	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.44	49.10	49.07
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.61	52.06	44.52
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.50	60.78	56.82
Furniture	6.5	6.5	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.39	66.00	62.17
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.43	65.18	61.24
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.60	88.10	85.39
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.75	80.51	76.86
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.25	69.63	65.73
Metal Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.98	72.59	67.97
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.42	90.30	79.00
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.0	6.1	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Current Month ⁴ (thous.)	One month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,218.6	1,222.5	1,207.2	—	+ 0.9	\$ 66.40	\$ 64.46	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Manufacturing	511.0	516.7	513.4	—	— 0.5	67.42	66.04	42.4	41.5	40.8	40.8	42.4	41.5	40.8	41.5	40.8	40.8
Durable Goods	140.5	140.5	141.6	—	— 0.8	58.65	57.40	42.5	42.5	41.9	41.9	42.5	41.9	42.3	41.9	42.3	41.9
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.1	32.1	32.1	—	—	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Sawmills & Planing Mills	20.0	20.0	20.0	—	—	55.99	54.65	42.1	42.1	41.4	41.4	42.1	41.4	42.7	41.4	42.7	41.4
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.3	6.3	—	—	64.48	62.85	42.7	42.7	41.9	41.9	42.7	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.5	41.4
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	44.7	44.3	44.5	—	+ 0.4	64.33	62.40	42.6	42.6	41.6	41.6	42.6	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.2	41.4
Household Furniture	40.6	40.2	40.6	—	+ 1.0	69.76	67.14	45.3	45.3	43.6	43.6	45.3	43.6	44.3	43.6	44.3	41.6
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.0	10.0	9.9	—	—	85.90	85.48	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.7	3.7	3.4	—	+ 8.8	77.46	76.31	42.1	42.1	41.7	41.7	42.1	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.4
Primary Metals	2.2	2.2	2.4	—	+ 8.3	83.07	84.12	42.0	42.0	42.7	42.7	42.0	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	41.9
Fabricated Metals	8.6	8.5	8.3	—	+ 3.6	71.40	72.33	41.9	41.9	43.6	43.6	41.9	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	42.7
Fab. Structural Metals	3.3	3.3	3.3	—	—	72.07	74.12	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.5	40.5	41.5	41.4
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.9	11.1	11.2	—	— 2.7	79.35	78.98	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.3	42.8	41.5	42.3	41.5	41.6
Special Industrial Machinery	5.4	5.6	6.1	—	— 11.5	82.91	87.31	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Electrical Machinery	24.2	24.4	25.4	—	— 4.7	66.33	63.99	41.2	41.2	40.5	40.5	41.2	40.5	39.3	41.2	40.5	41.4
Transportation Equipment	4.8	4.8	4.8	—	—	57.96	59.64	41.4	41.4	42.3	42.3	41.4	42.3	42.1	41.4	42.1	41.3
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.0	3.1	3.0	—	— 3.2	70.82	74.05	46.9	46.9	48.4	48.4	46.9	48.4	45.7	46.9	48.4	45.7
Nondurable Goods	370.5	376.2	371.8	—	— 0.3	63.43	64.17	46.3	46.3	46.5	46.5	46.3	46.5	45.8	46.3	46.5	45.8
Food & Kindred Products	33.3	33.7	33.7	—	— 1.2	66.26	70.03	40.9	40.9	42.7	42.7	40.9	42.7	42.8	40.9	42.7	42.8
Meat Packing	7.7	7.9	7.6	—	+ 1.3	58.90	60.52	47.5	47.5	49.2	49.2	47.5	49.2	46.1	47.5	49.2	46.1
Dairy Products	5.2	5.3	5.3	—	—	72.38	69.23	41.6	41.6	43.0	43.0	41.6	43.0	42.1	41.6	43.0	42.1
Grain Mill Products	3.6	3.7	3.7	—	— 2.7	91.74	82.04	41.7	41.7	38.7	38.7	41.7	38.7	40.6	41.7	38.7	40.6
Bakery Products	7.4	7.6	7.6	—	— 2.6	56.01	60.39	41.8	41.8	46.1	46.1	41.8	46.1	43.7	41.8	46.1	43.7
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.6	4.7	—	— 2.1	64.58	61.45	41.4	41.4	39.9	39.9	41.4	39.9	38.5	41.4	39.9	38.5
Tobacco	42.3	48.8	43.5	— 13.3	— 2.8	69.93	65.53	42.9	42.9	40.7	40.7	42.9	40.7	39.6	42.9	40.7	39.6
Cigarettes	19.0	19.2	18.6	— 1.0	— 2.2	68.85	62.17	42.5	42.5	39.1	39.1	42.5	39.1	38.7	42.5	39.1	38.7
Stemmeries	21.6	28.0	23.1	— 22.9	— 6.5	59.52	57.08	38.9	38.9	37.8	37.8	38.9	37.8	37.6	38.9	37.8	37.6
Textiles	220.2	219.1	220.2	+ 0.5	—	59.67	57.30	39.0	39.0	37.7	37.7	39.0	37.7	38.6	39.0	37.7	38.6
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.5	89.5	90.9	+ 0.3	— 1.9	59.44	56.47	38.6	38.6	37.4	37.4	38.6	37.4	37.7	38.6	37.4	37.7
Broadwoven Cotton	55.9	55.7	57.0	+ 0.4	— 0.4	60.76	59.74	41.9	41.9	41.2	41.2	41.9	41.2	38.0	41.9	41.2	38.0
Knitting Mills	67.2	66.8	66.9	+ 0.6	— 1.9	66.78	63.28	42.0	42.0	39.8	39.8	42.0	39.8	38.2	42.0	39.8	38.2
Full Fashioned Hosiery	16.0	15.8	15.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	49.78	49.65	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.3	38.0	37.9	37.3
Seamless Hosiery	40.3	40.4	40.5	— 0.2	— 0.5	47.63	46.13	43.01	43.01	36.9	36.9	43.01	36.9	37.4	43.01	36.9	37.4
Yarn Mills	44.6	44.4	44.6	+ 0.5	—	110.21	108.34	98.99	98.99	46.7	46.7	98.99	46.7	43.8	98.99	46.7	43.8
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	10.9	10.7	10.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.8	125.44	123.68	111.95	111.95	48.5	48.5	111.95	48.5	44.6	111.95	48.5	44.6
Apparel	34.4	34.6	33.9	— 0.6	+ 1.5	79.03	76.72	69.47	69.47	43.1	43.1	69.47	43.1	42.1	69.47	43.1	42.1
Men's & Boys' Clothing	13.3	13.3	13.3	—	—	90.53	88.09	88.59	88.59	38.2	38.2	88.59	38.2	39.2	88.59	38.2	39.2
Paper & Allied Products	13.3	13.3	13.7	—	—	94.06	90.89	90.77	90.77	36.6	36.6	90.77	36.6	37.2	90.77	36.6	37.2
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.8	8.8	9.2	—	+ 0.8	83.18	81.38	79.17	79.17	41.8	41.8	79.17	41.8	40.6	79.17	41.8	40.6
Paperboard Containers	3.3	3.3	3.3	—	+ 1.0	90.71	89.40	88.48	88.48	41.8	41.8	88.48	41.8	40.4	88.48	41.8	40.4
Printing	9.8	9.8	9.7	—	—	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	—	74.22	76.47	73.16	73.16	48.4	48.4	73.16	48.4	46.6	73.16	48.4	46.6
Chemicals	13.4	13.2	13.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	71.30	74.40	68.82	68.82	49.6	49.6	68.82	49.6	46.5	68.82	49.6	46.5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.5	8.3	8.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.4	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.8	3.7	3.8	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Nonmanufacturing	707.6	705.8	693.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Mining	3.2	3.2	3.1	—	+ 3.2	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Contract Construction	68.8	70.0	65.8	— 1.7	+ 4.6	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.2	65.0	64.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	94.07	93.20	89.13	89.13	40.9	40.9	89.13	40.9	40.7	89.13	40.9	40.7
Transportation (Except RR)	31.7	31.4	31.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	62.00	62.00	58.95	58.95	40.0	40.0	62.00	40.0	40.1	62.00	40.0	40.1
Communication & Pub. Utilities	23.8	23.9	23.5	— 0.4	— 1.3	80.60	81.64	75.90	75.90	42.2	42.2	75.90	42.2	42.4	75.90	42.2	42.4
Trade	223.4	221.5	225.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	54.74	54.74	52.92	52.92	39.1	39.1	52.92	39.1	39.2	52.92	39.1	39.2
Wholesale	55.7	55.4	56.2	+ 0.5	— 0.9	40.20	40.29	37.18	37.18	33.5	33.5	37.18	33.5	33.8	37.18	33.5	33.8
Retails	167.7	166.1	169.3	+ 1.0	— 0.9	43.82	44.16	39.98	39.98	33.2	33.2	39.98	33.2	33.6	39.98	33.2	33.6
Retail General Merchandise	35.6	35.0	36.9	+ 1.7	— 3.5	28.22	28.02	23.90	23.90	28.5	28.5	23.90	28.5	28.8	23.90	28.5	28.8
Department Stores	15.3	15.1	15.5	+ 1.3	— 1.3	51.41	50.84	49.18	49.18	35.7	35.7	49.18	35.7	36.7	49.18	35.7	36.7
Limited Price Variety	8.8	8.6	9.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	83.23	84.03	81.35	81.35	5..	5..	81.35	5..	5..	81.35	5..	5..
Retail Food Stores	23.7	23.4	23.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	31.97	31.73	31.39	31.39	44.4	44.4	31.39	44.4	41.3	31.39	44.4	41.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	44.0	43.9	43.0	— 0.2	+ 2.3	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Service	128.1	128.4	125.6	— 0.2	+ 0.8	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.8	9.0	7.9	— 0.4	+ 11.4	34.58	34.88	34.94	34.94	38.0	38.0	34.94	38.0	38.4	34.94	38.0	38.4
Personal Services	25.1	25.2	24.9	—	— 2.6	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.9	14.9	15.3	+ 0.6	+ 5.3	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Government	174.9	173.8	166.1	+ 1.6	+ 4.6	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Federal	36.1	36.7	34.5	— 2.4	+ 5.6	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
State & Local Schools	76.9	75.1	72.8	+ 0.2	+ 5.3	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
State & Local Non-Schools	61.9	62.0	58.8	—	+ 5.3	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..

Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Textile Products.
Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Preliminary.

Data Not Available.

³ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

COMMISSIONER CRANE ADDRESSES SOCIETY OF TRAINING DIRECTORS

"Vital Problems in Industry" was the subject of an address given by Commissioner Frank Crane at the fall conference of the N. C.-Virginia Chapter, American Society of Training Directors, in Winston-Salem on November 30th.

Citing the world-wide impact of changes wrought by the technological revolution, Commissioner Crane said the most vital problem of industry is securing the best possible management.

"Without leadership of the highest calibre available, no industry can properly discharge its responsibilities to its stockholders, its employees, the public, the community, and the nation," he stated.

"Industry must do its share in alleviating the social and economic impact of automation," Commissioner Crane told the group. "In the years ahead," he said, "extensive training and retraining programs will be necessary as automation of industrial processes advances to higher levels."

Commissioner Crane listed other important problems of industry as (1) maintaining the firm in productive, profit-making operation in relation to its domestic and foreign competitors, (2) maintenance of good labor-management relations, (3) creating and maintaining a productive,

INSPECTORS VISIT 5,587 FIRMS IN 3RD QUARTER

Labor Department inspectors visited a total of 5,587 industrial, mercantile and service-industry establishments during the July-September quarter. The inspections covered a total of 176,890 employees.

The inspectors made reinspections in 295 instances, held 1,229 conferences with employers and employees, and investigated 22 serious industrial accidents during the three months.

Complaints were investigated in 67 cases.

A total of 2,504 violations of the Labor Laws or Safety and Health Regulations were noted by the inspectors. Compliance with recommendations made for correction of violations noted during previous inspections was reported in 3,203 instances.

well-trained labor force, (4) providing safe and healthful working conditions and encouraging safe working habits on the part of employees, and (5) carrying out an effective public relations program based upon honest performance, sensitivity towards the public, and "leaning over backwards, whenever necessary, to be an industrial 'good citizen'."

Commissioner Crane praised the training directors for their efforts in helping to create a more highly skilled and adequate labor force.

COSTA RICAN, PHILIPPINE LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS VISIT LABOR DEPARTMENT

The Department of Labor was visited this month by Alvaro Marin, of San Jose, Costa Rica.

Marin is assistant chief of the union office in the Costa Rican Ministry of Labor. He is studying the trade union movement and governmental labor agencies in the United States under the U. S. State Department's technical exchange program.

Marin conferred with Commissioner Frank Crane, Deputy Commissioner Lewis Sorrell, Conciliation Chief E. Gail Barker, and other Labor Department division heads.

He studied the State's apprenticeship training program with Director C. L. Beddingfield and discussed North Carolina's cooperative State-Federal program for local enforcement of the Federal Wage and Hour Law with Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, federal representative for the State.

Later in November, the Department was visited by Marciano D. Anselmo, executive assistant in the Philippines Department of Labor, whose interest was in the general field of labor law administration, supervision, and enforcement activities. Anselmo's American tour was under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	October, 1961	October, 1960	1st 10 Mos. 1961	1st 10 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 38,600	\$ 805,584	\$ 918,603	\$ 1,792,095
Asheboro	55,400	24,800	1,546,439	991,656
Asheville	791,666	550,635	5,172,979	6,449,285
Burlington	476,075	299,919	5,625,195	3,957,515
Chapel Hill	43,900	49,040	3,202,559	1,217,681
Charlotte	4,011,775	2,690,919	39,743,158	40,891,293
Concord	99,714	110,450	1,003,568	880,543
Durham	4,215,339	703,375	15,591,328	11,005,230
Elizabeth City	59,925	3,300	293,325	604,325
Fayetteville	469,263	492,976	5,925,224	5,831,037
Gastonia	465,200	277,900	5,743,931	4,007,425
Goldsboro	297,350	493,570	3,168,418	2,369,898
Greensboro	3,109,123	3,748,477	25,197,006	24,795,323
Greenville	314,700	124,600	3,763,469	3,457,970
Henderson	96,700	70,900	909,260	1,035,923
Hickory	220,651	456,355	2,069,544	2,791,631
High Point	570,006	317,312	6,992,105	10,625,692
Jacksonville	670,800	26,400	2,681,235	1,903,175
Kinston	312,787	34,900	2,492,667	2,019,353
Lenoir	69,000	119,000	954,575	1,915,600
Lexington	259,416	133,700	979,501	1,279,250
Lumberton	238,800	157,382	1,006,800	1,944,875
Monroe	87,000	125,880	1,674,150	986,680
New Bern	391,830	25,525	833,299	423,862
Raleigh	3,837,782	997,574	25,105,271	18,701,250
Reidsville	108,050	670,026	1,057,971	1,769,136
Roanoke Rapids	191,196	101,338	1,537,132	1,070,194
Rocky Mount	294,059	142,559	2,320,510	2,879,313
Salisbury	167,800	224,320	2,707,505	1,418,034
Sanford	173,350	61,500	808,650	622,800
Shelby	107,400	111,100	1,696,692	2,801,587
Statesville	1,035,749	146,031	3,682,940	1,965,453
Thomasville	222,176	59,170	1,231,677	1,115,006
Wilmington	104,985	209,593	2,171,220	1,313,139
Wilson	121,850	131,293	3,183,656	2,427,640
Winston-Salem	1,427,137	1,002,817	13,649,993	17,190,994
GRAND TOTAL	\$25,156,554	\$15,700,220	\$196,641,555	\$186,451,863

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No. 12

STATE MINIMUM WAGE EXTENDED ON JAN. 1 75-Cents Hourly Minimum Now Applies to Firms With 4 or More Workers

A delayed but welcome Christmas present was found in the stockings of some 19,000 Tar Heel workers on New Year's Day.

On that date, the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law became applicable to business establishments employing four or more people during any payroll period.

Extension of the law's 75-cents an hour minimum wage coverage to these small establishments was accomplished by the N. C. General Assembly on June 1, 1961. However, the amendment effecting the change was written to become effective on January 1, 1962.

Prior to January 1, 1962, the two-year old statute applied to employers having six or more covered employees on their payrolls.

"Eliminates the Negative"

As is often the case in the ingenious and marvellous wording of statutes, the legal language which brings an additional 19,000 people under the Minimum Wage Law is phrased negatively.

The General Assembly amended paragraph 95-SS of the N. C. General Statutes, making it read as follows:

"Certain establishments excluded. This Article shall not apply to any establishment that does not have four or more persons employed at any one time."

The positive benefits of the law's protection are thus extended to 19,000 people by negatively eliminating from coverage those establishments employing fewer than four persons.

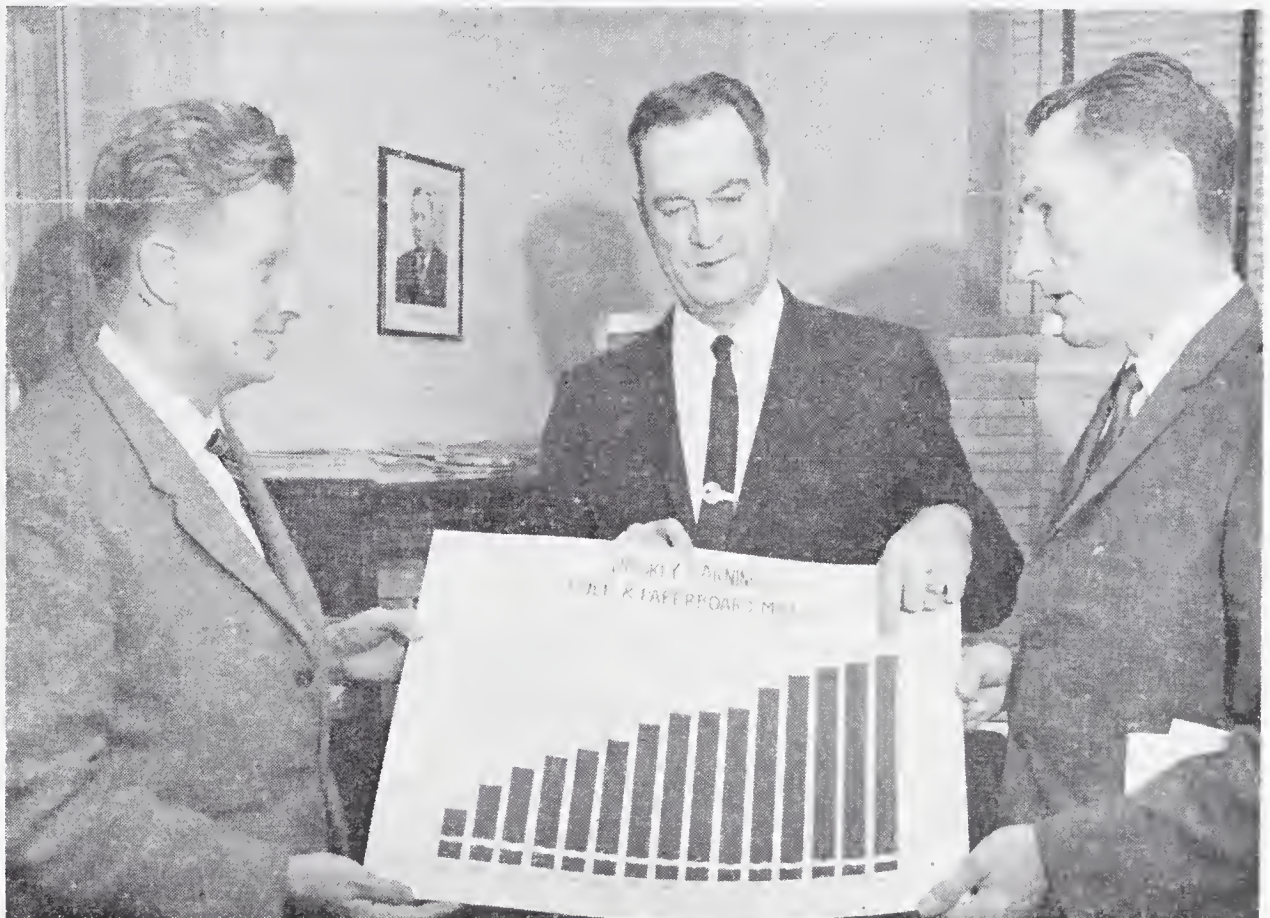
The amendment brings the Minimum Wage Law's coverage into conformity with compulsory coverage under the State's Employment Security Law, which also applies to firms employing four or more workers.

Most of the newly covered employees are those working in small retail trade enterprises and service-industry establishments.

History of Amendment

The bill extending coverage of the Minimum Wage Law—House Bill 234—was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 16, 1961, by Representatives John P. Kennedy of Mecklenburg, Steve Dolley of Gaston, and Danny Courtney of Caldwell.

(Continued on page 2)



NORWEGIAN EDITOR VISITS LABOR DEPARTMENT — Peder Naesheim (left) of Stavanger, Norway, was interested in Tar Heel industrial wages when he dropped in for a chat with Commissioner Frank Crane on December 15. Commissioner Crane (center) points to chart showing advance in average hourly earnings in the N. C. pulp and paperboard industry since 1946. Last month, the industry's employees earned an average of \$2.57 an hour — highest of any large industry in the State. Clyde Osborne (right), Charlotte Observer staffer, accompanied Naesheim to Raleigh. Naesheim is editor of the Rogaland Avis, influential daily newspaper published in Stavanger.

Non-Farm Employment In State Sets Record High For Month Of November

Nonagricultural employment held firm in North Carolina last month and set a record high for the month of November.

A total of 1,228,100 Tar Heels were employed in non-farm jobs in November—a gain of 12,100 over the same month last year.

November factory employment totaling 513,600 was down 9,700 from October due to the usual seasonal drop in tobacco stemmeries and construction.

However, November was the first month this year in which factory employment exceeded the year-ago level. Employment in manufacturing last month was 1,800 higher than in November, 1960.

Nonmanufacturing jobs climbed by 9,600 last month to a total of 714,500. The November total was 10,300 higher than the figure for November, 1960.

Earnings Up

Average hourly earnings of the State's 513,600 factory workers advanced a penny to \$1.61 in November. The factory week held firm at 41.4 hours and average weekly earnings advanced 41 cents to \$66.65.

Average hourly earnings in November were six cents above the \$1.55 average of November last year. Of this six cents increase, five cents has occurred since August, 1961, when the earnings of factory employees averaged \$1.56.

Commissioner Frank Crane attributed most of the five-cents increase since August to effects of the \$1.15 hourly minimum wage under the Federal Wage and Hour Law, which became effective on September 3rd. The one-cent rise in No-

(Continued on page 4)

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Commissioner of Labor
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STATE MINIMUM WAGE

(Continued from page 1)

The measure was strongly endorsed by Governor Terry Sanford and Labor Commissioner Frank Crane.

On May 4, the House Committee on Manufacturers and Labor voted 16 to 9 to give H.B. 234 an unfavorable report. However, quick and efficient maneuvering by the bill's supporters secured the signatures of enough Committee members favoring the bill to send a Minority Report to the House floor.

On May 17, the House accepted the Minority Report by a vote of 66 to 36, thus overruling the House Committee's unfavorable report. On May 18, following long and heated debate on the floor, the House passed the bill on second reading by a vote of 82 to 19. Third reading House passage came on May 23, with a vote of 92 to 21.

The measure sailed through the Senate easily, where an even more overwhelming majority favored minimum wage extension. When the bill came up in the Senate Committee on Manufacturing and Labor on May 31, only one Senator voted against giving the measure a favorable report. Third reading passage by the Senate followed on June 1, with a vote of 46 to 2.

Effects of State Law

The need for broadening the base of the Minimum Wage Law was pointed out last spring by Commissioner Frank Crane. Labor Department inspectors early in 1961 found some small businesses in all sections of the State "paying wages of 60 cents an hour, 55 cents, 50 cents, and all the way down to 33 cents an hour." Commissioner Crane told the House Committee on Manufacturers and Labor. "These establishments were operating in the same cities and towns in which their larger competitors were paying from 75 cents to more than \$1.00 an hour."

North Carolina's Minimum Wage Law—first in the South—is estimated to have affected, directly or indirectly, the wages of about 100,000 Tar Heel workers, and has been cited as a factor in the State's recent gains in per capita income.

Earnings of some 55,000 employees were increased directly when the law became effective two years ago. Through revision of wage scales to maintain differentials, many more people were affected indirectly.

Earnings of variety store employees are now 25 cents an hour higher than in 1959; laundry and cleaning workers, 14 cents an hour higher; hotel and motel employees, 14 cents an hour higher.

For 165,000 people employed in all the State's retail trade in November, earnings were 10 cents an hour higher than the average for 1959.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—NOVEMBER, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T						H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S											
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M						A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S				A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S			
	O n e M o n t h A g o			O n e Y e a r A g o			C u r r e n t M o n t h		O n e M o n t h A g o		O n e Y e a r A g o		C u r r e n t M o n t h		O n e M o n t h A g o		O n e Y e a r A g o	
	C u r r e n t M o n t h (t h o u s)	O n e M o n t h A g o (t h o u s)	O n e Y e a r A g o (t h o u s)															
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.6	26.5	26.2	+	0.4	+ 1.5	\$	73.43	\$	71.80	\$	70.64	42.2	41.5	41.8	\$1.74	\$1.73	\$1.69
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0					67.16		63.99		63.55	40.7	39.5	41.0	1.65	1.62	1.55
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1					73.70		67.32		69.70	42.6	39.6	42.5	1.73	1.70	1.64
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.5	6.2			+ 4.8		66.71		64.93		63.75	43.6	43.0	42.5	1.53	1.51	1.50
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6			— 3.8		72.04		71.05		67.65	43.4	42.8	41.5	1.66	1.66	1.63
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.8	2.4			+ 16.7		65.86		62.06		63.49	44.8	43.1	44.4	1.47	1.44	1.43
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1			— 9.1		80.22		84.29		78.57	42.0	43.9	42.7	1.91	1.92	1.84
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.2			+ 8.3		74.98		78.67		73.44	42.6	44.7	43.2	1.76	1.76	1.70
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0					88.37		84.32		85.70	41.1	39.4	41.6	2.15	2.14	2.06
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.2					67.58		67.62		64.11	42.5	42.0	41.9	1.59	1.61	1.53
Metal Products	2.0	2.1	2.1			— 4.8		78.31		80.73		75.89	41.0	41.4	41.7	1.91	1.95	1.82
Machinery	2.8	2.7	2.8			+ 3.7		86.52		76.02		72.69	45.3	42.0	41.3	1.91	1.81	1.76
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.7	4.6			+ 2.1		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.9	42.7	43.4	+	0.5	— 1.2	\$	64.68	\$	65.90	\$	59.57	39.2	39.7	37.7	\$1.65	\$1.66	\$1.58
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.8			+ 3.6		67.58		69.45		62.62	43.6	45.1	42.6	1.55	1.54	1.47
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0					70.04		70.68		66.40	43.5	43.9	43.4	1.61	1.61	1.53
Textile Mill Products	16.8	16.7	17.2			— 2.3		57.75		56.30		53.40	37.5	36.8	35.6	1.54	1.53	1.50
Knitting Mills	6.8	6.7	7.1			— 4.2		56.15		53.44		49.21	38.2	36.6	35.4	1.47	1.46	1.39
Apparel	3.4	3.3	3.4			+ 3.0		51.98		52.20		46.12	38.5	38.1	36.6	1.35	1.37	1.26
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.) ..	1.2	1.2	1.2					63.51		62.50		57.89	43.8	43.4	43.2	1.45	1.44	1.34
Furniture	6.5	6.5	6.5					67.80		68.72		62.57	40.6	41.4	39.6	1.67	1.66	1.58
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.6					67.49		67.77		61.66	39.7	40.1	38.3	1.70	1.69	1.61
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries ..	1.3	1.3	1.2			+ 8.3		85.93		89.16		86.51	39.6	40.9	41.0	2.17	2.18	2.11
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.3					78.88		81.75		72.94	41.3	42.8	40.3	1.91	1.91	1.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products .....	.9	.9	1.0			— 10.0		65.69		71.23		66.68	40.8	43.7	42.2	1.61	1.63	1.58
Metal Products	1.7	1.7	1.6			+ 6.3		73.27		74.21		65.04	43.1	43.4	39.9	1.70	1.71	1.63
Machinery (Except Electrical) .....	.9	.9	.9					91.79		92.42		80.99	43.5	43.8	40.7	2.11	2.11	1.99
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.0	6.0	6.3			— 4.8		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—NOVEMBER, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

	Month ⁴ (thous)	Age (thous)	Age (thous)	Month Ago	Year Ago	Current Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,228.1	1,228.2	1,216.0	.....	+ 1.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Manufacturing	513.6	523.3	511.8	- 1.9	+ 0.4	\$ 66.65	\$ 61.54	\$1.61	\$1.60	\$1.55
Durable Goods	142.5	142.2	144.6	+ 0.2	- 1.5	67.10	61.71	1.59	1.59	1.52
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.7	31.7	32.9	.....	- 3.6	57.68	53.21	1.37	1.38	1.27
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.1	19.0	20.2	+ 0.5	- 5.4	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 1.5	.....	55.57	51.06	1.32	1.33	1.21
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	45.0	44.7	44.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	63.75	57.92	1.50	1.51	1.43
Household Furniture	41.1	40.8	40.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	63.75	57.08	1.50	1.51	1.42
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.3	10.2	10.3	+ 1.0	.....	66.96	64.53	1.55	1.55	1.46
Concrete, Brick, etc.	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 2.5	+ 7.9	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Primary Metals	2.5	2.4	2.6	+ 4.2	- 3.8	84.26	86.70	2.05	2.05	2.04
Fabricated Metals	9.1	9.0	8.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	79.12	73.57	1.84	1.85	1.79
Fab. Structural Metals	3.6	3.6	3.7	.....	- 2.7	83.33	80.03	1.92	1.96	1.91
Machinery (Except Electrical)	12.1	12.1	12.6	.....	- 4.0	72.93	68.88	1.70	1.70	1.64
Special Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.6	6.3	+ 1.8	- 9.5	74.82	70.29	1.72	1.71	1.65
Electrical Machinery	24.8	25.0	25.9	- 0.8	- 4.2	80.75	79.93	1.96	1.93	1.94
Transportation Equipment	4.0	4.1	3.8	- 2.4	+ 5.3	85.36	87.72	2.15	2.08	2.15
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.0	3.0	3.0	.....	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Nondurable Goods	371.1	381.1	367.2	- 2.6	+ 1.1	66.74	60.76	1.62	1.60	1.55
Food & Kindred Products	34.3	34.3	34.2	.....	+ 0.3	57.25	54.23	1.41	1.39	1.31
Meat Packing	8.0	8.0	7.8	- 1.8	+ 2.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Dairy Products	5.5	5.6	5.4	.....	+ 1.9	70.68	65.32	1.52	1.51	1.42
Grain Mill Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	.....	- 2.4	61.92	58.05	1.37	1.37	1.29
Bakery Products	7.3	7.3	7.7	.....	- 5.2	69.37	66.30	1.64	1.62	1.56
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.6	4.6	- 2.2	- 2.2	57.32	54.86	1.23	1.23	1.19
Tobacco	34.0	45.2	33.9	-24.8	+ 0.3	76.44	69.93	1.97	1.72	1.85
Cigarettes	19.1	19.0	18.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	92.51	86.05	2.24	2.20	2.13
Stemmeries	13.2	24.5	13.1	-46.1	+ 0.8	53.10	46.51	1.50	1.34	1.36
Textiles	223.5	222.6	221.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	65.21	59.58	1.56	1.55	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.7	89.6	90.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3	70.91	63.76	1.63	1.62	1.59
Broadwoven Cotton	55.4	55.4	56.6	.....	- 2.1	69.01	61.70	1.62	1.61	1.57
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.1	30.9	30.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	73.76	67.39	1.65	1.64	1.62
Knitting Mills	68.3	68.1	67.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	61.38	56.92	1.55	1.52	1.49
Hosiery Mills	57.1	57.1	57.1	.....	.....	61.46	58.05	1.56	1.53	1.50
Yarn Mills	45.6	45.3	44.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	61.05	54.85	1.45	1.45	1.41
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	11.3	11.1	10.6	+ 1.8	+ 6.6	66.08	60.83	1.60	1.59	1.58
Apparel	37.8	37.5	36.1	+ 0.8	+ 4.7	50.17	45.02	1.31	1.32	1.22
Men's & Boys' Clothing	15.2	15.1	14.4	+ 0.7	+ 5.6	46.49	41.98	1.26	1.27	1.15
Paper & Allied Products	13.8	13.8	13.8	- 1.1	.....	108.11	100.28	2.32	2.32	2.30
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	9.1	9.1	.....	- 1.1	124.13	114.62	2.57	2.56	2.57
Paperboard Containers	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	76.48	68.81	1.75	1.78	1.65
Printing	9.9	9.9	9.7	.....	+ 2.1	89.24	86.63	2.33	2.33	2.25
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.2	.....	.....	92.35	89.92	2.53	2.54	2.45
Chemicals	14.0	13.9	13.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	81.58	78.76	1.98	1.99	1.94
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.4	89.64	88.29	2.16	2.17	2.18
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.8	3.9	3.7	- 2.6	+ 1.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Nonmanufacturing	714.5	704.9	704.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Mining	3.8	3.9	3.4	- 2.6	+ 11.8	74.41	70.34	1.59	1.60	1.57
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	2.8	.....	+ 14.3	72.07	67.65	1.54	1.54	1.49
Contract Construction	66.0	67.4	64.1	- 2.1	+ 3.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.0	64.0	63.4	.....	+ 0.9	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transportation (Except RR)	31.4	31.2	30.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	93.48	90.07	2.28	2.29	2.16
Communication & Pub. Utilities	23.8	23.9	23.6	- 0.4	+ 0.8	61.69	58.40	1.55	1.56	1.46
Trade	221.7	219.1	225.8	+ 1.2	- 1.8	80.79	74.58	1.91	1.91	1.78
Wholesale	56.5	56.4	55.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	54.32	52.53	1.40	1.40	1.34
Retail	165.2	162.8	170.0	+ 1.5	- 2.8	40.05	36.52	1.21	1.20	1.09
Retail General Merchandise	36.8	35.3	39.8	+ 4.2	- 7.5	43.76	39.06	1.33	1.32	1.18
Department Stores	15.6	14.9	16.8	+ 4.7	- 7.1	27.92	23.66	.99	.99	.83
Limited Price Variety	9.1	8.6	10.3	+ 5.8	-11.7	51.77	49.41	1.43	1.42	1.35
Retail Food Stores	24.0	23.8	23.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	86.22	84.52	..5..	..5..	..5..
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	44.4	44.2	42.8	+ 0.5	+ 3.7	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Service	130.2	130.3	128.4	- 0.1	+ 1.4	31.39	30.91	.72	.73	.69
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.4	7.8	7.2	- 5.1	+ 2.8	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Personal Services	25.0	24.9	24.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	35.05	34.03	.92	.92	.91
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.2	15.2	15.3	.....	- 0.7	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Government	184.4	176.0	176.3	+ 4.8	+ 4.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Federal	36.4	36.2	35.0	+ 0.6	+ 4.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
State & Local Schools	78.5	78.7	75.0	- 0.3	+ 4.7	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
State & Local Non-Schools	69.5	61.1	66.3	+ 13.7	+ 4.8	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Rating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE SLATED

The sixth annual Governor's Conference on Occupational Health will be held Thursday, January 25, at the Robert E. Lee Hotel in Winston-Salem.

Several speakers of national stature are included on the Conference program. The meeting will also feature panel discussions and an open discussion period in which those attending may ask questions and offer comments.

Purpose of the Conference is to stimulate interest and understanding of occupational health problems. The Conference is a joint effort of representatives of business, industry, labor, agriculture, the medical and allied professions, and State government agencies.

Fred E. Henderson of Winston-Salem, chairman of the Governor's Council on Occupational Health, will preside at the 10 a.m. session. Dr. Benjamin W. Goodman, chairman of the Conference Planning Committee, will preside at the luncheon. Dr. Mac Roy Gasque, vice-chairman of the Council, will preside over the 2:30 p.m. session.

Speakers will include Governor Terry Sanford; W. F. Winders, Industrial Relations Director, from Kingsport, Tenn.; William H. Seymour, Occupational Medicine Consultant, from Boston, Mass.; Dr. Hugh Matthews of Canton; Mary Louise Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. William G. Frederick of Detroit, Mich., Director of the Detroit Bureau of

BUILDING PERMITS DROP 20 PER CENT IN NOVEMBER

11-Months Total Is 3 Per Cent Above Last Year

Building permits totaling \$15,704,753 were issued in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during November.

The November total was down 20.4 per cent from the \$19,735,977 figure reported for November, 1960.

Permits for the first 11 months of this year, totaling \$212,346,308, were up three per cent above \$206,187,840 reported for the same period last year.

Industrial Health; and Dr. Leon N. Ogburn of Raleigh, Medical Director for Westinghouse Electric Company.

» «

After the government takes enough to balance the budget, the citizen has the job of budgeting the balance.

» «

The main thing we have learned from our short wave set is that nearly every country in the world is full of sopranos.

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 1)

vember was due mainly to overtime work in textiles, where the 41.8-hour workweek in November was 2.6 hours longer than a year ago.

Employment Changes

Minor employment gains, or no change from October job levels, were reported by most Tar Heel employment groups in November in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing categories.

Employment increased 300 in the furniture industry, 900 in textile mills, 300 in apparel manufacturing, and about 100 each in stone, clay and glass products, primary metals, fabricated metals, cigarette manufacturing, and chemicals.

Job levels remained unchanged from October totals in the lumber industry, machinery manufacturing, food products, paper products, printing, and the transportation, communication and public utility group.

Employment decreases of 200 were reported in electrical machinery, 100 each in transportation equipment and mining, 11,300 in tobacco stemmeries, 1,400 in construction, 100 in service industries, and 200 in schools.

» «

In the near future men will eat baked beans and say, "Ah, dear, these are just like those in the cans mother used to open."

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	November, 1961	November, 1960	1st 11 Mos. 1961	1st 11 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 83,900	\$ 54,960	\$ 1,002,503	\$ 1,847,055
Asheboro	188,923	126,150	1,735,362	1,117,806
Asheville	455,022	228,455	5,628,001	6,677,740
Burlington	327,038	336,525	5,952,233	4,294,040
Chapel Hill	261,230	142,600	3,463,789	1,360,281
Charlotte	3,397,323	2,104,701	43,140,481	42,995,994
Concord	174,165	61,400	1,177,733	941,943
Durham	569,785	3,199,478	16,161,113	14,204,708
Elizabeth City .....	.....	13,200	293,325	617,525
Fayetteville	664,747	1,730,144	6,589,971	7,561,181
Gastonia	195,850	92,150	5,939,781	4,099,575
Goldsboro	754,903	231,302	3,923,321	2,601,200
Greensboro	1,728,593	2,012,383	26,925,599	26,807,706
Greenville	174,970	126,745	3,938,439	3,584,715
Henderson	39,700	41,529	948,960	1,077,452
Hickory	640,525	104,750	2,710,069	2,896,381
High Point	571,950	1,282,077	7,564,055	11,907,769
Jacksonville	108,800	176,840	2,790,035	2,080,015
Kinston	161,950	355,750	2,654,617	2,375,103
Lenoir	66,500	9,000	1,021,075	1,924,600
Lexington	31,415	107,700	1,010,916	1,386,950
Lumberton	116,765	86,000	1,123,565	2,030,875
Monroe	28,000	12,000	1,702,150	998,680
New Bern	77,700	8,000	910,999	431,862
Raleigh	1,278,407	1,762,274	26,383,678	20,463,524
Reidsville	62,600	71,500	1,120,571	1,840,636
Roanoke Rapids	146,220	59,412	1,683,352	1,129,606
Rocky Mount	218,117	230,834	2,538,627	3,110,147
Salisbury	115,375	187,000	2,822,880	1,605,034
Sanford	50,350	98,300	859,000	721,100
Shelby	75,750	44,500	1,772,442	2,846,087
Statesville	170,850	207,500	3,853,790	2,172,953
Thomasville	85,283	100,880	1,316,960	1,215,886
Wilmington	79,885	244,756	2,251,105	1,557,895
Wilson	125,050	3,042,078	3,308,706	5,469,718
Winston-Salem	2,477,112	1,043,104	16,127,105	18,234,098
GRAND TOTAL	\$15,704,753	\$19,735,977	\$212,346,308	\$206,187,840

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1962

No. 1

EMPLOYMENT AT RECORD HIGH FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER

Nonagricultural employment held firm at 1,228,700 in North Carolina last month, setting a record high for the month of December.

December non-farm employment remained virtually unchanged from the November level, but was 16,900 above the total reported for December, 1960.

Both factory and non-manufacturing employment were at record highs for the month of December.

Factory employment totaling 512,600 was down 1,700 from November but was 6,600 higher than a year previously. Non-manufacturing employment totaling 716,100 was up 1,800 from November and was 10,300 higher than in December, 1960.

Seasonal job increases of 11,900 in retail trade and 1,900 in Federal government (mostly in post offices) were partly offset by seasonal decreases of 3,000 in construction, 1,700 in tobacco stemmeries, and 400 in hotels and motels.

Slight increases were reported by the furniture, textile, apparel and chemicals industries. Minor decreases were reported in fabricated metals, transportation equipment, food products, mining, transportation, communications and public utilities, and public schools.

Earnings Up

Average hourly earnings of the State's 512,600 factory workers advanced a penny in December, rising to \$1.62. This was six cents an hour higher than the \$1.56 average for December, 1960.

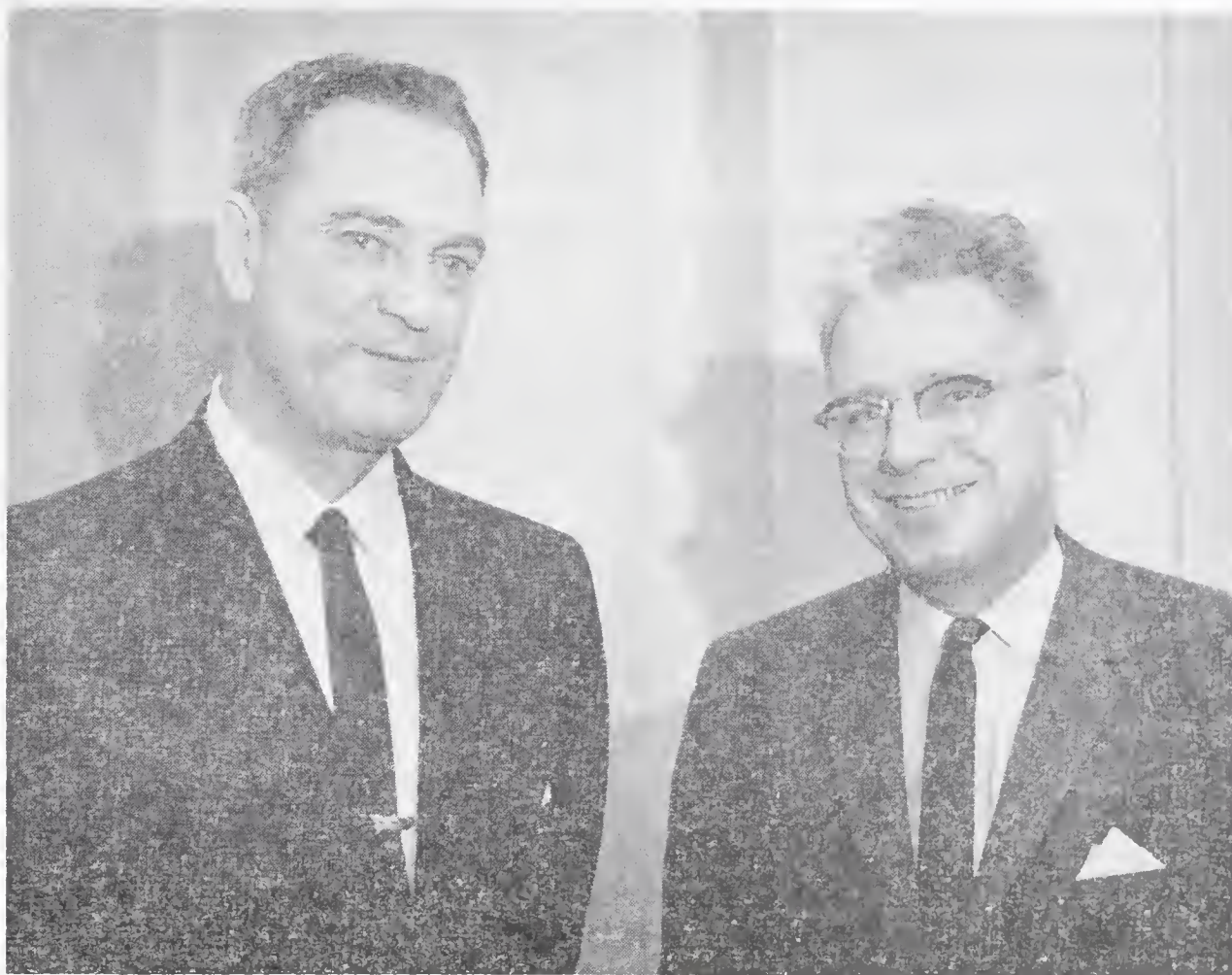
Considerable overtime worked in several manufacturing industries caused the average factory workweek to rise by 0.2 hours to 41.5 hours—nearly two hours longer than that reported for December, 1960.

The increased hourly earnings and lengthened workweek brought average weekly earnings of Tar Heel factory employees to a record high of \$67.23.

N. C. CITY BUILDING PERMITS SET RECORD HIGH DURING 1961

Building permits climbed to a record high last year in 36 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population.

The cities reported permits totaling \$229,766,286 during 1961—a four percent gain over the \$221,187,328 reported for 1960.



ASSISTANT WAGE-HOUR CHIEF ATTENDS SUPERVISOR MEET—Francis J. Costello (right), of Washington, D. C., discussed North Carolina's enforcement of the Federal Wage and Hour Law with Commissioner Frank Crane while on a recent visit to Raleigh. Costello, who heads the U. S. Labor Department's wage-hour enforcement and program planning, was in town Dec. 29 for an administrative conference on the State's investigation and enforcement plans for 1962. The all-day conference was attended by Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline W. Horton of Raleigh, Assistant Federal Representative Julian Parker, State Investigation Supervisor S. G. Harrington, and Supervisors V. C. Banks, J. D. Cowan, and Fred Walters.

CHARTS DEPICT N. C. INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Thirteen bar charts depicting outstanding features of North Carolina's industrial growth during the 15-year period 1946-1960 are now available free to interested persons from the N. C. Department of Labor.

The charts are 8½ x 11-inch, black and white reproductions of large color charts which were displayed in the Labor Department's exhibit at the North Carolina Trade Fair in Charlotte last fall.

The charts illustrate the following subjects over the 15-year period:

- Total Nonagricultural Employment
- Factory Employment
- Non-Manufacturing Employment
- Hours Worked Per Week in Manufacturing

- Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing
- Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing
- Hourly Earnings in Pulp and Paper-board Mills

- Employment in Fabricated Metals
- Employment in Machinery Industry
- Employment in Food Products
- Employment in Electrical Machinery (1956-1960)

- Factory Employment in 8 Southeastern States (1960)

- Wages and Salaries of Factory Employees in 8 Southeastern States (1960)

One additional chart shows the decline in disabling injuries in North Carolina manufacturing during the 1946-1960 period.

Persons desiring copies of these charts may secure them by writing to the Information Office, N. C. Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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DITCH DIGGING
DANGEROUS, WARNS
LABOR COMMISSIONER

Ole Man Weather has brought dangerous working conditions for ditch diggers. Commissioner Frank Crane has warned contractors engaged in trenching operations that recent freezes, snows and rains have left the ground water-logged over most of the State. He said this condition has greatly increased the probability of landslides and cave-ins.

Contractors have the responsibility of seeing to it that all trenches, ditches and other excavations are firmly shored, braced and properly sloped to protect employees working in them, Commissioner Crane said.

He cited the near-fatality which occurred in mid-January on a trenching project in Albemarle, where a worker was completed covered by sliding earth. Only frantic efforts by the employee's co-workers in removing the earth from him saved the man's life.

Four Tar Heel trenching workers died in cave-ins last year and a much larger number have lost their lives in some previous years, Commissioner Crane stated.

Compliance with the Construction Safety Regulations will prevent nearly all such accidents, he declared.

The Labor Department's illustrated "Trenching Safety Bulletin" tells exactly how trenches and excavations should be shored, braced and sloped to make working conditions safe. Any person who needs the bulletin may obtain it free from the Labor Department at Raleigh.

CRANE CITES LUMBER
INDUSTRY SAFETY
PROGRESS IN EASTERN
CAROLINA

"More safety progress has been made in Eastern Carolina lumber industry in the last two years than in any previous ten years." Commissioner Frank Crane told members of the Eastern North Carolina Lumber Manufacturers Association attending a meeting at Williamston on January 18.

Addressing an Association safety meeting, Commissioner Crane said much of the credit for this progress is attributable to the Association's leadership in accident prevention.

The meeting was attended by management officials of 18 member plants, State and insurance company safety representatives, and guests.

(Continued on page 4)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS--DECEMBER, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S										
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S						
	C u r r e n t M o n t h (t h o u s .)	O n e Y e a r A g o (t h o u s .)	O n e M o n t h A g o	C u r r e n t M o n t h	O n e Y e a r A g o	C u r r e n t M o n t h	O n e Y e a r A g o	C u r r e n t M o n t h	O n e Y e a r A g o					
C H A R L O T T E A R E A														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.7	26.6	26.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	\$ 72.38	\$ 72.73	\$ 68.71	41.6	41.8	40.9	\$1.74	\$1.65	\$1.68
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	.....	.....	68.31	67.16	60.98	41.4	40.7	39.6	1.65	1.54	1.54
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	74.30	73.70	65.45	42.7	42.6	40.4	1.74	1.73	1.62
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.5	6.2	.....	+ 4.8	64.75	65.18	64.75	42.6	42.6	42.6	1.52	1.53	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6	.....	- 3.8	68.39	68.89	71.45	41.2	41.5	43.3	1.66	1.66	1.65
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.8	2.4	.....	+ 16.7	64.97	65.86	61.34	44.5	44.8	42.6	1.46	1.47	1.44
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	- 9.1	77.21	80.22	75.14	39.8	42.0	40.4	1.94	1.91	1.86
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	78.04	74.98	72.85	43.6	42.6	42.6	1.79	1.76	1.71
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.1	2.0	2.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	91.76	86.67	82.37	41.9	40.5	39.6	2.19	2.14	2.08
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	.....	.....	67.04	67.58	62.42	42.7	42.5	40.8	1.57	1.59	1.53
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	.....	.....	76.99	77.93	75.44	40.1	40.8	41.0	1.92	1.91	1.84
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....	79.98	86.52	74.46	43.0	45.3	41.6	1.86	1.91	1.79
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.6	.....	+ 4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.8	42.9	43.2	- 0.2	- 0.9	\$ 65.74	\$ 64.52	\$ 61.28	39.6	39.1	38.3	\$1.66	\$1.65	\$1.60
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	.....	+ 3.6	66.68	66.84	64.24	43.3	43.4	44.0	1.54	1.54	1.46
Bakery Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	70.63	70.04	68.24	43.6	43.5	44.6	1.62	1.61	1.53
Textile Mill Products	16.7	16.8	17.2	- 0.6	- 2.9	55.54	57.13	55.33	36.3	37.1	36.4	1.53	1.54	1.52
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.8	6.9	- 1.5	- 2.9	55.33	56.15	46.29	37.9	38.2	33.3	1.46	1.47	1.39
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.4	.....	.....	54.40	53.04	46.13	40.0	39.0	37.2	1.36	1.36	1.24
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	63.07	63.51	58.73	43.8	43.8	43.5	1.44	1.45	1.35
Furniture	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	70.31	67.23	62.88	42.1	40.5	39.8	1.67	1.66	1.58
HH Furniture	5.7	5.6	5.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	71.72	66.92	62.86	41.7	39.6	38.8	1.72	1.69	1.62
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	90.23	85.93	89.57	41.2	39.6	40.9	2.19	2.17	2.19
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	80.03	77.93	77.15	41.9	40.8	41.7	1.91	1.91	1.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products .....	.8	.9	1.0	- 11.1	- 20.0	66.14	65.69	67.89	41.6	40.8	42.7	1.59	1.61	1.59
Metal Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	.....	+ 6.3	75.82	73.27	69.55	44.6	43.1	41.9	1.70	1.70	1.66
Machinery (Except Electrical) .....	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	97.86	91.79	87.70	45.7	43.5	43.2	2.14	2.11	2.03
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.0	6.0	6.2	.....	- 3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA--DECEMBER, 1961

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

3

* Less than 0.1% change
 † Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
 ‡ Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
 § Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
 ¶ Preliminary.
 †† Data Not Available.
 ‡‡ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

BOOKLET DESCRIBES STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT SERVICES

A newly revised edition of the booklet, "Know Your North Carolina Department of Labor" is now available free to interested persons.

The 10-page booklet describes briefly the various services available from the Labor Department, including such subjects as the Labor Laws, standards and inspections, conciliation and arbitration, apprenticeship training, employment for the deaf, labor statistics, and information.

The booklet may be obtained by writing to the Information Office, N. C. Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh.

LABOR PUBLICATIONS LIST NOW AVAILABLE

A new booklet listing 74 publications which may be obtained free from the N. C. Department of Labor is now available to interested persons.

The list includes all of the State's labor laws and regulations, the Department's official monthly bulletin, the Biennial Report, various safety publications, leaflets on apprenticeship training, arbitration services, Federal Wage-Hour, child labor,

INSPECTORS VISIT 5,097 FIRMS IN 4TH QUARTER

Labor Department inspectors visited a total of 5,097 industrial, mercantile and service-industry establishments during the last three months of 1961. The inspections covered a total of 170,992 employees.

The inspectors made return visits in 254 instances to check on compliance with the Labor Laws and regulations. They also held 1,508 conferences with employers and employees and investigated ten serious industrial accidents during the three months. Special investigations in response to complaints were made in 82 instances.

A total of 2,387 violations of the Labor Laws or Safety and Health Regulations were noted by the inspectors during the three months. Compliance with recommendations made for correction of violations noted during previous inspection visits was reported in 2,393 instances.

and Public Contracts publications, and statistical tables and charts on employment, earnings and hours in North Carolina industries.

The booklet may be obtained by writing to the Information Office, N. C. Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh.

6 PERCENT FEWER YOUNGSTERS CERTIFIED FOR GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT DURING '61

A six percent drop was recorded during 1961 in the number of Tar Heel youngsters under 18 who obtained employment certificates under the State's Child Labor Law.

Although employment opportunities remained relatively abundant for teen-agers last year, the labor market for young people reflected the economic recession which began in mid-1960 and lasted several months into 1961, just as did the adult labor market. The recession apparently was the main reason for the six percent decrease.

A compilation of reports from Public Welfare Superintendents, who issue the employment certificates, show that 23,122 young people were certified for employment during 1961. This compares with 24,625 during the year 1960 and 26,336 during 1959.

CRANE CITES

(Continued from page 2)

In 1959, said Commissioner Crane, the 18 plants represented in the Association had a combined disabling injury frequency rate of 45.5 per million manhours. The rate was among the highest of all industries.

At the end of one and a half years, in mid-1961, the 18 plants had reduced their lost-time injury rate to 23.5.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	December, 1961	December, 1960	1st 12 Mos. 1961	1st 12 Mos. 1960
Albemarle	\$ 13,675	\$ 79,850	\$ 1,016,178	\$ 1,926,905
Asheboro	25,400	69,146	1,760,762	1,186,952
Asheville	196,481	417,805	5,824,482	7,095,545
Burlington	162,585	352,185	6,114,818	4,646,225
Chapel Hill	217,200	361,839	3,680,989	1,722,120
Charlotte	5,091,862	4,291,302	48,232,343	47,287,296
Concord	77,257	28,400	1,255,690	970,343
Durham	442,888	1,462,284	16,604,001	15,666,992
Elizabeth City	*	13,600	293,325	631,125
Fayetteville	462,835	260,475	7,052,806	7,821,656
Gastonia	348,170	447,275	6,287,951	4,546,850
Goldsboro	1,790,405	333,350	5,713,726	2,934,550
Greensboro	3,115,431	1,369,595	30,041,030	28,168,301
Greenville	196,450	196,675	4,134,889	3,781,390
Henderson	74,500	127,178	1,023,460	1,204,630
Hickory	173,303	104,000	2,883,372	3,000,381
High Point	246,900	244,840	7,810,955	12,152,609
Jacksonville	507,500	13,900	3,297,535	2,093,915
Kinston	291,100	206,281	2,945,717	2,581,384
Lenoir	121,100	92,225	1,142,175	2,016,825
Lexington	85,242	198,550	1,096,258	1,585,500
Lumberton	45,500	78,100	1,169,065	2,108,975
Monroe	61,000	26,000	1,763,150	1,024,680
New Bern	52,950	3,085	963,949	434,947
Raleigh	1,916,001	2,116,040	28,299,679	22,579,564
Reidsville	32,500	117,900	1,153,071	1,958,536
Roanoke Rapids	83,110	72,490	1,766,462	1,202,096
Rocky Mount	207,884	808,769	2,746,511	3,918,916
Salisbury	278,500	30,850	3,101,380	1,635,884
Sanford	30,400	55,250	889,400	776,350
Shelby	308,500	167,300	2,080,942	3,013,387
Statesville	101,705	86,185	3,955,495	2,259,138
Thomasville	189,320	31,100	1,506,280	1,246,986
Wilmington	85,760	52,024	2,336,865	1,609,919
Wilson	73,800	183,300	3,382,506	5,653,018
Winston-Salem	312,564	509,340	16,439,669	18,743,438
GRAND TOTAL	\$17,419,978	\$14,999,488	\$229,766,286	\$221,187,328

* No Report Received

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Vol. XXIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY, 1962

No. 2



GOVERNOR HONORS BRICKLAYING CHAMP—Governor Terry Sanford on Feb. 15 congratulated Lemmel L. Byers of Forest City (center), North Carolina's Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1961, and presented him with a \$100 savings bond prize donated by Brick and Tile Service, Inc. and an engraved trophy given by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors. W. Paul Byers (left), young Byers' father and employer, also was presented a trophy by the Governor in recognition of his work in apprenticeship training. The apprentice took top honors in the 8th annual apprentice bricklaying contest at the State Fair last fall, scoring 89 out of a possible 100 points. The Feb. 15 awards presentation, held in the Capitol press room, was attended by a score of contest sponsors, the State Apprenticeship Council, Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, and Apprenticeship Director C. L. Beddingfield. H. B. Foster of Greensboro, manager of Brick and Tile Service, Inc., gave a brief talk in which he emphasized the value of apprentice training as an integral part of the State's quality education program. (Labor Department photo.)

Wage-Hour Administrator Cites N. C. Social, Economic Gains

GOLDSBORO, Feb. 26 — "North Carolina's Minimum Wage Law is proof of your State's progress — activity today, assurance for tomorrow, the willingness to make changes," Clarence T. Lundquist, Federal Wage-Hour Administrator, told the Goldsboro Kiwanians in an address here tonight.

Lundquist outlined the amended Federal Wage-Hour Law to the group of more than 100 Kiwanians from Goldsboro and other Eastern North Carolina communities. Present at the meeting was State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane who introduced the Wage-Hour Chief, and Julian

Parker, Assistant Federal Representative for North Carolina.

Citing other evidences of Tar Heel Progress, Lundquist declared:

"Your forward march is manifest in the fact that North Carolina ranks 13th among all the States in total, nonagricultural employment, with 1,228,000 so employed in 1960.

"Moreover, your importance in industry is made further obvious in the fact that 512,000 of these people are concentrated in manufacturing, with 233,000 in trade, the next largest job classification.

"You certainly can take added pride in the fact that the average hourly earning in your nonagricultural employment was about \$1.65 as recently as last December — substantially above the present Federal minimum of only \$1.15.

"People such as yourselves—community and State leaders—have brought about this grand record of accomplishment and progress and have been a part of it."

Quoting President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Lundquist said "The test of our prog-

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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ADMINISTRATOR CITES

(Continued from page 1)

ress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; instead it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

"The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted by Congress as part of the program of the Roosevelt administration and marked attainment of an ideal in the national progress," said Lundquist.

"We have estimated that the new \$1.15 minimum wage meant direct, immediate pay increases to almost two million persons. In terms of annual income, this group will receive an estimated \$336 million more during the first year of the new minimum wage.

"In considering the effect of the amended law on the national economy, it is worthy to note that more than \$165 million added buying power was placed in the hands of employees affected by the changes in the law in the period between last September 3 and the first of this year.

"By September 3, 1965, on the basis of present day estimates, previously covered and newly covered employees will be receiving a billion and a half dollars more in wages annually than would have been the case prior to the amendment. And that's buying power — to the extent of more than \$4 million a day, and every day of the year.

"I sincerely believe the new amended Fair Labor Standards Act lives up to the purpose of national idealism embodied in the Act of 24 years ago, by attacking conditions detrimental to the maintenance of a minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency and general well being of workers, and more particularly among the low-paid."

Lundquist has been Wage-Hour Administrator since 1958. He has had a long and varied career in government service beginning with his first job with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1935. As Administrator he plans, administers and directs the departmental and field organization of the Wage-Hour Division in carrying out the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act.

In introducing Lundquist, Commissioner Crane cited North Carolina's unique 22-year old agreement with the U. S. Labor Department, providing for local enforcement of the Wage-Hour Law by the State Department of Labor.

"This very satisfactory arrangement permits us to provide employers and employees with unrivaled service in all Wage-Hour matters," Crane declared.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—JANUARY, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T			H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S					
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA									
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	26.5	26.8	25.9	1.1	+ 2.3	40.1	41.8	\$1.74	\$1.69
Food & Kindred Products	3.9	4.0	3.9	2.5	—	38.4	41.3	1.61	1.56
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	—	—	39.1	42.5	1.68	1.64
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.6	6.2	1.5	+ 4.8	40.7	43.3	1.51	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6	—	— 3.8	39.9	43.0	1.62	1.63
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.8	2.4	—	+ 16.7	41.9	44.5	1.46	1.47
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	40.2	39.8	1.87	1.79
Paper & Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	43.1	43.6	1.79	1.72
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.1	2.1	2.0	—	+ 5.0	39.1	41.9	2.17	2.09
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	—	+ 4.8	41.6	42.6	1.61	1.53
Metal Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	—	— 5.0	40.2	40.1	1.95	1.85
Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	41.9	43.0	1.87	1.80
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	4.9	4.7	—	+ 4.3	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA									
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.3	43.5	43.0	0.5	+ 0.7	37.9	40.3	\$1.65	\$1.60
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	43.5	43.4	1.53	1.48
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	—	—	42.4	44.3	1.59	1.54
Textile Mill Products	16.8	16.9	17.0	0.6	— 1.2	36.3	38.2	1.55	1.51
Knitting Mills	6.9	7.0	6.9	—	— 1.4	34.2	38.0	1.44	1.39
Apparel	3.5	3.5	3.5	—	—	36.7	40.0	1.39	1.25
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	40.8	43.8	1.46	1.33
Furniture	6.6	6.6	6.3	—	+ 4.8	39.8	41.9	1.65	1.58
HH Furniture	5.7	5.7	5.5	—	+ 3.6	39.0	41.4	1.68	1.61
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	—	+ 8.3	40.5	41.3	2.19	2.10
Chemicals	1.5	1.5	1.3	—	+ 15.4	41.4	42.1	1.95	1.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	33.7	41.6	1.60	1.55
Metal Products	1.8	1.9	1.7	—	+ 5.9	40.8	44.3	1.73	1.68
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.8	.8	.9	—	— 11.1	42.1	45.7	2.24	2.04
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.2	—	— 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,198.5	1,228.7	1,175.0	—	2.5	+ 2.0	..5...	\$	63.60	\$	66.82	..5...	\$	60.06	..5...	39.5	..5...	41.5	..5...	38.5	..5...	\$1.61	..5...	\$1.56	..5...
Manufacturing	509.3	512.6	498.0	—	0.6	+ 2.3	..5...		63.52		67.20	..5...		62.12	..5...	39.7	..5...	42.0	..5...	40.6	..5...	1.60	..5...	1.53	..5...
Durable Goods	141.3	142.0	139.9	—	0.5	+ 1.0	..5...		51.34		56.86	..5...		52.74	..5...	37.2	..5...	41.2	..5...	41.2	..5...	1.38	..5...	1.28	..5...
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.1	31.5	31.2	—	1.3	— 0.3	..5...		..5...		..5...	..5...		..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...
Sawmills & Planing Mills	18.5	19.0	18.9	—	2.6	— 2.1	..5...		53.72		57.19	..5...		48.43	..5...	40.7	..5...	43.0	..5...	39.7	..5...	1.33	..5...	1.22	..5...
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.5	6.5	6.3	—	—	+ 3.2	..5...		62.10		65.08	..5...		56.49	..5...	41.4	..5...	43.1	..5...	39.5	..5...	1.51	..5...	1.43	..5...
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	45.4	45.0	43.5	+	0.9	+ 4.4	..5...		62.10		65.66	..5...		56.49	..5...	41.4	..5...	43.2	..5...	39.5	..5...	1.50	..5...	1.43	..5...
Household Furniture	41.5	41.2	39.8	+	0.7	+ 4.3	..5...		55.44		65.06	..5...		59.20	..5...	36.0	..5...	42.8	..5...	41.4	..5...	1.52	..5...	1.43	..5...
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.1	10.4	9.8	—	2.9	+ 3.1	..5...		..5...		..5...	..5...		..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.9	4.1	3.6	—	4.9	+ 8.3	..5...		83.82		84.89	..5...		82.04	..5...	39.2	..5...	39.3	..5...	38.7	..5...	2.16	..5...	2.12	..5...
Primary Metals	2.5	2.5	2.6	—	—	+ 3.8	..5...		63.99		66.91	..5...		59.19	..5...	39.5	..5...	41.3	..5...	37.7	..5...	1.62	..5...	1.57	..5...
Fabricated Metals	8.9	9.0	8.6	—	1.1	+ 3.5	..5...		56.37		58.10	..5...		53.33	..5...	39.7	..5...	41.5	..5...	40.4	..5...	1.42	..5...	1.32	..5...
Fab. Structural Metals	3.5	3.5	3.4	—	—	+ 2.9	..5...		47.03		..7...	..5...		..7...	..5...	35.1	..5...	..7...	..5...	..7...	..5...	1.34	..5...	..7...	..5...
Machinery (Except Electrical)	12.0	12.0	12.2	—	—	— 1.6	..5...		69.30		70.38	..5...		66.41	..5...	46.2	..5...	46.3	..5...	45.8	..5...	1.52	..5...	1.45	..5...
Special Industrial Machinery	5.8	5.7	6.0	+	1.8	— 3.3	..5...		61.02		62.78	..5...		58.31	..5...	43.9	..5...	46.5	..5...	45.2	..5...	1.39	..5...	1.29	..5...
Electrical Machinery	24.2	24.5	25.2	—	1.2	— 4.0	..5...		63.36		70.13	..5...		62.93	..5...	39.6	..5...	42.5	..5...	40.6	..5...	1.60	..5...	1.55	..5...
Transportation Equipment	4.0	4.0	3.9	—	—	+ 2.6	..5...		55.80		56.09	..5...		53.69	..5...	45.0	..5...	45.6	..5...	45.5	..5...	1.24	..5...	1.18	..5...
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.1	3.1	2.9	—	—	+ 6.9	..5...		70.20		79.95	..5...		72.96	..5...	36.0	..5...	41.0	..5...	38.0	..5...	1.95	..5...	1.92	..5...
Nondurable Goods	368.0	370.6	358.1	—	0.7	+ 2.8	..5...		80.30		89.95	..5...		81.69	..5...	36.5	..5...	40.7	..5...	38.9	..5...	2.20	..5...	2.10	..5...
Food & Kindred Products	33.6	34.2	33.0	—	1.8	+ 1.8	..5...		53.35		63.50	..5...		54.15	..5...	35.1	..5...	41.5	..5...	36.1	..5...	1.52	..5...	1.50	..5...
Meat Packing	7.9	8.0	7.7	—	1.3	+ 2.6	..5...		62.71		64.74	..5...		56.39	..5...	40.2	..5...	41.5	..5...	37.1	..5...	1.56	..5...	1.52	..5...
Dairy Products	5.5	5.6	5.5	—	1.8	— 0.3	..5...		67.55		69.82	..5...		60.67	..5...	41.7	..5...	43.1	..5...	38.4	..5...	1.62	..5...	1.58	..5...
Grain Mill Products	4.2	4.3	3.9	—	2.3	+ 7.7	..5...		64.48		67.04	..5...		58.40	..5...	40.3	..5...	41.9	..5...	37.2	..5...	1.60	..5...	1.57	..5...
Bakery Products	7.2	7.3	7.5	—	1.4	— 4.0	..5...		72.21		73.92	..5...		64.88	..5...	43.5	..5...	44.8	..5...	40.3	..5...	1.66	..5...	1.61	..5...
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.5	4.5	—	—	+ 2.3	..5...		57.82		60.06	..5...		53.04	..5...	37.3	..5...	39.0	..5...	35.6	..5...	1.55	..5...	1.49	..5...
Tobacco	32.3	32.9	29.9	—	1.8	+ 8.0	..5...		70.20		79.95	..5...		72.96	..5...	36.0	..5...	41.0	..5...	38.0	..5...	1.95	..5...	1.92	..5...
Cigarettes	19.0	19.1	18.6	—	0.5	+ 2.2	..5...		80.30		89.95	..5...		81.69	..5...	36.5	..5...	40.7	..5...	38.9	..5...	2.20	..5...	2.10	..5...
Stemmeries	11.6	12.2	9.5	—	4.9	+ 22.1	..5...		53.35		63.50	..5...		54.15	..5...	35.1	..5...	41.5	..5...	36.1	..5...	1.52	..5...	1.50	..5...
Textiles	222.3	223.4	217.5	—	0.5	+ 2.2	..5...		62.71		64.74	..5...		56.39	..5...	40.2	..5...	41.5	..5...	37.1	..5...	1.56	..5...	1.52	..5...
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.7	89.9	90.0	—	—	— 0.3	..5...		67.55		69.82	..5...		60.67	..5...	41.7	..5...	43.1	..5...	38.4	..5...	1.62	..5...	1.58	..5...
Broadwoven Cotton	55.3	55.4	55.9	—	0.2	— 1.1	..5...		64.48		67.04	..5...		58.40	..5...	40.3	..5...	41.9	..5...	37.2	..5...	1.60	..5...	1.57	..5...
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.2	31.2	30.4	—	0.2	+ 2.6	..5...		72.21		73.92	..5...		64.88	..5...	43.5	..5...	44.8	..5...	40.3	..5...	1.66	..5...	1.61	..5...
Knitting Mills	67.1	67.8	65.6	—	1.0	+ 2.3	..5...		57.82		60.06	..5...		53.04	..5...	37.3	..5...	39.0	..5...	35.6	..5...	1.55	..5...	1.54	..5...
Full Fashioned Hosiery	11.5	11.8	11.5	—	2.5	+ 1.6	..5...		57.75		60.83	..5...		57.83	..5...	37.5	..5...	39.5	..5...	37.8	..5...	1.54	..5...	1.53	..5...
Seamless Hosiery	44.7	44.9	44.0	—	0.4	+ 8.6	..5...		58.25		60.53	..5...		51.65	..5...	37.1	..5...	38.8	..5...	34.9	..5...	1.57	..5...	1.48	..5...
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	11.4	11.4	10.5	—	—	+ 3.9	..5...		65.21		67.78	..5...		58.46	..5...	40.5	..5...	42.1	..5...	37.0	..5...	1.61	..5...	1.58	..5...
Yarn Mills	45.4	45.7	43.7	—	0.7	+ 3.9	..5...		59.45		60.61	..5...		52.17	..5...	41.0	..5...	41.8	..5...	37.0	..5...	1.45	..5...	1.41	..5...
Apparel	38.3	38.3	36.3	+	1.3	+ 5.5	..5...		47.65		51.74	..5...		44.77	..5...	36.1	..5...	39.2	..5...	36.7	..5...	1.32	..5...	1.22	..5...
Men's & Boys' Clothing	15.7	15.5	14.4	+	—	+ 9.0	..5...		44.45		49.66	..5...		41.41	..5...	35.0	..5...	38.8	..5...	35.7	..5...	1.27	..5...	1.16	..5...
Paper & Allied Products	13.7	13.8	14.2	—	0.7	— 3.5	..5...		105.78		107.18	..5...		98.11	..5...	45.4	..5...	46.2	..5...	43.8	..5...	2.33	..5...	2.24	..5...
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	9.0	9.6	—	—	— 6.3	..5...		122.55		123.39	..5...		110.08	..5...	47.5	..5...	48.2	..5...	45.3	..5...	2.58	..5...	2.43	..5...
Paperboard Containers	3.5	3.5	3.3	—	—	+ 6.1	..5...		72.69		74.38	..5...		69.55	..5...	41.3	..5...	42.5	..5...	40.2	..5...	1.76	..5...	1.73	..5...
Printing	9.9	10.0	9.8	—	1.0	+ 1.0	..5...		90.48		92.98	..5...		87.10	..5...	38.5	..5...	39.4	..5...	38.2	..5...	2.35	..5...	2.28	..5...
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	—	+ 3.4	..5...		91.04		97.52	..5...		88.57	..5...	35.7	..5...	37.8	..5...	36.3	..5...	2.55	..5...	2.44	..5...
Chemicals	14.0	14.1	13.8	—	0.7	+ 1.4	..5...		79.98		82.15	..5...		78.76	..5...	40.6	..5...	41.7	..5...	40.6	..5...	1.97	..5...	1.94	..5...
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	8.7	8.8	8.2	—	1.1	+ 6.1	..5...		88.37		90.50	..5...		88.94	..5...	41.1	..5...	41.9	..5...	40.8	..5...	2.15	..5...	2.18	..5...
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.9	3.9	3.6	—	—	+ 8.3	..5...		..5...		..5...	..5...		..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...
Nonmanufacturing	689.2	716.1	677.0	—	3.8	+ 1.8	..5...		..5...		..5...	..5...		..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...
Mining	3.6	3.7	3.5	—	2.7	+ 2.9	..5...		63.67		69.28	..5...		69.36	..5...	39.3	..5...	43.3	..5...	43.9	..5...	1.62	..5...	1.58	..5...
Non-Metallic Mining	3.0	3.1	2.9	—	3.2	+ 3.4	..5...		58.83		65.33	..5...		64.22	..5...	38.2	..5...	42.7	..5...	43.1	..5...	1.54	..5...	1.49	..5...
Contract Construction	58.1	62.7	58.2	—	7.3	— 0.2	..5...		..5...		..5...	..5...		..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.1	64.0	62.4	+	0.2	+ 2.7	..5...		..5...		..5...	..5...		..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...
Transportation (Except RR)	31.5	31.4	29.8	+	0.3	+ 5.7	..5...		..5...		..5...	..5...		..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...	..5...
Communication & Pub. Utilities	23.7	23.7	23.6	—	—	+ 0.4	..5...		98.47		92.29	..5...		87.56	..5...	41.2	..5...	40.3	..5...	39.8	..5...	2.39	..5...	2.20	..5...
Trade ³	213.2	233.3	214.6	—	8.6	— 0.7	..5...		63.12		61.54	..5...		60.35	..5...	39.7	..5...	39.7	..5...	40.5	..5...	1.59	..5...	1.49	..5...
Wholesale	55.8	56.4	55.5	—	1.1	+ 0.5	..5...		81.29		82.22	..5...		76.31	..5...	41.9	..5...	42.6	..5...	41.7	..5...	1.94	..5...	1.83	..5...
Retail ³	157.4	176.9	159.1	—	11.0	— 1.1	..5...		55.87		54.04	..5...		54.00	..5...	38.8	..5...	38.6	..5...	40.0	..5...	1.44	..5...	1.35	..5...
Retail General Merchandise	30.5	45.2	32.7	—	32.5	— 6.7	..5...		42.67		41.62	..5...		38.86	..5...	33.6	..5...	34.4	..5...	34.7	..5...	1.27	..5...	1.12	..5...
Department Stores	12.9	19.1	13.5	—	32.5	— 4.4	..5...		45.73		47.27	..5...		42.09	..5...	32.9	..5...	34.5	..5...	34.5	..5...	1.39	..5...	1.22	..5...
Limited Price Variety	7.3	12.5	8.4	—	41.6	— 13.1	..5...		28.40		30.65	..5...		25.28	..5...	28.4	..5...	31.6	..5...	29.4	..5...	1.00	..5...	.86	..5...
Retail Food																									

EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD JANUARY HIGH DESPITE SEASONAL DECLINES

Nonagricultural employment dropped seasonally by 30,200 last month but at the same time set an all-time high for the month of January.

The total of 1,198,500 Tar Heels employed last month exceeded the January, 1961 total by 23,500.

Both factory employment, totaling 509,300, and non-manufacturing employment totaling 689,200, set record highs for the month of January.

Factory jobs were 11,300 higher than in January, 1961, while employment in non-manufacturing enterprises exceeded the year-ago figure by 12,200.

Seasonal Changes

The usual post-Christmas slack in merchandising caused a drop of 19,500 in retail trade operations and a decrease of 1,900 in Federal government jobs, mostly in post offices.

Other normal seasonal decreases included a drop of 4,600 in the construction industry and declines of 600 each in food processing and tobacco stemmings. Several other industries reported smaller seasonal decreases.

Employment dropped 1,100 in the textile industry due mostly to decreases of about 200 in broadwoven fabrics, 300 in full-fashioned hosiery, 200 in seamless hosiery, and 300 in yarn mills.

Unfavorable weather conditions caused some decreases of employment in sawmills, stone, clay and glass products, and the construction industry.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 509,300 factory workers held firm at \$1.61 in January. However, a general decline of two hours in the average factory work-week to 39.5 hours caused weekly earnings to drop by \$3.22, to a January average of \$63.60.

INSPECTORS CHECK 1,630 ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,630 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during January to check for compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The places of business inspected during the month employed a total of 77,337 workers.

In 1,078 instances, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to the health or safety of employees and made recommendations for their correction.

Compliance with similar health and safety recommendations made during previous inspection visits was reported in 993 instances.

The Labor Department inspectors also made 29 special inspections in response to complaints received by the Department. They held 616 conferences with employers and employees to explain application of the Labor Laws and Regulations and made 80 reinspections to insure compliance with earlier recommendations on Labor Law or safety and health compliance.

Six serious industrial accidents were investigated during January. The inspectors ascertained the causes of these accidents and made recommendations to prevent their recurrence.

JANUARY BUILDING PERMITS UP SIX PER CENT OVER YEAR AGO

January building permits totaled \$15,053,311 in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

The first-month figure was six per cent higher than the \$14,169,733 reported by the same cities in January, 1961.

Charlotte was out front with January permits totaling \$5,613,056. Greensboro was second with \$1,575,874; Raleigh third with \$1,438,316; and Winston-Salem fourth with \$1,023,864.

January building totals for other Tar Heel cities were: Albemarle \$5,950, Asheville \$256,630, Burlington \$343,067, Chapel Hill \$8,150, Concord \$117,918, Durham \$405,577, Elizabeth City \$332,572, Gastonia \$139,900, Goldsboro \$266,800, Greenville \$129,950, Henderson \$46,100, Hickory \$297,204, High Point \$149,024, Jacksonville \$495,500, Kinston \$448,566, Lenoir \$12,500, Lexington \$86,720, Lumberton \$82,500, Monroe \$181,500, New Bern \$77,146, Reidsville \$180,728, Roanoke Rapids \$162,325, Rocky Mount \$105,284, Salisbury \$432,350, Sanford \$82,500, Shelby \$27,100, Statesville \$118,500, Thomasville \$40,075, Wilmington \$54,600, Wilson \$105,965.

CRANE ADDRESSES FOUNDRY SAFETY MEET

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22—A 37 per cent reduction of disabling injuries in North Carolina foundries during the past three years was attributed to cooperation between industry and State government.

Addressing management representatives from some 30 central and western North Carolina foundries, Commissioner Frank Crane declared:

"Cooperation has been the key to the success of this statewide safety endeavor. Disabling injuries in foundries have dropped from 38.7 per million manhours in 1958 to 24.3 in the first half of 1961."

Commissioner Crane congratulated the foundry men for their "splendid start" in accident prevention work and pledged continued assistance from the Labor Department in carrying forward the industry's safety program.

Also present at the meeting were safety and health inspectors and engineers of the Labor Department and the State Board of Health.

Discussing employee health on the job, Dr. William L. Wilson, chief of the Occupational Health Section of the State Board of Health, said: "There has been no segment of the population whose health has had as little direct and active attention as the adult working age group."

"Without health on the job," said Dr. Wilson, "an employee's economic status suffers—now and in the future. That is why employers, governmental agency staffs, and the health professions find it so gratifying to work together toward the common health goal."

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	January 1962	January 1961
Albemarle	\$ 5,950	\$ 14,890
Asheboro	209,500	52,326
Asheville	256,630	388,876
Burlington	343,067	442,675
Chapel Hill	8,150	76,700
Charlotte	5,613,056	3,255,433
Concord	117,918	17,450
Durham	405,577	468,470
Elizabeth City	*	38,300
Fayetteville	332,572	438,586
Gastonia	139,900	100,700
Goldsboro	266,800	387,421
Greensboro	1,575,874	2,057,597
Greenville	129,950	198,500
Henderson	46,100	89,300
Hickory	297,204	207,024
High Point	149,024	382,446
Jacksonville	495,500	50,300
Kinston	448,566	101,914
Lenoir	12,500	30,175
Lexington	86,720	*
Lumberton	82,500	112,000
Monroe	181,500	35,500
New Bern	77,146	3,350
Raleigh	1,438,316	2,315,982
Reidsville	180,728	2,350
Roanoke Rapids	162,325	64,200
Rocky Mount	105,284	227,485
Salisbury	432,350	66,350
Sanford	82,500	57,700
Shelby	27,100	212,902
Statesville	118,500	127,050
Thomasville	40,075	95,775
Wilmington	54,600	141,575
Wilson	105,965	173,300
Winston-Salem	1,023,864	1,735,131
Grand Total	\$15,053,311	\$14,169,733

* No Report Received

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No. 3

Surgeon General's Advisory Committee On Occupational Health



CRANE ATTENDS OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MEET — Commissioner Frank Crane (back row, third from left) was in Washington, D. C. recently for a meeting of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Occupational Health. Mr. Crane was appointed to a five-year term as special consultant on the committee in 1959 by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney, of the U. S. Public Health Service. Composed of representatives of the medical, nursing and engineering professions, large and small business, organized labor, and State health and labor departments, the Committee advises and assists the Surgeon General in developing occupational health programs and policies. Member of the Committee, pictured above, are: FRONT ROW: Dr. Earle A. Irvin, Med. Dir., Ford Motor Co.; Dr. Clyde M. Berry, Assoc. Dir., Institute of Agricultural Medicine, Iowa, U.; Bernardine E. Striegel, Nursing Consultant in Occupational and Public Health, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; Dr. H. J. Magnuson, Chief, Div. of Occupational Health-PHS; Dr. Morris Brand, Med. Dir., Sidney Hillman Health Center; Prof. Theodore F. Hatch, Pittsburgh U., School of Public Health. SECOND ROW: Ellsworth S. Grant, Pres., The Connecticut Manifold Forms Co.; Dr. R. L. Cleere, Ex. Dir., Colorado Dept. of Public Health; Frank Crane, Comm., N. C. Dept. of Labor; Maxwell C. Weaver, Gibson Greeting Cards, Inc.; Dr. Charles L. Wilbar, Jr., Sec. of Health, Penn. Dept. of Health; Dr. Lemuel C. McGee, Med. Dir., Hercules Powder Co.

TAR HEEL BUILDING RUNNING 16% HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

Building permits totaling \$32,249,260 were issued by public officials in 26 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during January and February.

The two-months total was 16 per cent higher than the \$27,759,318 reported by the cities for the first two months of 1961.

Building permits totaling \$17,180,345 were issued by the cities during February. This was up 26 per cent above the \$13,589,585 reported for February, 1961.

City totals for the month of February, 1962 were: Albemarle \$87,548, Asheville \$673,350, Asheville \$952,584, Burlington \$134,268, Chapel Hill \$138,500, Charlotte \$3,216,857, Concord \$78,650, Durham \$1,202,231, Elizabeth City \$41,350, Fayetteville \$524,750, Gastonia \$931,850, Goldsboro \$287,900, Greensboro \$1,612,901, Greenville \$341,126, Henderson \$18,500, Hickory \$48,225, High Point \$1,095,481, Jacksonville \$13,000, Kinston \$326,320, Lenoir \$43,400, Lexington \$111,890, Lumberton \$240,244, Monroe \$143,900, New Bern (no report), Raleigh \$1,934,429,

Reidsville \$196,545, Roanoke Rapids \$76,928, Rocky Mount \$349,143, Salisbury \$274,125, Sanford \$283,000, Shelby \$149,300, Statesville \$355,400, Thomasville \$37,880, Wilmington \$93,565, Wilson \$210,000, Winston-Salem \$955,205.

City total for the first two months of 1962: Albemarle \$93,498, Asheville \$882,850, Asheville \$1,209,214, Burlington \$477,335, Chapel Hill \$146,650, Charlotte \$8,829,913, Concord \$196,568, Durham \$1,607,808, Elizabeth City \$134,100, Fayetteville \$857,322, Gastonia \$1,071,750, Goldsboro \$554,700, Greensboro \$3,188,775, Greenville \$471,076, Henderson \$64,600, Hickory \$345,429, High Point \$1,244,505, Jacksonville \$508,500, Kinston \$774,886, Lenoir \$55,900, Lexington \$198,610, Lumberton \$322,744, Monroe \$325,400, New Bern (incomplete), Raleigh \$3,372,745, Reidsville \$377,273, Roanoke Rapids \$239,253, Rocky Mount \$454,427, Salisbury \$706,475, Sanford \$365,500, Shelby \$176,400, Statesville \$473,900, Thomasville \$77,955, Wilmington \$148,165, Wilson \$315,965, Winston-Salem \$1,979,069.

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY SUPPLEMENT PUBLISHED

The 1962 Supplement to the 1960 edition of the *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms* was published by the Department of Labor this month and has been mailed free to all persons who have purchased the 1960 *Directory*.

The *Supplement*, containing more than 800 additional firm listings, is identical in format with Section I of the *Directory*, which lists the manufacturing firms alphabetically.

Each entry lists the name of a firm, the plant location, the firm's mailing address if different from plant location, the name of the principal official in charge, and numerical code references to county location, type of industry, and approximate number of employees.

More than 2,700 copies of the *Directory* have been sold at \$5.00 per copy since the volume was published in May, 1960. Demand for the *Directory* and *Supplement* continues at a brisk pace. The two volumes combined list a total of more than 6,200 Tar Heel manufacturing plants.

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Commissioner of Labor

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NON-FARM JOBS SET
RECORD FEBRUARY
HIGH IN STATE

Earnings & Hours
Increase Slightly

Nonagricultural employment climbed 2,700 in North Carolina last month, setting a record February high of 1,200,500.

The State's non-farm employment in February was 32,000 higher than the total of 1,168,500 reported for February, 1961.

Both factory employment, totaling 508,700, and non-manufacturing jobs totaling 691,800, set record highs for the month of February.

Factory jobs were 14,100 higher than in February, 1961, while non-manufacturing employment was 17,900 ahead of the year-ago figure.

Average hourly earnings of the 508,700 Tar Heel factory workers held firm at \$1.62 in February, showing an increase of six cents over the \$1.56 of February, 1961.

Increased working hours in a majority of industries brought the average factory workweek up nearly an hour last month. The February workweek, averaging 40.5 hours, was 0.9 hours ahead of the January average and 1.7 hours higher than in February, 1961.

The lengthened workweek brought average weekly earnings of factory operatives up \$1.46 to a February average of \$65.61. This was \$5.08 higher than a year ago.

February employment gains of 500 were reported in the lumber industry, 300 in furniture, 300 in machinery, 300 in apparel, 500 in chemicals, 900 in construction, 400 in wholesale trade, 800 in Federal government, 500 in public schools and 900 in State and local government. Smaller increases were reported by several other employment groups.

These gains were partially offset by seasonal decreases of 600 in retail trade, 200 in hotels and motels and 1,800 in tobacco stemmeries. Employment in textiles also dropped 200.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—FEBRUARY, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT										HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					AVERAGE HOURS					AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.6	27.7	27.2	— 0.4	— 1.5	\$ 70.82	\$ 70.12	\$ 69.53	40.7	40.3	40.9	\$1.74	\$1.74	\$1.70	\$1.66	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.60
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	63.08	62.31	61.15	38.7	38.7	39.2	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.53	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.48
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.0	—	—	67.60	66.25	64.71	39.3	39.2	39.7	1.72	1.72	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.52
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.7	6.5	— 3.0	—	62.82	61.91	63.54	41.6	41.0	41.8	1.51	1.51	1.52	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.52	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.6	—	—	68.15	66.75	68.39	41.3	40.7	41.7	1.65	1.65	1.64	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.41
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.8	2.4	— 7.1	—	62.35	61.17	61.61	43.0	41.9	42.2	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.28	1.28
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	77.76	74.99	73.16	40.5	40.1	40.2	1.92	1.92	1.82	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.57	1.57
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	— 8.3	—	76.14	77.69	78.94	42.3	43.4	44.6	1.80	1.80	1.77	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.60	1.60
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.3	2.3	2.2	—	—	87.12	85.28	85.26	39.6	39.3	40.6	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.23	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.13	2.13
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	69.39	67.39	62.83	43.1	41.6	40.8	1.61	1.61	1.54	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.87	1.87
Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	— 4.8	—	77.79	78.76	72.57	40.1	40.6	38.6	1.94	1.94	1.88	1.57	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.66	1.66
Machinery	3.1	3.1	3.0	—	—	79.42	78.35	75.03	42.7	41.9	41.0	1.86	1.86	1.89	2.16	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.08	2.08
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	5.0	4.8	— 2.0	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.3	43.2	42.8	— 0.2	— 1.2	\$ 63.08	\$ 61.88	\$ 59.36	38.0	37.5	37.1	\$1.66	\$1.66	\$1.60	\$1.63	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.52
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	67.32	66.88	61.72	44.0	44.0	41.7	1.53	1.53	1.48	1.62	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.52	1.52
Bakery Products	..8	..8	..8	—	—	69.66	68.91	65.21	43.0	42.8	42.9	1.62	1.62	1.52	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.52	1.52
Textile Mill Products	16.7	16.8	16.9	— 0.6	— 1.2	54.82	54.82	53.50	35.6	35.6	35.2	1.46	1.46	1.41	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.41
Knitting Mills	6.8	6.8	6.9	—	—	52.85	50.32	47.66	36.2	34.7	33.8	1.38	1.38	1.28	1.44	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.28	1.28
Apparel	3.6	3.5	3.5	— 2.9	— 2.9	53.82	51.01	48.90	39.0	36.7	38.2	1.44	1.44	1.28	1.44	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.28	1.28
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	60.05	59.57	50.82	41.7	40.8	39.7	1.44	1.44	1.28	1.44	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.28	1.28
Furniture	6.7	6.6	6.3	— 1.5	— 6.3	66.80	65.01	57.15	40.0	39.4	36.4	1.67	1.67	1.57	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.57	1.57
HH Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.4	—	—	66.81	65.35	55.52	39.3	38.9	34.7	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.60	1.60
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	—	—	84.74	88.70	86.05	38.0	40.5	40.4	2.23	2.23	2.13	2.23	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.13	2.13
Chemicals	1.5	1.5	1.3	—	—	82.64	80.67	74.24	42.6	41.8	39.7	1.94	1.94	1.87	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.87	1.87
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	..9	..9	..9	—	—	56.83	53.92	66.88	36.2	33.7	41.8	1.57	1.57	1.60	1.57	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	—	—	69.26	67.51	65.24	40.5	38.8	39.3	1.71	1.71	1.66	1.71	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.66	1.66
Machinery (Except Electrical)	..8	..8	..9	—	—	94.39	90.91	90.27	43.7	41.7	43.4	2.16	2.16	2.08	2.16	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.08	2.08
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.0	6.0	6.2	—	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—FEBRUARY, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

[illegible]* Less than 0.1% change
† Includes: Transportation

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products Rubber Products and Petroleum Products

* Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

SAFETY AWARD TALKS, CEREMONIES SLATED IN ELEVEN TAR HEEL CITIES

Commissioner Frank Crane will appear in at least eleven North Carolina cities in late April and early May to present the Labor Department's "Certificate of Safety Achievement" to officials of award-winning plants.

The awards will be made in recognition of outstanding and superior records in accident prevention during the year 1961. Qualifying firms must either have had a perfect safety record last year, maintained their lost-time injury frequency rates at least 75 per cent below the State average for their industry, or reduced their accident rate by at least 40 per cent compared with their rate the previous year.

Dates have been set for the safety awards presentations in eleven cities, as follows:

Winston-Salem	April 19
High Point	April 24
Lexington	April 24
Greensboro	April 25
Lincolnton	April 25
Gastonia	April 26
Shelby	April 27
Morganton	May 2
Burlington	May 4
Kannapolis	May 4
Wilson	May 8

The award presentations are sponsored jointly by the North Carolina Department of Labor and local Chambers of Commerce in the participating cities.

TEEN-AGE WORK PERMITS RISE 26 PER CENT IN JAN. - FEB.

A total of 1,848 minors were certified for gainful employment under the North Carolina Child Labor Law during January and February.

The two-months total was up 26 per cent above the same period in 1961, when only 1,465 employment certificates were issued to minors.

It will be recalled that the opening months of 1961 were part of a general economic recession period. The relatively low number of certifications in the first two months of 1961 reflected the general economic situation prevailing then. The correspondingly higher number in the same period this year reflects improved employment conditions.

Only 688 of the January-February certifications this year were for full-time employment of 16 and 17-year old minors. The other 1,160 certifications were for part-time employment of youngsters in the 14 through 17-year age group and also included 49 certifications for 12 and 13-year old boys to work in newspaper delivery service jobs.

According to Labor Department Safety Director William C. Creel, who will accompany Commissioner Crane on the safety awards circuit, a total of approximately 640 Tar Heel plants qualified for the awards during 1961—many of them for several consecutive years.

1,879 FIRMS INSPECTED IN MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,879 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during February to check for compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

A total of 66,313 workers were employed in the inspected plants, stores and shops.

Conditions detrimental to employee health and safety were found in 971 instances. The inspectors made recommendations necessary for correction of the unsafe and unhealthful conditions.

Compliance with similar safety and health recommendations made during previous inspection visits was reported in 869 instances.

The Labor Department inspectors also made 29 special investigations in response to complaints received by the Department. They held 655 conferences with employers and employees to explain application of the Labor Laws and Regulations. Reinspections were made in 61 instances to insure compliance with recommendations for correction of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

Six serious industrial accidents were investigated during February. After ascertaining the causes of these accidents, the inspectors made recommendations to prevent future accidents of a similar nature.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	February, 1962	February, 1961	1st 2 Mos. 1962	1st 2 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 87,548	\$ 29,630	\$ 93,498	\$ 44,520
Asheboro	673,350	267,784	882,850	320,110
Asheville	952,584	282,237	1,209,214	671,113
Burlington	134,268	259,640	477,335	702,315
Chapel Hill	138,500	48,090	146,650	124,790
Charlotte	3,216,857	2,424,789	8,829,913	5,680,222
Concord	78,650	43,750	196,568	61,200
Durham	1,202,231	1,095,672	1,607,808	1,564,142
Elizabeth City	41,350	6,950	134,100	45,250
Fayetteville	524,750	243,223	857,322	681,809
Gastonia	931,850	153,000	1,071,750	253,700
Goldsboro	287,900	179,736	554,700	567,157
Greensboro	1,612,901	1,865,888	3,188,775	3,923,485
Greenville	341,126	153,250	471,076	351,750
Henderson	18,500	74,650	64,600	163,950
Hickory	48,225	104,226	345,429	311,250
High Point	1,095,481	450,454	1,244,505	832,900
Jacksonville	13,000	488,750	508,500	539,050
Kinston	326,320	387,200	774,886	489,114
Lenoir	43,400	12,500	55,900	42,675
Lexington	111,890	*	198,610	*
Lumberton	240,244	77,000	322,744	189,000
Monroe	143,900	179,500	325,400	215,000
New Bern	*	7,800	*	11,150
Raleigh	1,934,429	1,332,311	3,372,745	3,648,293
Reidsville	196,545	299,800	377,273	302,150
Roanoke Rapids	76,928	74,725	239,253	138,925
Rocky Mount	349,143	194,515	454,427	422,000
Salisbury	274,125	641,575	706,475	707,925
Sanford	283,000	34,500	365,500	92,200
Shelby	149,300	59,000	176,400	271,902
Statesville	355,400	165,970	473,900	293,020
Thomasville	37,880	124,850	77,955	220,625
Wilmington	93,565	891,158	148,165	1,032,733
Wilson	210,000	295,800	315,965	469,100
Winston-Salem	955,205	639,662	1,979,069	2,374,793
Grand Total	\$17,180,345	\$13,589,585	\$32,249,260	\$27,759,318

* Incomplete.

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North Carolina

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No. 4

FARMERS REMINDED OF FEDERAL CHILD LABOR REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Wage and Hour Law prohibits employment of children under 16 years of age on farms during school hours.

This reminder was issued recently by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane. It was directed particularly to farmers and commercial growers who are hiring workers for spring planting and harvesting, and to all persons interested in keeping the youngsters in school until the end of the spring term.

Commissioner Crane said that under the Federal Wage and Hour Law (Fair Labor Standards Act), children of any age may do farm work before or after school hours, on weekends, and on holidays.

He also stated that farm children working exclusively for their parents or guardians are exempt from the Federal requirements.

"This child labor restriction applies both to local children and to migrants," Commissioner Crane added. "The only exception to this rule is that migrant children under 16 may be employed on farms in the spring if the school they last attended is closed for the summer, even though schools may still be open in the area where they have moved to work."

Farmers and commercial growers may best protect themselves against unintentional violation of the Federal law by requiring from each young person employed an age certificate showing that he is at least 16, Crane said. These certificates, which serve as proof of age under the law, may be obtained from County Superintendents of Public Welfare.

Additional information about the Federal child labor law may be obtained from the Wage-Hour office in the N. C. Department of Labor at Raleigh.

The Federal statute is administered in North Carolina by the State Department of Labor, under a cooperative agreement between the State and the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

N. C. MOVES UP TO 42nd RANK IN PER CAPITA INCOME DURING 1961

North Carolina climbed two notches in per capita personal income last year, according to preliminary figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce published in the April issue of the *Survey of Current Business*.

The preliminary figures for 1961 show that North Carolina moved up from 44th rank among the 50 states in 1960 to 42nd position in 1961.

With Tar Heel personal income totaling \$7,566,000,000 last year, North Carolina's per capita income worked out to \$1,640. This was a gain of \$66 above the State's \$1,574 per capita figure for 1960.

Per capita income is figured by dividing the State total of all personal income by the State population.

North Carolina was one of twelve states showing a percentage increase of four per cent or more during 1961. The State's per capita income increase for the year was 4.2 per cent.

Nationally, per capita income amounted to \$2,265 last year, according to the preliminary figures. This was a gain of \$42, or slightly less than two per cent, over the \$2,223 United States figure reported for 1960.

North Carolina's \$1,640 last year amounted to 73.7 per cent of the nation's \$2,265.

Four of the 12 Southeastern states—Florida, Virginia, West Virginia and Georgia had higher 1961 per capita incomes than North Carolina, while the other seven had lower figures. Per capita income for the entire Southeastern Region was \$1,653, or \$13 more than the North Carolina figure.

States below North Carolina in the national lineup were Kentucky \$1,626, Louisiana \$1,624, Tennessee \$1,594, North Dakota \$1,481, Alabama \$1,484, South Carolina \$1,441, Arkansas \$1,420, and Mississippi \$1,233.

ELECTRONICS DIRECTORY IS NOW AVAILABLE

The Industrial Extension Service of N. C. State College at Raleigh announces the publication of a new *Directory of North Carolina Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturers*. The directory is now available and may be ordered direct from the Industrial Extension Service for \$1.00.

The publication is divided into two sections for ease of reference. The first section lists the manufacturing firms alphabetically and gives pertinent mailing and location data for each firm. Section II gives the technical and general description of the primary products. In addition, information concerning special products or services is also noted for each company in the main heading.

North Carolina's electrical and electronic industries produce antennas, remote control antenna rotors, loud speakers, capacitors, mobile radio systems, data programming panels, electrical measuring and test instruments, tachometers, subminiature motors, surgical transducers, servo-system components, resistors, density and moisture meters, relays, switches, solder, wire, cable, and transformers in their modern and efficient plants.

STRIKE LOSS HITS RECORD LOW IN STATE DURING '61

Strike-caused loss of working time dropped to a record low in North Carolina during 1961, according to the Labor Department's Division of Conciliation and Arbitration.

A total of 6,463 man-days were lost as a result of 14 strikes which idled 1,995 workers. This was the lowest annual total reported since exact records on North Carolina strikes were started in 1941, says Conciliation Director E. Gail Barker.

Considered as a proportion of total estimated working time, North Carolina's 1961 strike loss figure is "so small you would need an electron microscope to find it," Barker said.

The State's more than 1,200,000 non-farm workers put in around 300,000,000 man-days of work per year, he said.

This new Directory will be an invaluable asset to design and maintenance engineers and purchasing agents. The Directory will be kept current with regular supplements.

NORTH CAROLINA Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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EARNINGS AND HOURS SHOW INCREASE

Nonagricultural employment dropped 300 in North Carolina last month, but at the same time set a record March high of 1,199,900.

The State's non-farm employment in March was 21,700 higher than the total of 1,178,200 reported for March, 1961.

Both factory employment, totaling 506,800, and non-manufacturing jobs totaling 693,100, set record highs for the month of March.

Factory jobs were 12,900 higher than in March, 1961, while non-manufacturing employment was 8,800 ahead of the year-ago figure.

A seasonal decline of 2,600 in tobacco stemmery employment, and a seasonal drop of 300 in food products caused factory employment to drop 1,600 below the February level. However, non-manufacturing jobs showed an increase of 1,300 over the February level.

Average hourly earnings of the 506,800 Tar Heel factory workers advanced 2¢ to \$1.64 during March, showing an increase of 8¢ over the \$1.56 average of March, 1961.

Increased working hours in a majority of industries brought the average factory workweek up by 0.3 hours last month. The March workweek, averaging 40.9 hours was 2 hours longer than the 38.9 hour average reported for March, 1961.

The lengthened workweek brought average weekly earnings of factory employees up \$1.31 to a March average of \$67.08. This was \$6.40 higher than the average of March last year.

March employment gains of 500 were reported in apparel industries, 460 in chemicals, 300 in machinery, 200 in cigarette factories, 100 each in fabricated metals, textiles, pulp and paper mills, printing, and communications and public utilities.

Other March employment gains included an increase of 500 in retail trade, 500 in service industries, 200 in finance, insurance and real estate, and 600 in Federal government.

These increases were partly off-set by the seasonal declines in stemmeries and food products, and by decreases of 300 in the furniture industry, 200 in electrical machinery, 100 in the lumber industry, and 200 each in construction, transportation, and wholesale trade.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—MARCH, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)		One Month Ago	One Year Ago			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	108.6	108.7	108.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	58.87	58.88	58.87	58.88
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.5	27.5	27.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	69.87	69.88	69.87	69.88
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	81.1	81.2	81.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	50.99	50.99	50.99	50.99
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	63.24	63.24	63.24	63.24
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	67.60	67.60	67.60	67.60
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.5	6.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	62.97	62.97	62.97	62.97
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.5	2.5	4.0	—	—	—	—	68.22	68.22	68.22	68.22
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.6	2.4	8.3	—	—	—	—	62.35	62.35	62.35	62.35
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	77.76	77.76	77.76	77.76
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	8.3	—	—	—	—	76.14	76.14	76.14	76.14
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	87.12	87.12	87.12	87.12
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50
Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	77.79	77.79	77.79	77.79
Machinery	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	—	—	—	—	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.9	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	50.99	50.99	50.99	50.99
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.3	43.3	42.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	65.63	65.63	65.63	65.63
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	70.37	70.37	70.37	70.37
Bakery Products	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	69.28	69.28	69.28	69.28
Textile Mill Products	16.6	16.7	16.8	1.2	—	—	—	—	58.66	58.66	58.66	58.66
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.8	6.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	52.20	52.20	52.20	52.20
Apparel	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.7	—	—	—	—	53.82	53.82	53.82	53.82
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	61.05	61.05	61.05	61.05
Furniture	6.7	6.7	6.2	8.1	—	—	—	—	67.87	67.87	67.87	67.87
HH Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.3	9.4	—	—	—	—	68.11	68.11	68.11	68.11
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	8.3	—	—	—	—	92.51	92.51	92.51	92.51
Chemicals	1.5	1.5	1.3	15.4	—	—	—	—	81.87	81.87	81.87	81.87
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	58.97	58.97	58.97	58.97
Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	12.5	—	—	—	—	72.73	72.73	72.73	72.73
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8	8	9	11.1	—	—	—	—	104.72	104.72	104.72	104.72
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.0	6.0	6.2	3.2	—	—	—	—	50.99	50.99	50.99	50.99

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—MARCH, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

[illegible]

* Less than 0.1% change

* Less than 0.1% change
† Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

4 Preliminary.

Final Data Not Available.

⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

⁷ Not comparable.

MORE SMOKESTACKS NOT FULL STORY

Although most people of Eastern North Carolina think in terms of new industrial plants and new industrial jobs when they think of economic development of their communities, this is just one of many ways in which the economic level of a community can be raised.

The increase of non-manufacturing jobs in a community may be of equal if not greater importance from an economic standpoint than manufacturing jobs.

A report of the *State Department of Labor* for the past month showed that non-agricultural employment in North Carolina in February was 32,000 higher than the total in the corresponding month of 1961. Of these 32,000 additional jobs, however factory jobs accounted for 14,000 while non-manufacturing employment was 17,000 above the figure for February last year.

Obviously all of the economic gains being made by North Carolina are not coming directly from the increase in manufacturing jobs. Increased employment in fields outside both manufacturing and agriculture is likewise making an important contribution to the economic growth of the state.

With the increase in manufacturing in the state, transportation and distribution are becoming increasingly important industries for North Carolina. The location

of large warehouses and terminals account for considerable employment in many communities. There is also the nationwide increase in demands for services of all kinds which is having its effect upon the employment of North Carolina. There are many economic opportunities for communities in seeking headquarters establishments or branch offices for major service companies.

The old idea that the only route to economic progress was building more smokestacks is obviously becoming outmoded. It is, to be sure, an important route for a community to explore in its quest for economic development. But a community which does not likewise explore other opportunities for increasing potential is missing out on an already large and growing market.

Good year-round jobs with reasonable pay levels are important to the economic growth of a community whether they are manufacturing jobs or office jobs. And for the most part the community with the best balance in its economy is usually the one which has the greatest economic stability as well as growth, and the one which offers the greatest variety of opportunity for its people.

—Editorial from the
Greenville Reflector
Greenville, N. C.
March 26, 1962.

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD HOLDS SPRING MEETING

RALEIGH — Industrialists were urged recently to take better advantage of the "wealth of occupational health resources" available to them from government agencies and foundations.

"Untold resources of personnel and technical skills are at the disposal of management for development of better occupational health programs," Dr. William L. Wilson, Chief of the State Board of Health's Occupational Health Section, told some 50 people attending the spring meeting of the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board in Raleigh on April 6.

Dr. Wilson emphasized the great advantage to employer and employee of early detection and diagnosis of occupational diseases.

More extensive use of X-ray clinics and other health tests is needed, he said, especially for people who work in dusty trades and other occupations exposing them to biological, physical and chemical health hazards.

The safety meeting was attended by the Labor Department's entire safety inspection staff and the 19 plant safety directors who constitute the Department's Safety Advisory Board. Labor Commissioner Frank Crane presided.

Committee reports were given by Wilford Jones of Winston-Salem, H. B. Williams of Spray, Joel Moody of Raleigh, and Howard Gaylord of Plymouth.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	March, 1962	March, 1961	1st 3 Mos. 1962	1st 3 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 82,988	\$ 167,450	\$ 176,486	\$ 211,970
Asheboro	123,106	169,500	1,005,950	489,610
Asheville	629,060	1,030,771	1,838,274	1,701,884
Burlington	380,308	424,080	857,643	1,126,395
Chapel Hill	263,399	80,200	410,049	204,990
Charlotte	4,477,219	5,504,738	13,307,132	11,184,960
Concord	115,062	168,259	341,630	229,459
Durham	821,801	2,315,900	2,432,609	3,880,042
Elizabeth City	*	28,325	*	73,575
Fayetteville	491,376	878,040	1,348,698	1,559,849
Gastonia	257,650	329,550	1,329,400	583,250
Goldensboro	459,275	415,787	1,013,975	982,944
Greensboro	4,617,356	2,352,660	7,806,131	6,276,145
Greenville	332,200	253,100	803,276	604,850
Henderson	62,300	69,660	126,900	233,610
Hickory	655,080	136,771	1,000,509	448,024
High Point	2,579,269	1,633,300	3,823,774	2,466,200
Jacksonville	107,500	128,100	616,000	667,150
Kinston	380,440	127,550	1,155,326	616,664
Lenoir	502,580	15,500	558,480	58,175
Lexington	64,781	91,500	263,391	91,500
Lumberton	138,600	67,500	461,344	256,500
Monroe	111,000	267,800	439,400	422,800
New Bern	186,018	12,200	349,514	23,350
Raleigh	2,918,284	5,541,288	6,291,629	9,189,581
Reidsville	134,400	123,600	511,673	425,750
Roanoke Rapids	147,895	104,688	387,148	243,613
Rocky Mount	125,575	262,281	580,002	684,281
Salisbury	106,350	96,925	812,825	804,850
Sanford	60,000	45,000	425,500	137,200
Shelby	54,250	330,600	230,650	602,502
Statesville	407,000	187,778	880,900	480,798
Thomasville	214,690	137,520	292,645	358,145
Wilmington	143,871	133,647	292,036	1,166,380
Wilson	577,300	209,850	893,265	678,950
Winston-Salem	1,312,213	1,259,519	3,291,282	3,634,312
Grand Total	\$24,076,190	\$25,040,940	\$56,354,846	\$52,800,258

* Incomplete.

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY, 1962

No. 5

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT SET RECORD APRIL HIGH IN STATE

Hours & Earnings Increase Slightly

Boosted by seasonal activity in construction, trade, service and chemical industries, nonagricultural employment increased 10,800 in North Carolina last month, climbing to a record April high of 1,211,200.

The April job figure was 29,700 higher than in the same month last year.

April was the tenth consecutive month in which record-high employment figures have been chalked up for each month in question since the uptrend started last July.

Factory employment totaling 508,100 last month was up 13,500 above the year-ago figure. Nonmanufacturing jobs, totaling 703,100, were 16,200 higher than in April, 1961.

The bulk of last month's job gains came in non-manufacturing industries as employment increased 3,500 in construction, 3,400 in retail trade, 1,400 in service industries, and 800 in State and local government. The total boost in non-manufacturing from March to April amounted to 9,700.

Factory employment increased 1,100 from March to April, with largest gains being 900 in chemicals, 400 each in furniture and food products, and 300 in the lumber industry. The gains in manufacturing were partly offset by a seasonal drop of 1,000 in tobacco stemmery jobs.

Other industry groups showing April gains were stone, clay and glass products, up 200; and primary metals, fabricated structural metals, special industrial machinery, transportation equipment, and mining—up about 100 each. Finance, insurance and real estate firms reported an increase of 300. The transportation industry (except railroad) was up 200. Federal government jobs increased 100.

Employment in textiles, totaling 221,500, was down 300 from the March level due to decreases in broadwoven fabrics and seamless hosiery. Electrical machinery also dropped 200, apparel manufacturing 100, and public schools 200.

Hourly earnings of factory workers held firm at an average of \$1.64. The factory workweek increased fractionally to an average of 41.1 hours, bringing average weekly earnings of the 508,100 Tar Heel factory workers up 49 cents to \$67.40.

2,676 Tar Heel Apprentices Acquiring Skills In 118 Trades And Crafts Under State Program

Tar Heel apprentices are making good money today while training for tomorrow under the State's Apprenticeship Training Program.

Apprenticeship Director C. L. Beddingfield reports that 2,676 young people were in actual training on the job on April 1, 1962. An additional 158 completed their years of apprenticeship and graduated from the program during the first quarter of this year.

Six trades, all of which are much in demand in North Carolina, account for 1,491, or 55 per cent, of the apprentices in training at present. These trades, and the number of young people learning them under the State-sponsored program, are: Electrician 506, Carpenter 297, Auto Mechanic 209, Sheet Metal Worker 175, Plumber 169, Bricklayer 135.

Thirty-eight trades, including the six listed above, account for 2,456, or 92 per cent, of all apprentices in training. Trades in which at least ten but fewer than 100

apprentices are now training on the job include the following:

Compositor Printer, Job Printer, Stereotypier, Platemaker, Cylinder and Printer Pressman, Offset Lithographer, Plasterer, Pipe Fitter, Steamfitter, Plumber and Steamfitter, Lather, Floor Layer, Roofer, Maintenance Mechanic, Farm Equipment Mechanic, Auto Farm Equipment Mechanic, Auto Body Repairman, Lineman, Telephone Lineman, Central Office Installer, Refrigeration Mechanic, Radio Repairman, Electric Motor Repairman, Knitting Machine Fixer, Asbestos Worker, Floor Coverer, Granite Cutter, Embalmer, Cabinet Maker, Machinist, Tool and Die Maker, and Structural Iron Worker.

Fewer than 10 apprentices are training in each of 80 additional trades.

Thousands of employers throughout the State, in cooperation with the State Apprenticeship Council, have established apprentice training programs covering the

(Continued on page 4)

Federal Child Labor Bulletin Is Revised

The U. S. Labor Department's "Child Labor Bulletin No. 101" has been revised and is available upon request from the North Carolina Department of Labor.

The Bulletin incorporates changes in Child Labor Regulation No. 3 under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The changes become effective on June 1, 1962.

The Bulletin, which is in booklet form, contains an explanation of the regulation governing employment of minors 14 and 15 years of age outside of school hours, and other general information about the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendment of Child Labor Regulation No. 3 came as the result of a hearing held last September and subsequent recommendations of the President's Committee on Youth Employment after changes in the Act brought an increased number of retail stores within the scope of the child-labor provisions.

The Bulletin lists occupations which may and may not be performed by minors

14 and 15 years of age employed by retail, food service, and gasoline service establishments.

In retail establishments, the new regulations permit the minors to engage in such jobs as office and clerical work, selling, price marking, packing, bagging, errand and delivery work and clean-up work.

In food servicing, work is permitted which involves the preparing and serving of food and beverages at soda fountains, lunch counters, snack bars, or cafeteria serving counters. Also permitted is the operation of such machines as dishwashers, toasters, dumb-waiters, milkshake blenders and coffee grinders.

In gasoline service stations, permissible work includes dispensing gasoline and oil, courtesy service and car washing (by hand), but not work involving the use of pits, racks or lifting apparatus.

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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No. 5

MARCH-APRIL INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 3,649 establishments in March and April to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and health and safety regulations. The firms employed 164,812 workers.

A total of 2,201 violations were noted and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 2,166 instances.

Reinspections to insure compliance were made in 214 instances during the two months. The inspectors also held 1,126 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and regulations.

Priority was given to 63 investigations which were made in response to complaints.

Fourteen serious industrial accidents were investigated in March and April. Their causes were studied and attempts were made to develop methods of preventing similar accidents.

CHILD LABOR BULLETIN

(Continued from page 1)

Among occupations not permitted for minors 14 and 15 years of age are work performed in boiler or engine rooms, maintenance or repair of the establishment or equipment, outside window washing, cooking and baking, operating power-driven food slicers or choppers and bakery-type mixers, work in freezers and meat coolers, loading and unloading trucks, and all occupations in warehouses except office and clerical work.

Occupations not permitted for minors 14 and 15 years of age are subject to the basic 16-year minimum of the Fair Labor Standards Act unless they involve an occupation declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. The Act sets an 18-year minimum for such occupations.

The amended regulation also retains the hours standards, which prohibit employment after 7 p.m. and limit the number of hours minors 14 and 15 years of age may be employed to eight hours per day and 40 per week when school is not in session; three hours on school days and 18 hours in school weeks.

Single copies of the revised Child Labor Bulletin No. 101 may be obtained by writing to the Wage-Hour Office, N. C. Department of Labor, Box 1151, Raleigh.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — APRIL, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T					H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S											
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	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.5	27.5	27.1	+ 1.5	\$ 73.04	\$ 73.81	\$ 69.70	41.5	41.7	41.0	\$1.76	\$1.77	\$1.70			
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	64.91	63.86	62.73	39.1	38.7	39.7	1.66	1.65	1.58			
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.0	+ 5.0	69.13	68.03	65.60	39.5	39.1	40.0	1.75	1.74	1.64			
Textile Mills Products	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 1.5	68.61	67.55	62.32	43.7	43.3	41.0	1.57	1.56	1.52			
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.5	- 4.0	76.56	74.48	68.89	44.0	43.3	41.5	1.74	1.72	1.66			
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.6	2.4	+ 8.3	64.68	63.66	58.15	44.0	43.6	40.1	1.47	1.46	1.45			
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.0	84.15	85.26	76.26	42.5	43.5	41.0	1.98	1.96	1.86			
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	+ 8.3	77.76	76.50	75.52	43.2	42.5	43.4	1.80	1.80	1.74			
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.3	2.3	2.3	87.85	89.54	92.01	40.3	40.7	43.4	2.18	2.20	2.12			
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 4.3	+ 4.3	69.76	72.71	62.73	42.8	43.8	41.0	1.63	1.66	1.53			
Metal Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	+ 4.5	+ 4.5	78.98	76.78	72.74	40.5	40.2	38.9	1.95	1.91	1.87			
Machinery	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 3.2	+ 3.4	78.44	80.18	79.02	42.4	42.2	43.9	1.85	1.90	1.80			
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.85..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..			
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.1	43.3	42.6	+ 1.2	\$ 64.85	\$ 65.86	\$ 58.60	38.6	39.2	36.4	\$1.68	\$1.68	\$1.61			
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	69.89	70.22	62.90	44.8	45.6	42.5	1.56	1.54	1.48			
Bakery Products8	..8	..8	71.90	69.28	62.51	42.8	42.5	41.4	1.68	1.63	1.51			
Textile Mill Products	16.3	16.6	16.7	- 1.8	- 2.4	57.41	58.88	50.97	36.8	37.5	33.1	1.56	1.57	1.54			
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.7	6.8	- 1.5	- 2.9	50.32	52.71	43.20	34.7	36.1	30.0	1.45	1.46	1.44			
Apparel	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 2.7	51.00	53.82	47.88	37.5	39.0	37.7	1.36	1.38	1.27			
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	61.19	61.05	54.65	42.2	42.1	41.4	1.45	1.45	1.32			
Furniture	6.7	6.7	6.2	+ 8.1	67.80	67.87	59.36	40.6	40.4	37.1	1.67	1.68	1.60			
HH Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.4	+ 7.4	67.49	68.11	60.52	39.7	39.6	36.9	1.70	1.72	1.64			
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	+ 8.3	91.43	91.27	85.54	41.0	41.3	39.6	2.23	2.21	2.16			
Chemicals	1.6	1.5	1.3	+ 6.7	+ 23.1	81.02	81.87	79.24	42.2	42.2	42.6	1.92	1.94	1.86			
Stone, Clay & Glass Products9	..9	..9	54.08	58.97	63.83	32.0	36.4	40.4	1.69	1.62	1.58			
Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	+ 12.5	73.74	72.80	63.63	41.9	41.6	38.1	1.76	1.75	1.67			
Machinery (Except Electrical)8	..8	..9	- 11.1	- 11.1	98.95	104.72	89.01	45.6	47.6	43.0	2.17	2.20	2.07			
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 1.7	- 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..			

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,211.2	1,200.4	1,181.5	0.9	+ 2.5	\$ 67.40	\$ 66.91	\$ 61.54	41.1	40.8	39.2	5...	5...	5...	\$1.64	1.61	1.38	1.39	1.29	5...
Manufacturing	508.1	507.0	494.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	67.30	66.65	62.12	41.8	41.4	40.6	5...	5...	5...	\$1.64	1.61	1.38	1.39	1.29	5...
Durable Goods	143.0	141.9	139.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	57.41	56.99	53.15	41.6	41.0	41.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.6	31.3	31.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Sawmills & Planing Mills	18.9	18.7	18.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.5	6.5	6.2	.....	+ 4.8	57.89	57.32	49.65	43.2	43.1	40.7	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	45.9	45.5	43.2	+ 0.9	+ 6.3	64.57	63.84	57.42	42.2	42.0	39.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Household Furniture	41.9	41.6	39.4	+ 0.7	+ 6.3	64.41	63.84	57.28	42.1	42.0	39.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.2	10.0	10.1	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	64.53	62.06	62.03	41.9	40.3	42.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.9	3.7	3.8	+ 5.4	+ 2.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Primary Metals	2.6	2.5	2.4	+ 4.0	+ 8.3	88.62	83.38	75.82	41.8	41.9	38.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Fabricated Metals	9.0	9.0	8.3	.....	+ 8.4	78.77	75.11	73.20	41.9	40.6	40.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Fab. Structural Metals	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 2.9	+ 5.9	82.22	77.95	7...	42.6	40.6	7...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Machinery (Except Electrical)	12.9	12.8	12.1	+ 0.8	+ 6.6	75.07	75.68	72.33	43.9	44.0	42.8	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Special Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.2	5.8	+ 1.6	+ 8.6	77.68	78.05	73.44	44.9	44.6	43.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Electrical Machinery	23.6	23.8	25.3	+ 0.8	+ 6.7	79.39	79.60	78.57	40.3	40.2	40.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Transportation Equipment	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ 2.7	+ 2.6	89.64	90.89	83.60	41.5	41.5	40.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.4	3.3	2.9	+ 3.0	+ 17.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Nondurable Goods	365.1	365.1	355.1	.....	+ 2.8	67.32	66.83	61.53	40.8	40.5	38.7	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Food & Kindred Products	33.8	33.4	33.0	+ 1.2	+ 2.4	59.90	58.18	56.13	41.6	40.4	42.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Meat Packing	8.1	7.9	7.8	+ 2.5	+ 3.8	52.22	49.78	7...	38.4	36.6	7...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Dairy Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	.....	.....	74.26	71.30	68.82	47.6	46.3	46.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Grain Mill Products	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 2.5	+ 7.9	62.41	60.72	60.43	44.9	44.0	45.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Bakery Products	7.2	7.2	7.3	.....	+ 1.4	68.14	66.33	63.96	40.8	40.2	41.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.5	4.5	.....	.....	58.63	56.42	55.58	46.9	45.5	47.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Tobacco	27.0	28.0	26.4	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	83.46	81.41	82.97	39.0	38.4	39.7	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Cigarettes	19.1	19.1	18.7	.....	+ 2.1	89.89	88.53	87.38	39.6	39.0	39.9	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Stemmeries	6.2	7.2	6.0	+ 13.9	+ 3.3	62.70	61.25	67.08	37.1	36.9	39.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Textiles	221.5	221.8	216.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	65.60	65.03	57.91	41.0	40.9	38.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Broadwoven Fabrics	88.9	89.3	88.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	71.74	71.31	62.17	42.7	42.7	39.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Broadwoven Cotton	54.4	54.8	55.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	68.89	68.97	59.82	41.5	41.8	38.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.1	31.2	29.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	75.92	74.63	66.17	44.4	43.9	41.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Knitting Mills	66.9	66.8	66.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	60.22	59.90	53.79	38.6	38.4	36.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Full Fashioned Hosiery	11.4	11.4	11.5	.....	+ 0.9	61.05	62.22	57.60	39.9	40.4	37.4	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Seamless Hosiery	44.5	44.6	44.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	60.20	60.20	52.75	38.1	38.1	35.4	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	11.4	11.3	10.6	+ 0.9	+ 7.5	69.89	66.18	66.17	42.1	40.6	41.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Yarn Mills	45.7	45.6	44.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.6	60.83	60.56	54.00	41.1	41.2	38.3	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Apparel	39.3	39.4	36.6	+ 0.3	+ 7.4	50.69	51.34	44.65	38.4	38.6	36.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Men's & Boys' Clothing	15.8	15.9	14.3	+ 0.6	+ 10.5	48.26	47.24	42.46	37.7	37.2	36.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Paper & Allied Products	13.8	13.8	13.7	.....	+ 0.7	106.72	106.47	103.28	46.0	45.5	45.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	9.1	9.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	123.19	121.86	118.22	48.5	47.6	47.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Paperboard Containers	3.4	3.4	3.3	.....	+ 3.0	73.80	73.98	69.83	41.0	41.1	40.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Printing	9.9	9.9	9.9	.....	.....	91.01	91.10	91.87	38.4	38.6	39.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.2	.....	.....	94.58	93.70	92.38	36.8	36.6	37.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Chemicals	15.7	14.8	14.9	+ 6.1	+ 5.4	80.56	80.93	77.04	42.4	41.5	41.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	9.0	8.9	8.3	+ 1.1	+ 8.4	87.97	88.17	88.10	41.3	41.2	40.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.1	4.0	3.7	+ 2.5	+ 10.8	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Nonmanufacturing	703.1	693.4	686.9	+ 1.4	+ 2.4	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Mining	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 2.7	+ 5.6	77.44	66.66	73.94	47.8	40.4	46.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 3.2	+ 6.7	75.04	62.33	70.52	48.1	39.2	46.7	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Contract Construction	62.5	59.0	62.1	+ 5.9	+ 0.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.2	63.9	62.9	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Transportation (Except RR)	31.7	31.5	30.2	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Communications & Pub. Utilities	23.6	23.6	23.9	.....	+ 1.3	94.77	94.13	89.65	40.5	40.4	40.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Trade ³	216.4	213.0	215.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.7	62.33	62.80	59.75	39.7	40.0	40.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Wholesale	55.8	55.8	55.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.2	80.83	81.06	76.78	42.1	42.0	41.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Retail ³	160.6	157.2	159.3	+ 5.9	+ 0.8	55.10	55.66	53.46	38.8	39.2	39.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Retail General Merchandise	32.3	30.5	33.2	+ 7.8	+ 2.7	42.13	42.13	39.22	33.7	33.7	34.1	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Department Stores	13.9	12.9	14.0	+ 5.4	+ 0.7	45.92	45.64	42.04	32.8	32.6	33.9	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Limited Price Variety	7.8	7.4	8.2	+ 0.7	+ 4.9	29.80	30.28	24.82	29.5	29.4	29.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Retail Food Stores	24.1	24.1	23.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	51.21	51.16	50.14	34.6	34.8	36.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	45.0	44.7	43.6	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	90.51	89.18	82.61	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Service	130.9	129.5	128.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.3	7.0	7.3	+ 4.3	.....	30.53	30.71	30.03	44.9	44.5	45.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Personal Services	24.9	24.8	24.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.0	14.9	15.0	+ 0.7	.....	35.24	34.50	34.32	38.3	37.5	37.3	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Government	180.3	179.6	170.9	+ 0.4	+ 5.5	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
Federal	37.8	37.7	36.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
State & Local Schools	79.2	79.4	75.3	+ 0.3	+ 5.2	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...
State & Local Non-Schools	63.3	62.5	58.8	+ 1.3	+ 7.7	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...	5...

¹ Less than 0.1% change
² Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
⁷ Not comparable.

N. C. STRIKE LOSS AT RECORD LOW DURING '61

State's Part of National Total Also Lowest on Record

Year	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man - Days Idle	N. C. % of National Total
1941	34	18,731	105,085	0.5
1942	26	4,826	24,354	0.6
1943	57	18,511	103,368	0.8
1944	45	11,056	68,057	0.8
1945	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	56	14,400	452,000	0.4
1947	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	22	2,698	59,420	0.2
1949	18	3,850	136,130	0.3
1950	31	12,700	75,700	0.2
1951	38	24,300	508,000	2.2
1952	37	15,600	277,000	0.5
1953	25	10,100	196,000	0.7
1954	31	5,540	82,900	0.4
1955	49	16,800	316,000	1.1
1956	25	10,200	293,000	0.9
1957	24	3,600	68,280	0.4
1958	29	5,279	79,780	0.3
1959	12	2,328	96,289	0.1
1960	12	1,885	9,833	0.05
1961	14	1,995	6,463	0.04

JAN.-APRIL BUILDING PERMITS 5.5% HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

Estimated construction costs in 36 Tar Heel cities from January through April climbed 5.5 per cent above the same period last year.

Building permits issued in the first four months of this year totaled \$75,576,064. This compares with \$71,601,854 in the same period last year.

April permits totaled \$19,087,118, for a 1.5 per cent rise over the \$18,801,596 recorded in April, 1961.

Individual city totals for April 1962 and for the first four months of 1962, compared with the same month and period of 1961, will be found listed in the Table at bottom of this page.

TAR HEEL APPRENTICES

(Continued from page 1)

crafts and trades represented in their businesses.

High school graduates desiring to master a skilled trade may become apprentices in one of these programs. They will train on the job under supervision of experienced, skilled workmen. While learning, they are paid by the employer a progressively increasing wage. They receive related instruction in the theory of their trades in classes conducted by the State Department of Public Instruction's Division of Trade and Industrial Education. The period of apprenticeship lasts from two to six years, depending upon the trade selected.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	April, 1962	April, 1961	1st 4 Mos. 1962	1st 4 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 40,400	\$ 64,665	\$ 216,886	\$ 276,635
Asheboro	288,600	39,900	1,294,550	529,510
Asheville	946,961	494,678	2,785,235	2,196,562
Burlington	632,435	580,976	1,490,078	1,707,371
Chapel Hill	225,000	273,190	635,049	478,180
Charlotte	2,227,968	3,391,812	15,535,100	14,576,772
Concord	126,987	111,580	468,617	341,039
Durham	1,083,216	2,238,533	3,515,825	6,118,575
Elizabeth City	*	*	134,100	73,575
Fayetteville	1,205,655	348,278	2,554,353	1,908,127
Gastonia	517,600	325,900	1,847,000	909,150
Goldsboro	420,900	243,150	1,434,875	1,226,094
Greensboro	3,004,363	2,624,587	10,810,494	8,900,732
Greenville	342,309	174,800	1,145,576	779,650
Henderson	170,850	54,800	297,750	288,410
Hickory	108,210	194,550	1,108,719	642,574
High Point	375,829	1,374,605	4,199,603	3,840,805
Jacksonville	626,930	11,695	1,242,930	678,845
Kinston	379,694	400,331	1,535,020	1,016,995
Lenoir	127,746	109,500	686,226	167,675
Lexington	158,411	124,390	421,802	215,890
Lumberton	152,150	100,500	613,494	357,000
Monroe	124,000	156,000	563,400	578,800
New Bern	159,143	102,500	508,657	125,850
Raleigh	1,799,474	3,081,870	8,090,503	12,271,451
Reidsville	86,150	48,430	597,823	474,180
Roanoke Rapids	166,941	203,215	554,089	446,828
Rocky Mount	434,147	135,034	1,014,149	819,315
Salisbury	173,400	173,310	986,225	978,160
Sanford	15,850	29,600	441,350	166,800
Shelby	189,600	109,900	420,250	712,402
Statesville	218,400	155,020	1,099,300	635,818
Thomasville	672,538	214,370	965,183	572,515
Wilmington	191,743	81,670	483,779	1,248,050
Wilson	762,215	210,600	1,655,480	889,550
Winston-Salem	931,312	817,657	4,222,594	4,451,969
Grand Total	\$19,087,118	\$18,801,596	\$75,576,064	\$71,601,854

* Incomplete.

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Vol. XXIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE, 1962

No. 6

METALWORKING FACILITIES DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED

A new NORTH CAROLINA METALWORKING FACILITIES DIRECTORY has just been published by the Industrial Extension Service at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 350-page Directory, compiled by W. Frank Hodge of the IES Staff, lists the tools and capabilities of 237 of the State's metalworking firms. It is available from IES for \$2.00.

The new Directory lists the location of machine tools and other metalworking equipment—or special skills—which are available in North Carolina for prime contract or sub-contract work for other processors. The facilities listed alphabetically and geographically, are cross-indexed for ease of reference. The operational categories include: machining, finishing (plating, tumbling, metallizing, etc.), heat treating, bending, corrugating, extruding, welding, etc.

The NORTH CAROLINA METALWORKING FACILITIES DIRECTORY was compiled to assist State industry in locating capable and convenient sources of supply for their metalworking needs. This reference will materially aid purchasing agents, design engineers, maintenance engineers or anyone engaged in the manufacture or fabrication of materials.

In commenting on the usefulness of the new Directory, Dr. W. C. Bell, Head of IES said, "The NORTH CAROLINA METALWORKING FACILITIES DIRECTORY not only fills an important need of existing North Carolina industries and new industries coming to the State, but it also provides a reference for interested industries throughout the country".

NEW APPRENTICESHIP MAN FOR GREENSBORO

Jesse C. James, of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, is the new Apprenticeship Field Representative for District 8, with headquarters in Greensboro. He replaces Eugene Hood, who resigned recently to go to Brazil on a project with the Agency of International Development.

James will service the more than 450 training programs under jurisdiction of the N. C. Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training in Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham and Montgomery counties. His headquarters will be 701 N. Eugene St., Greensboro; telephone 275-2469.



15-YEAR SAFETY PLAQUE—Commissioner Frank Crane (right) points with pride to special Safety Plaque awarded this year to four Tar Heel industrial plants which have had outstanding records for 15 consecutive years in preventing accidents on the job. Labor Department Safety Director William C. Creel (left) supervises the Department's safety awards program.

Four Plants Win 15-Year Safety Plaque

Four large North Carolina industrial establishments are being awarded the Labor Department's special Safety Plaque for having achieved outstanding safety records for 15 consecutive years.

The 15-Year Plaque is for plants having at least 50 employees. Qualifying establishments must have won the Labor Department's annual safety award for 15 consecutive years in one of three ways: (1) by having a perfect safety record with no lost-time injuries; (2) by reducing the plant's lost-time injury frequency rate by 40 per cent or more during a year; (3) by maintaining a lost-time injury frequency rate 75 per cent or more below the State-wide average for the industry represented.

Plants whose safety records from 1947 to 1961, inclusive, qualified them for the 15-year Plaque this year are: No. 8 Stemery of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem; Greenville Works of Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (a division of Union Carbide Corpo-

ration), Greenville; Firestone Textiles, Gastonia; and Burlington Shops, N. C. Works, of Western Electric Company, Burlington.

Two of the winning firms, the Reynolds No. 8 Stemery and the Greenville Works of Union Carbide, have operated for the past 15 years with perfect safety records—no lost-time injuries to workers on the job.

Firestone Textiles has operated for 15 years with a lost-time injury frequency rate of 0.97, which means less than one lost-time injury per million manhours.

Burlington Shops of Western Electric Company have operated for 15 years with a lost-time injury frequency rate of 0.61.

Bearing the Great Seal of North Carolina, the plaque carries the name of the winning firm and is inscribed as follows: "Fifteenth Consecutive Year Award for Outstanding Work in Accident Prevention—North Carolina Department of Labor—Frank Crane, Commissioner."

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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SEASONAL JOB GAINS BOOST N. C. NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT TO RECORD FIGURE FOR MAY

Nonagricultural employment increased 5,400 in North Carolina last month, rising to a total of 1,216,500—a record high for the month of May.

The May job figure was 28,200 higher than the 1,188,300 total reported for May, 1961.

Factory employment totaling 508,900 last month was 13,500 above the total for May, 1961. Nonmanufacturing jobs, totaling 707,600, were 14,700 higher than in May, 1961.

Seasonal job gains in construction, service industries and food processing, combined with better business in textiles, were responsible for most of the employment increase of 5,400 from April to May.

Compared with their year-ago employment levels, leading industries last month reported the following increases: textiles, up 3,900; tobacco, up 500; furniture up 2,800; fabricated metals, up 600; machinery, up 1,100; apparel, up 2,400; chemicals, up 1,300; transportation, up 1,500; wholesale trade, up 400; finance, insurance and real estate, up 1,700; service industries, up 2,600; federal government, up 1,400; public schools, up 3,600; State and local government, up 4,300.

Most other industries reported stable employment or only minor fluctuations compared with their year-ago job levels. The only major exception to this was electrical machinery, which was down 1,500 from last year.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 508,900 factory employees held firm at \$1.64 last month. The average factory workweek advanced fractionally in May to 41.1 hours and was 1.6 hours longer than the 39.5-hour average of May, 1961. Weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing averaged \$67.40.

CITY BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$21,475,051 IN MAY

Building permits totaling \$21,475,051 were issued in 36 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population during May.

The May building permit total was down 9.2 per cent from the \$23,653,961 reported for May, 1961.

The cities issued permits totaling \$97,124,815 during the first five months of this year—a 2.1 per cent gain over the \$95,255,815 reported for the same period last year.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS - MAY, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S									
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S				A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S					
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		W E E K L Y H O U R S		H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S				
						Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago			
C H A R L O T T E A R E A														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.5	27.5	27.3	.....	+ 0.7	\$ 73.46	\$ 73.04	\$ 69.46	41.5	41.5	41.1	\$1.77	\$1.76	\$1.69
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	.....	.....	64.96	64.91	63.36	39.6	39.1	40.1	1.64	1.66	1.58
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	69.37	69.13	67.32	40.1	39.5	40.8	1.73	1.75	1.65
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.4	6.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	67.04	68.61	63.54	42.7	43.7	41.8	1.57	1.57	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.5	.....	- 4.0	76.56	76.39	70.72	44.0	43.9	42.6	1.74	1.74	1.66
Knitting Mills	2.7	2.6	2.4	+ 3.8	+ 12.5	60.59	64.68	59.18	41.5	44.0	41.1	1.46	1.47	1.44
Furniture & Fixtures	.9	1.0	1.0	-10.0	-10.0	74.50	84.15	69.52	38.8	42.5	39.5	1.92	1.98	1.76
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	79.82	77.76	77.08	44.1	43.2	44.3	1.81	1.80	1.74
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.3	2.3	2.2	.....	+ 4.5	98.33	87.85	89.66	42.2	40.3	42.9	2.33	2.18	2.09
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	.....	.....	70.03	69.76	61.91	42.7	42.8	40.2	1.64	1.63	1.54
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	.....	.....	79.58	78.76	74.64	40.6	40.6	39.7	1.96	1.94	1.88
Machinery	3.0	3.0	2.9	.....	+ 3.4	82.47	78.63	75.72	44.1	42.5	42.3	1.87	1.85	1.79
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.9	.....	- 2.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.1	43.1	42.8	.....	+ 0.7	\$ 65.91	\$ 65.35	\$ 59.36	39.0	38.9	37.1	\$1.69	\$1.68	\$1.60
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	70.34	69.44	66.15	44.8	44.8	44.1	1.57	1.55	1.50
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	.....	.....	71.81	71.98	69.26	43.0	43.1	44.4	1.67	1.67	1.56
Textile Mill Products	16.3	16.3	16.8	.....	- 3.0	58.56	58.56	53.55	37.3	37.3	35.0	1.57	1.57	1.53
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.9	.....	- 4.3	49.48	50.32	46.20	34.6	34.7	33.0	1.43	1.45	1.40
Apparel	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	51.03	51.00	46.50	37.8	37.5	37.5	1.35	1.36	1.24
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	62.93	61.19	55.74	43.4	42.2	41.6	1.45	1.45	1.34
Furniture	6.7	6.7	6.2	.....	+ 8.1	65.63	67.80	56.72	39.3	40.6	35.9	1.67	1.67	1.58
HH Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.4	.....	+ 7.4	64.94	67.89	56.70	38.2	39.7	35.0	1.70	1.71	1.62
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	85.97	89.82	81.62	39.8	41.2	38.5	2.16	2.18	2.12
Chemicals	1.6	1.6	1.4	.....	+14.3	87.12	82.03	81.41	44.0	42.5	42.4	1.98	1.93	1.92
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.8	.9	.9	-11.1	-11.1	65.91	54.08	64.08	38.1	32.0	40.3	1.73	1.69	1.59
Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	.....	+12.5	73.78	73.74	64.46	42.4	41.9	38.6	1.74	1.76	1.67
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.8	.8	.9	.....	-11.1	100.06	99.82	81.81	45.9	46.0	40.3	2.18	2.17	2.03
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.2	.....	- 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

³ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA - MAY, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
									Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,216.5	1,211.1	1,188.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	\$ 67.40	\$ 67.24	\$ 62.02	5.5	41.1	41.0	39.5	5.5	\$1.64	5.5	5.5
Manufacturing	508.9	508.1	495.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	68.43	67.46	61.35	5.5	42.5	41.9	40.1	5.5	1.61	5.5	1.53
Durable Goods	143.5	143.0	140.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	60.33	57.82	52.07	5.5	43.4	41.9	41.0	5.5	1.38	5.5	1.27
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.7	31.6	31.7	+ 0.3	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	18.9	18.9	18.9	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.5	6.5	6.3	.....	.....	56.53	57.89	49.65	5.5	42.5	43.2	40.7	5.5	1.34	5.5	1.22
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	45.7	45.9	42.9	— 0.4	+ 3.2	63.99	63.99	55.06	5.5	42.1	42.1	38.5	5.5	1.52	5.5	1.43
Household Furniture	41.7	41.9	39.2	.....	+ 6.4	63.84	63.84	54.63	5.5	42.0	42.0	38.2	5.5	1.52	5.5	1.43
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.2	10.2	10.3	.....	— 1.0	68.14	65.10	63.62	5.5	43.4	42.0	42.7	5.5	1.55	5.5	1.49
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.9	3.9	3.9	.....	.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Primary Metals	2.6	2.6	2.4	.....	+ 8.3	85.08	88.20	77.81	5.5	41.3	41.8	39.1	5.5	2.11	5.5	1.99
Fabricated Metals	9.0	9.0	8.4	.....	+ 7.1	77.93	78.35	73.71	5.5	41.9	41.9	40.5	5.5	1.86	5.5	1.82
Fab. Structural Metals	3.7	3.6	3.4	+ 2.8	+ 8.8	82.32	82.56	77.90	5.5	43.1	43.0	7.7	5.5	1.91	5.5	1.7
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.1	12.9	12.0	+ 1.6	+ 9.2	77.74	75.68	71.90	5.5	45.2	44.0	42.8	5.5	1.72	5.5	1.68
Special Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.3	5.8	+ 1.6	+ 10.3	79.69	78.47	72.16	5.5	45.8	45.1	42.7	5.5	1.74	5.5	1.69
Electrical Machinery	23.8	23.6	25.3	+ 0.8	— 5.9	79.98	80.40	78.18	5.5	40.6	40.4	40.3	5.5	1.97	5.5	1.94
Transportation Equipment	4.0	3.8	4.0	+ 5.3	.....	92.86	89.84	85.20	5.5	42.4	41.4	40.0	5.5	2.17	5.5	2.13
Other Durable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.0	.....	+ 13.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Nondurable Goods	365.4	365.1	355.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	66.99	67.16	62.09	5.5	40.6	40.7	39.3	5.5	1.65	5.5	1.58
Food & Kindred Products	34.5	33.8	33.4	+ 2.1	+ 3.3	60.48	59.90	56.82	5.5	42.0	41.6	42.4	5.5	1.44	5.5	1.34
Meat Packing	8.3	8.2	7.8	+ 1.2	+ 6.4	53.04	51.84	7.7	5.5	39.0	38.4	7.7	5.5	1.36	5.5	1.35
Dairy Products	5.7	5.6	5.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	73.15	72.84	68.94	5.5	47.5	47.3	46.9	5.5	1.54	5.5	1.47
Grain Mill Products	4.2	4.0	4.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	63.11	62.41	59.93	5.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	5.5	1.39	5.5	1.32
Bakery Products	7.3	7.2	7.4	+ 1.4	— 1.4	68.56	67.89	66.83	5.5	41.3	40.9	42.3	5.5	1.66	5.5	1.58
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.5	4.5	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	62.74	58.38	54.29	5.5	49.4	46.7	46.4	5.5	1.25	5.5	1.17
Tobacco	26.2	27.0	25.7	— 3.0	+ 1.9	85.72	83.46	81.69	5.5	39.5	39.0	38.9	5.5	2.14	5.5	2.10
Cigarettes	19.3	19.1	18.9	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	90.35	89.89	85.02	5.5	39.8	39.6	39.0	5.5	2.27	5.5	2.18
Stemmeries	5.2	6.2	5.0	— 16.1	+ 4.0	68.85	62.70	66.56	5.5	38.9	37.1	38.7	5.5	1.77	5.5	1.72
Textiles	221.9	221.4	218.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	65.44	65.60	59.43	5.5	40.9	41.0	39.1	5.5	1.60	5.5	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.2	89.1	88.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	71.74	71.90	63.60	5.5	42.7	42.8	40.0	5.5	1.68	5.5	1.59
Broadwoven Cotton	54.3	54.5	55.1	— 0.4	— 1.5	69.06	69.22	60.76	5.5	41.6	41.7	38.7	5.5	1.66	5.5	1.57
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.4	31.1	30.0	+ 1.0	+ 4.7	76.20	75.92	68.36	5.5	44.3	44.4	42.2	5.5	1.71	5.5	1.62
Knitting Mills	67.0	66.7	66.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	59.37	60.06	55.28	5.5	38.3	38.5	37.1	5.5	1.56	5.5	1.49
Full Fashioned Hosiery	11.2	11.4	11.6	— 1.8	— 3.4	58.29	61.35	58.29	5.5	38.6	40.1	38.1	5.5	1.53	5.5	1.53
Seamless Hosiery	44.7	44.4	44.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	59.35	59.88	54.68	5.5	37.8	37.9	36.7	5.5	1.57	5.5	1.49
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	11.6	11.4	10.9	+ 1.8	+ 6.4	69.70	69.06	67.52	5.5	42.5	41.6	42.2	5.5	1.66	5.5	1.60
Yarn Mills	45.7	45.7	44.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.2	60.68	60.83	56.23	5.5	41.0	41.1	39.6	5.5	1.48	5.5	1.42
Apparel	39.6	39.3	37.2	+ 0.6	+ 6.5	50.56	50.94	44.90	5.5	38.3	38.3	36.8	5.5	1.33	5.5	1.22
Men's & Boys' Clothing	15.9	15.8	14.7	+ 0.6	+ 8.2	48.64	48.26	42.44	5.5	38.0	37.7	36.9	5.5	1.28	5.5	1.15
Paper & Allied Products	13.6	13.8	13.5	— 1.4	+ 0.7	101.29	98.87	7.7	5.5	43.1	42.8	7.7	5.5	2.35	5.5	2.29
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.9	9.0	9.0	— 1.1	— 1.1	111.97	110.74	7.7	5.5	43.4	43.6	7.7	5.5	2.54	5.5	2.51
Paperboard Containers	3.4	3.4	3.3	+ 1.0	+ 3.0	77.83	74.21	69.60	5.5	42.3	41.0	40.7	5.5	1.81	5.5	1.71
Printing	10.0	9.9	9.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	93.75	90.86	89.08	5.5	38.9	38.5	38.9	5.5	2.41	5.5	2.29
Newspapers	5.2	5.2	5.2	.....	.....	96.20	94.58	92.38	5.5	37.0	36.8	37.1	5.5	2.57	5.5	2.49
Chemicals	15.4	15.7	14.1	— 1.9	+ 9.2	81.67	81.32	78.74	5.5	42.1	42.8	40.8	5.5	1.90	5.5	1.93
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	9.1	9.0	8.3	+ 1.1	+ 9.6	88.83	87.97	89.62	5.5	41.9	41.3	41.3	5.5	2.13	5.5	2.17
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.2	4.2	3.6	+ 0.7	+ 16.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Nonmanufacturing	707.6	703.0	692.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	82.46	76.48	73.47	5.5	50.9	47.5	46.5	5.5	1.61	5.5	1.58
Mining	3.8	3.8	3.6	+ 3.1	+ 5.6	82.32	74.09	71.27	5.5	52.1	47.8	47.2	5.5	1.55	5.5	1.51
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.2	3.0	+ 4.2	+ 10.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Contract Construction	65.1	62.5	65.4	— 0.2	— 0.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.1	64.2	62.8	— 0.2	+ 2.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Transportation (Except RR)	31.6	31.7	30.1	— 0.3	+ 5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Communications & Pub. Utilities	23.6	23.6	23.8	.....	— 0.8	94.71	94.77	88.80	5.5	41.0	40.5	40.0	5.5	2.31	5.5	2.22
Trades ³	215.8	216.2	215.9	— 0.2	+ *	63.68	62.73	60.60	5.5	39.8	39.7	40.4	5.5	1.60	5.5	1.50
Wholesale	56.0	55.9	55.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	83.10	81.90	77.10	5.5	42.4	42.0	41.9	5.5	1.96	5.5	1.84
Retail ³	159.8	160.3	160.3	— 0.3	— 0.3	55.73	55.48	54.13	5.5	38.7	38.8	39.8	5.5	1.43	5.5	1.36
Retail General Merchandise	32.0	32.1	33.8	— 0.3	— 5.3	42.04	42.00	39.10	5.5	33.1	33.6	34.0	5.5	1.27	5.5	1.15
Department Stores	13.7	13.6	14.3	+ 0.7	— 4.2	45.87	45.45	43.78	5.5	32.3	32.7	34.2	5.5	1.42	5.5	1.28
Limited Price Variety	7.7	7.8	8.4	— 1.3	— 8.3	28.56	29.80	24.88	5.5	28.0	29.5	28.6	5.5	1.01	5.5	.87
Retail Food Stores	24.4	24.1	23.6	+ 1.2	+ 3.4	49.93	50.86	50.37	5.5	34.2	34.6	36.5	5.5	1.47	5.5	1.38
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	45.4	45.0	43.7	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	90.16	90.01	83.29	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Service	132.1	131.0	129.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.0	7.3	7.9	+ 9.6	+ 1.3	30.12	28.49	30.26	5.5	44.3	41.9	44.5	5.5	.68	5.5	.68
Personal Services	25.1	25.0	24.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	35.88	35.33	35.05	5.5	39.0	38.4	38.1	5.5	.92	5.5	.92
Government	181.3	180.3	172.0	+ 0.6	+ 5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Federal	38.0	37.8	36.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
State & Local Schools	79.1	79.2	75.5	— 0.1	+ 4.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
State & Local Non-Schools	64.2	63.3	59.9	+ 1.4	+ 7.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

- Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
- Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
- Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
- Preliminary.

- * Data Not Available.
- † Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
- ‡ Not comparable.
- Less than 0.1% change



Leonard Neal Duggins

FORSYTH NATIVE NEW SAFETY INSPECTOR

Leonard Neal Duggins, a Forsyth County native and for the past ten years Personnel and Production Control Manager and Safety Supervisor for Bassick Sack Company in Winston-Salem, reported for work June 1 as Industrial Safety Inspector II with the Department of Labor.

Mr. Duggins is a graduate of Walkertown High School and a Winston-Salem business college and has taken many extension courses from Wake Forest College,

LABOR LAW INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,804 establishments during May to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and Safety and Health Regulations. The inspected firms employed 65,293 workers.

A total of 809 violations were noted and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 703 instances.

Reinspections to insure compliance were made in 46 cases during May. The inspectors also held 648 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and regulations.

Priority was given to 23 investigations which were made in response to complaints.

Seven serious industrial accidents were investigated during May. Their causes were studied and recommendations were made to prevent similar accidents in the future.

High Point College, and N. C. State College. From 1953 to 1955 he served in the Adjutant General Corps in the U. S. Army, attending Army administrative and stenographic schools and serving in the Signal Corps in camps in Indiana and Arizona.

He is married to the former Dorothy Hester of Forsyth County and is the father of three sons, aged eight, six and two. For the immediate future he will train as a Labor Department Inspector with Supervising Inspector Robert J. Dunnagan of Winston-Salem. Later, he will probably be assigned to represent the Department from the Charlotte Office.

SPECIAL WEEK ON AGING

North Carolina will honor its older citizens the week of July 15-21, 1962, the annual Special Week on Aging.

North Carolina has well over 300,000 persons 65 years of age and older, and this segment of our population is rapidly increasing. The total population of the State doubled from 1910 to 1960, while the number of older people increased fourfold during this half-century period. Even more striking is the fact that this age group doubled during the two decades 1940-1960.

During this Special Week, the health, happiness, and welfare of North Carolina's aging citizens will be given special consideration.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS JAN.-FEB. INSPECTIONS

Operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of 2,495 steam boilers and other pressure vessels during January and February by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

Boiler Inspection Chief S. F. Harrison reported the Bureau reviewed 3,848 inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months.

Repair jobs were found necessary in 515 instances. Operating certificates were withheld pending the repairs.

Completed repair jobs, required as a result of previous inspections, were reported in 415 instances.

The Bureau sent out 2,920 inspection bills required by the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of \$7,731.90 in the two months.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May, 1962	May, 1961	1st 5 Mos. 1962	1st 5 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 131,318	\$ 41,650	\$ 348,204	\$ 318,285
Asheboro	164,200	669,220	1,458,750	1,198,730
Asheville	428,703	378,360	3,213,938	2,574,922
Burlington	492,945	309,049	1,983,023	2,016,420
Chapel Hill	257,550	1,046,995	892,599	1,525,175
Charlotte	3,952,382	3,130,062	19,487,482	17,706,834
Concord	103,311	109,700	571,928	450,739
Durham	997,280	916,283	4,513,105	7,034,858
Elizabeth City	38,200	*	246,100	73,575
Fayetteville	1,355,176	1,148,946	3,909,529	3,057,073
Gastonia	575,150	506,626	2,422,150	1,415,776
Goldsboro	435,550	346,390	1,870,425	1,572,484
Greensboro	2,676,613	3,951,102	13,487,107	12,851,834
Greenville	433,400	239,190	1,578,976	1,018,840
Henderson	115,350	126,350	413,100	414,760
Hickory	251,695	348,125	1,360,414	990,699
High Point	921,941	838,319	5,121,544	4,679,124
Jacksonville	241,500	215,540	1,484,430	894,385
Kinston	1,477,509	132,200	3,012,529	1,149,195
Lenoir	36,926	42,700	723,152	210,375
Lexington	551,599	63,845	973,401	279,735
Lumberton	73,400	45,050	686,894	402,050
Monroe	55,000	127,700	618,400	706,500
New Bern	83,250	84,644	591,907	210,494
Raleigh	2,395,178	1,710,661	10,485,681	13,982,112
Reidsville	70,950	69,450	668,773	543,630
Roanoke Rapids	268,781	378,193	822,870	825,021
Rocky Mount	279,823	301,898	1,293,972	1,121,213
Salisbury	274,183	789,750	1,260,408	1,767,910
Sanford	82,400	108,000	523,750	274,800
Shelby	231,790	162,700	652,040	875,102
Statesville	165,650	730,271	1,264,950	1,366,089
Thomasville	312,585	105,712	1,277,768	678,227
Wilmington	53,480	291,808	537,259	1,539,858
Wilson	648,829	188,765	2,304,309	1,078,315
Winston-Salem	841,354	3,998,707	5,063,948	8,450,676
Grand Total	\$21,475,051	\$23,653,961	\$97,124,815	\$95,255,815

* Incomplete.

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY, 1962

No. 7

1961 State Safety Award Winners

752 PLANTS QUALIFY FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATE OF SAFETY ACHIEVEMENT

A total of 752 North Carolina industrial establishments have been awarded the Labor Department's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* in recognition of their outstanding work in preventing disabling injuries on the job during the year 1961.

Commissioner Frank Crane personally presented the awards to representatives of more than 500 of the winning plants in special presentation ceremonies held this spring in a dozen Tar Heel cities. Sponsored locally by Chambers of Commerce, these presentation meetings were attended by well over 1,000 plant officials and guests.

The award-winning plants qualified for the Labor Department safety honors in one of three ways: (1) by having an accident-free record during 1961; (2) by maintaining a lost-time injury rate 75 per cent or more below the State average for their industry; (3) by reducing their lost-time injury frequency rate 40 per cent or more compared with their rate for the previous year.

The following list is the complete roster of award-winning establishments for 1961. Firms honored in special community presentation ceremonies are listed separately under the names of the counties in which the presentations were held. All others are listed alphabetically, according to the number of consecutive years for which they have received the Labor Department award:

First Year Winners

Acme Dry Cleaners, Clinton
Acme Laundry & Cleaners, Raleigh
Acme-McCrary Corporation
Ramseur Division, Asheboro
East Pritchard Street Plant, Asheboro
North Street Plant, Asheboro
Amcel Propulsion Inc., Asheville
American & Efrid Mills, Inc.
Efrid Plant No. 1, Albemarle
AMP Incorporated
Cary Plant, Penn.
Asheville Bedding Co., Inc., Asheville
Asheville Ice & Storage Co., Inc., Asheville
Balfour Hosiery Company, Asheboro
Ballet Hosiery Co., Wadesboro
Black Mountain Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Black Mountain

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Hart Cotton Mill—Plant 169, Tarboro
R. T. Burney, Inc., Wilmington
Cape Fear Terminal, Wilmington
Carolina Block Company, Durham
Carolina Cleaners, Raleigh
B. C. Carriker Manufacturing Company,
Monroe
A. G. Carter, Jr., Whiteville
Central Carolina Farmers, Inc.
Maintenance Department, Durham
Carrboro Service Store, Durham
Hatchery, Durham
Cheerwine Bottling Co., Salisbury
China Grove Cotton Mills Co., China Grove
Plant No. 1, China Grove
Plant No. 3, China Grove
City Service Laundry, Clinton
Clinton Publishing Co., Clinton
Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Asheville,
N. C., Forest City
Collins & Aikman Corporation,
Plant S, Siler City
Columbia Mfg. Co., Inc., Ramseur
Cook Machine Co., Clinton
Cornwell Farm Center, Clinton
County Cleaners, Gatesville
Delta Construction Co., Durham
Dillard Paper Company, Inc., Wilmington
Dixie Dry Cleaners, Raleigh
East Flat Rock Knitting Mills,
East Flat Rock
Elizabeth City Hosiery Mill, Elizabeth City
Elizabeth City Veneer Corporation,
Elizabeth City
Elmore Construction & Supply Co., Inc.,
Catawba
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 5, Durham
Plant No. 6, Durham
Fabrics Industries, Inc., Monroe
Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Henderson
S. O. Gantt & Son, Inc., Durham
Garland Woodcraft Co., Inc., Durham
General Electric Company
Home Care & Comfort Products
Department, Asheboro
Outdoor Lighting Department,
Hendersonville
General Equipment Co., Inc., Raleigh
Enfield Sawmill, Hallsboro
Hayesville Sawmill, Hallsboro
Gray & Creech, Inc., Raleigh
Greystone Concrete Products, Inc.,
Henderson
Honeycutt's Lumber Mill, Clinton
Hunt Construction Co., Durham

Independent Data Processing Corp.,
Raleigh
A. J. Jenkins & Son, Inc., Warsaw
Miles Jennings, Inc., Elizabeth City
Kellogg Cuthrell, Inc., Manteo
Lenoir Chair Co.
Plant No. 5, Taylorsville
Leon Register, Inc., Durham
Leward Cotton Mills, Inc., Worthville
Linen White Products Co., Inc., Clinton
Lions Club Industries For the Blind, Inc.,
Durham
Lions Club Industries For the Blind of
W.N.C., Asheville
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation,
Pisgah Forest
May Cleaners, Henderson
Mid-State Paper Box Company, Asheboro
Larry Milberg & Co.
Southern Division, Asheboro
Modern Builders, Inc., Rocky Mount
Moore-Fonville Realty Co., Wilmington
Mutual Distributing Co., Raleigh
The News Reporter Co., Inc., Whiteville
The Norfolk & Carolina Telephone &
Telegraph Company, Elizabeth City
Garland C. Norris Co., Inc., Raleigh
North State Material Company, Asheville
Pacific Mills
Hot Springs Plant, Hot Springs
Page Church Furniture Co., Inc.,
Albemarle
Roy Panther & Co., Lynn
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Spruce Pine
Pinehurst Textiles, Inc., Asheboro
Pooles, Inc., Raleigh
E. S. Purdom & Co., Franklin
Reidsville Drapery Company
Division of Burlington Industries, Inc.,
Reidsville
B. C. Remedy Co., Inc., Durham
Rockfish Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc.
Cumberland Plant, Cumberland
W. L. Robinson Company, Inc., Durham
Roseboro Manufacturing Co., Roseboro
F. H. Ross & Co., Inc., Raleigh
Royal Crown Bottling Co., of Asheville,
Asheville
Saco-Lowell Shops
Sanford Division, Sanford
Saunders Motor Co., Oxford
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc.
Randleman, N. C. Plant, Randleman
Sealtest Foods, Wilmington
Service Printing Co., Inc., Durham
S. & G. Concrete Co., Wilmington
SKF Industries, Inc., Asheville
Southeastern Sight and Sound Corp.,
Raleigh
Spruce Pine Manufacturing Co.,
Spruce Pine

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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Stanfield Mills, Inc., Stanfield
Stedman Manufacturing Company,
Asheboro
Stubbs Vencer Company, Windsor
Taylor Mfg. Company, Salisbury
Tire Sales Co., Wallace
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.
Compressor Station No. 150, Davidson
U. S. Plywood Corp., Raleigh
Wallace Farmers Exchange, Wallace
Ward Piano Co., Canton
The Waynesville Mountaineer, Inc.,
Waynesville
Waynewood, Inc., Hazelwood
Waverly Mills, Inc.
Prince Plant—Finishing Dept.,
Laurinburg
W. H. Weatherly Co., Inc., Elizabeth City
Wellman Oil Co., Inc., Clinton
Welsh Company of Carolina, Maiden
H. B. Williams Sawmill, Stovall
C. T. Wilson Construction Co., Inc.,
Durham
C. C. Woods Construction Co., Inc.,
Durham
Yates Auto Service, Inc., Raleigh

Second Year Winners

Allsheer Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty
Amerotron Company
Robbins Plant, Robbins
Andrews Builders Supply Co., Andrews
Asheboro Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro
Aunt Ruth's Rolling Pin Bakery, Durham
Belding Heminway Co., Inc.,
Hendersonville
Blue Gem Manufacturing Company,
Asheboro
Builders Supplies Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Cascade Weaving Co., Mooresville
Transportation Division
Rocky Mount Terminal, Rocky Mount
Burlington Yarn Company
Robeson Plant, St. Pauls
Carolina Concrete Pipe Co.
Division of Martin Marietta Corp.,
Lilesville
Central Carolina Farmers, Inc.
Roxboro Service Store, Durham
Seed and Farm Supply, Durham
Main Office, Durham
Curlee Machinery Company, Inc., Cary
Dillard Paper Co. of Raleigh, Inc., Raleigh
Dependable Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Brevard
E. & B. Oil Co. of Wallace, Wallace
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 4, Durham
Plant No. 1, Durham
Excelsior Rutherfordton Mill
A Division of Deering Milliken, Inc.,
Rutherfordton

Franklin Mineral Products Company,
Franklin
Gardner Motor Company, Inc., Smithfield
Haywood Electric Membership Corp.,
Waynesville
Jarman Hosiery Mill, Conover
Cecil H. Jarrett Co., Inc., Newton
Johnsons Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
Smithfield
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Ramseur Plant, Ramseur
Spun Division, Ramseur
Filament Division, Ramseur
Liberty Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Knitting Division, Liberty
Monroe Garment Company, Monroe
Moore Lumber Company, Littleton
N. C. Products Corp.
Raleigh Pipe Plant, Raleigh
Pell Paper Box Company, Inc.,
Elizabeth City
Ramseur Broom Works, Inc., Ramseur
Rocky Creek Mills, Inc., Turnersburg
Rocky Mount Undergarment Co., Inc.,
Rocky Mount
Rose Trucking Co., Inc., Henderson
F. S. Royster Guano Company
Wilmington Plant, Wilmington
Sealtest Foods, Bryson City
Sealtest Foods, Brevard
Southgrand Chevrolet, Inc., Creedmoor
Stanly Knitting Mills, Inc., Oakboro
Stencel Aero Engineering Corporation,
Asheville
Supak & Sons Mfg. Co., Elizabeth City
Sycamore Dairy, Fayetteville
Taylor Supply Co., Oxford
The Wilma Hosiery Mill, Inc., Spruce Pine

Third Year Winners

Ahoskie Meat & Provision Co., Inc.,
Ahoskie
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Caroleen Plant, Caroleen
China Grove Roller Mills, Inc.,
China Grove
J. E. Hanger of North Carolina, Inc.,
Raleigh
Johnson Cotton Company of Smithfield,
Inc., Smithfield
McCracken Oil Company, Henderson
McCracken Oil Company, Oxford
N. C. Products Corp.
Kinston Plant, Raleigh
Piedmont Electric Membership Corp.,
Hillsboro
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc.
Siler City, N. C. Plant, Siler City
Sealtest Foods, Asheville
Sides Lumber Company, Inc., Rockwell
Spence Motors, Inc., Albemarle
Westinghouse Meter Plant, Raleigh

Fourth Year Winners

Buie Motors, Inc., Smithfield
Carolina Broom Works, Roxboro
G and C Motor Company, Inc., Whiteville
National Biscuit Co., Raleigh
Oxford Laundry - Cleaners, Oxford
Swift & Company Sales Unit, Raleigh
Variety Wholesalers, Inc., Fuquay Springs
Walker Martin, Inc., Raleigh

Fifth Year Winners

Avalon Hosiery Mill, Elizabeth City
Blue Flame Gas Company, Kenly
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
Kinston Plant, Kinston
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
Textile Fibers Department
"Dacron"—Research Laboratory,
Kinston

J-D Mills, Inc., Henderson
Little River Oil Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Meridian Motorecycle Company,
Fayetteville
Mountain Top Co., Hendersonville
W. B. Oliver & Son, Inc., Pine Level
Parham Motor Company, Henderson
Parkdale Hosiery Mills, Catawba
Phillips Petroleum Company
Wilmington Terminal, Bartlesville

Sixth Year Winners

Arndt & Herman Lumber Company,
Conover
Community Frozen Foods Locker,
Fuquay Springs
Dare County Ice & Storage Company,
Manteo
Lowe's Durham Hardware, Inc., Durham
McNeill Cleaners, Inc., Red Springs
Odom Motor Company, Goldsboro
Rex Cleaners, Elizabeth City
Rickman Mfg. Co., Inc., Salisbury

Seventh Year Winners

Henry V. Dick & Co., Inc., Raleigh
McCracken Supply Company, Raleigh
Newton Glove, Inc., Newton
Old Dominion Box Co., Kinston

Eighth Year Winners

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
Henderson
Fuquay Motor Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
Hickory Handle & Mfg. Co., Conover
Raleigh Auto Supply Company, Raleigh
Richard Grey Hosiery Company, Asheboro
Textile Machine Works
Asheboro Branch, Asheboro
Union Asbestos & Rubber Company
Plant No. 5, Marshville
Williams Motor Co., Inc., Smithfield

Ninth Year Winners

Brady Manufacturing Co., Inc., Ramseur
Smith Novelty Co., Albemarle

Tenth Year Winners

Acme Cleaners & Shoe Shop, Nashville
Heist-McCain Hosiery Corp., Rockwell
Roseboro Milling Company, Roseboro
Roxboro Broom Works, Roxboro
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc.,
Sanford, N. C. Plant, Sanford

Eleventh Year Winners

The Atlantic Refining Company
Sunset Park Terminal, Wilmington
Baby Diaper Service, Raleigh
Ellis Motor Co., Inc., Henderson
Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
Leach-Service-Cleaners, Littleton
Littleton Sales Company, Inc., Littleton
Snipes-Crowell Lumber Co., Inc.,
Stoneville
Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover

Twelfth Year Winners

Howell Oil Co., Goldsboro
C. D. Jessup & Company, Claremont

Thirteenth Year Winners

Bonk's Dry Cleaners, Asheboro
Conover Cleaners, Conover
Home Oil Co., Louisburg
New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
Sunshine Laundry and Cleaners,
Wilmington
Texaco, Inc., Raleigh

Fourteenth Year Winners

Mobil Oil Co.
Employees of Wilmington Terminal,
Wilmington
Shell Oil Co., Wilmington

Fifteenth Year Winners

Central Motor Sales, Hickory
Texaco, Inc.
Wilmington Sales Terminal, Wilmington
Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.
Division of Union Carbide Corporation
Greenville Works, Greenville

Group Presentations - 1961

Alamance County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Acme Feed Mills, Inc., Burlington
Alamance Lumber Co., Inc., Burlington
Annedeen Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
B & L Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington Industries, Burlington
Burlington Reail Warehouse, Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Grabur Throwing Company, Burlington
Burlington Industries
Main Supply Burlington
Carolina Paper Box Co., Inc., Burlington
Cleamore Hosiery Co., Burlington
Copland Converting & Finishing Company,
Inc., Burlington
Dixie Hosiery Co., Inc., Graham
Engineered Plastics, Inc., Gibsonville
Ferrell Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Garrison Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Gay Hosiery, Inc., Burlington
Griffin Hosiery Mill, Inc., Burlington
Ivey Hosiery Mill, Burlington
Jordan Spinning Co., Inc., Cedar Falls
Kayser-Roth Company, Inc.,
Box Manufacturing Division, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Company, Inc.,
Burlington Seamless Knitting Div.,
Burlington
Kayser-Roth Company, Inc.,
Concord Seamless Knitting Div.,
Burlington
Kayser-Roth Company, Inc.,
Greensboro Hosiery Div., Burlington
Kayser-Roth Company, Inc.,
Ladies' Hosiery Finishing, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Company, Inc.,
Maintenance Division, Burlington
Lindy Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Mayfair Textile Company
Mayfair Knitting Plant, Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Knitting Division, Graham
Moore & Massey Hosiery Co., Inc.,
Burlington
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.
Burlington Plant, Burlington
Sellers Dyeing Company, Inc.
Silk Department, Saxapahaw
Travora Textiles, Inc.
Finishing Plant, Graham
Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville
Walnut Textiles, Inc., Burlington

Second Year Winners

Apparel Manufacturing Corp., Mebane
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Interstate Warehouse, Burlington
Burlington Molding Corp., Burlington
Cherokee Flooring Corporation
Bondwood Department, Burlington
Duke Power Company, Burlington District
Distribution Department, Burlington
Ginny Lynn Mills, Inc., Graham
Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc.,
Altamahaw
Isley Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Transportation Division, Burlington
Lemco Knitting Mill, Inc., Burlington
Levin Brothers, Inc., Burlington
Mary Jane Hosiery Mill, Burlington
The Mebane Company, Inc., Mebane
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Ladies Seamless Division, Burlington
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of
Burlington, Burlington
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Shadowbrook Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Southerland Mills, Inc., Graham
Tower Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
United States Rubber Company
Lestex Plant, Burlington

Third Year Winners

Childrey Hosiery Mills, Inc., Haw River
Kale Knitting Mills, Inc., Mebane
Sharpe Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Swink Hosiery Mill, Inc., Haw River

Fourth Year Winners

Humble Oil & Refining Company
Burlington Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Hickory Knitting Division, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Throwing Division, Burlington
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Fifth Year Winners

Alamance Printing Co., Inc., Burlington
Boston Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Burlington
Lilien & Lee, Inc., Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Service Department, Saxapahaw

Sixth Year Winners

Burlington Garment Mfg. Co., Burlington
Burlington Industries
International Div., Plant "A", Burlington
Foil Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham

Seventh Year Winners

Apparel, Inc., Mebane
Burlington Industries
Waste Department, Burlington
Monarch Processing Co., Inc., Graham
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Eighth Year Winners

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Men's Warehouse Division, Burlington
Koury Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McCuiston Hosiery Mills, Haw River
Major Dye Works, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Puritan Finishing Mills, Inc., Burlington
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Mebane
Webco Mills, Inc., Burlington

Twelfth Year Winners

Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Inc., Mebane

Thirteenth Year Winners

Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham

Fifteenth Year Winners

Western Electric Company, Inc., North
Carolina Works Burlington Shops
Burlington

Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell and Watauga County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Dave Baer Hosiery Mills
J. P. Pons Division, Valdese
Breedon Poultry & Egg, Inc., Morganton
Brinkley Lumber Co., Valdese
Burke Farmers Cooperative Dairy,
Morganton
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Rhodhiss Mills, Rhodhiss
Crestline Furniture Co., Inc., Valdese
Cross Cotton Mills Company, Marion
Dolly Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
Drexel Furniture Company, Morganton
Estes, Morganton
Francis-Louise Full Fashion Mills, Valdese
Henry River Mills Company, Henry River
Guy L. Hensley Hosiery Mill, Inc., Marion
Hudson Cotton Mfg. Co.
Farm Division, Hudson
Jacquard Mills Company, Morganton
Lenoir Furniture Corporation, Lenoir
Lutz Hosiery Co., Inc., Hickory
Moore Cotton Mill Company, Lenoir
Quaker Meadows Mills, Inc., Hildebran
Samson Cordage Works, Inc.
Icard Division, Icard
Speir Textiles, Inc., Morganton
Shuford Mills, Inc.
Dudley Shoals Plant, Granite Falls
Shuford Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 2, Granite Falls
Washington Mills Company
Marion Plant, Marion

Second Year Winners

The American Thread Co., Marion
Drexel Furniture Company
Plant No. 2, Marion
Granite Machine Company, Granite Falls
Hayes Cotton Mill, Company, Lenoir
Hemlock Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Granite Falls
Hibriten Chair Company, Inc., Lenoir
Huffman Knitting Mills, Inc., Morganton
Kraft Foods
Division of National Dairy Products
Corporation, West Jefferson
National Veneer Company, Lenoir
Shuford Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 1, Granite Falls

Third Year Winners

Eugene Cross & Company, Marion
Marion Mfg. Co., Marion

Fourth Year Winners

B & K Hosiery Mill, Hickory
Childers Hosiery Mill, Inc., Hildebran
Coca-Cola Bottling Company of
Asheville, N. C.
Marion Plant, Marion

Fifth Year Winners

The Home Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.,
Inc.
Plant No. 2, Morganton
The McDowell News, Marion
United Rayon Knitting Mills
Division of United Merchants &
Manufacturers, Inc., Old Fort

Sixth Year Winners

Kohler and Campbell Inc., Granite Falls
Sprague Electric Company
Ashe County Division, Lausling

Seventh Year Winners

Caldwell Cotton Mill Company, Lenoir

Cabarrus County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Brown Manufacturing Co.
Weaving, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Cotton Warehouse, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Wash Cloth Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 2, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Carding, Kannapolis
Plant 4, Shop & Yard, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 7, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 7, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 8, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 9, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 10, Spinning, Kannapolis
Cardell Carter Pontiac-Buick, Inc.,
Kannapolis
Concord Bottling Works, Inc., Concord
Concord Motors, Inc., Concord
Bill Dove Motor Co., Kannapolis
Farmers Wholesale Feed & Seed Store,
Concord
Harper Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord
Hilbish Motor Co., Kannapolis, N. C.
Ketchie-Houston, Inc., Concord
Locust Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mt. Pleasant
Miller Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord
E. L. Morrison Lumber Co., Concord
Mt. Pleasant Milling Co., Mt. Pleasant
Mutual Oil Company, Inc., Concord
Nu-Tread Tire Service, Concord
Penn-Carol Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Mt. Pleasant
Propst Bros. Distributors, Concord
Public Service Co. of N. C., Inc., Concord
Sparks Oldsmobile, Inc., Kannapolis
Terry Products, Inc., Kannapolis
Triece Concrete, Inc., Kannapolis
Wiscassett Mills Co.
Plant No. 7, Hosiery, Albemarle
No. 1, Carding & Spinning, Albemarle
Mill & Village Maint., Albemarle
No. 4, Carding & Spinning, Albemarle
Dye Dept., Albemarle
Machine & Roller Shop, Albemarle

Second Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Brown Manufacturing, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Crash Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 9, Carding, Kannapolis
Fair Martin Boxes, Inc., Concord
Tuscarora Cotton Mill, Mt. Pleasant

Third Year Winners

Canonn Mills Company
Brown Manufacturing Co., Spinning,
Kannapolis
Plant 1, Finishing, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 4, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Finishing (Put up & Sew),
Kannapolis
Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mills, Mt. Pleasant

Fourth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 4, Carding, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Weaving, Kannapolis

Fifth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Brown Manufacturing Co., Carding,
Kannapolis
Plant 1, Set Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 4, Cloth Room, Kannapolis
Plant 8, Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
Roberta Manufacturing Co., Carding &
Spinning, Kannapolis
City Pressing Club, Concord
Southern Latex Corporation, Concord

(Continued on page 6)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS—JUNE, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T						H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S					
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S			A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S			A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S		
	C U R R E N T M O N T H			O N E M O N T H A G O			C U R R E N T M O N T H			C U R R E N T M O N T H		
	(thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	(thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	(thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	(thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.5	27.4	27.1	+	0.4	+	1.5	+	69.87	41.3	41.5	41.1
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	+	2.5	+	.....	.....	64.08	40.3	39.6	40.3
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.30	40.2	40.1	40.9
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.5	6.4	+	4.2	+	1.6	+	63.54	41.9	42.8	41.8
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.4	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.63	45.0	44.1	42.2
Knitting Mills	2.7	2.7	2.4	+	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.77	38.6	41.5	41.8
Furniture & Fixtures	9	9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.17	42.0	38.8	40.3
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	+	7.7	+	7.7	+	78.05	43.7	44.1	44.6
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.1	2.2	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.43	40.5	42.1	40.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	+	4.3	+	4.3	+	63.43	44.5	42.7	40.6
Metal Products	2.4	2.3	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.68	40.4	40.6	39.5
Machinery	3.0	3.0	2.9	+	4.3	+	.....	.....	80.22	43.1	44.1	43.6
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.8	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.4	43.1	43.3	+	0.7	+	0.2	+	60.48	39.1	39.1	37.8
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	2.9	2.9	+	3.4	+	3.4	+	64.96	46.3	44.8	43.6
Bakery Products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.41	44.3	43.4	42.2
Textile Mill Products	16.3	16.3	16.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.63	37.4	37.2	36.6
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.56	35.0	34.6	35.4
Apparel	3.7	3.7	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.12	38.5	37.8	38.0
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.31	41.7	43.4	41.9
Furniture	6.7	6.7	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.78	38.1	39.3	36.8
HH Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.64	36.9	38.2	35.8
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.89	39.5	39.8	39.2
Chemicals	1.7	1.6	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.46	43.0	44.0	39.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.58	42.1	38.1	41.1
Metal Products	1.9	1.8	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.26	41.2	42.4	40.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.07	45.4	45.9	40.9
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA - JUNE, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,213.9	1,216.4	1,192.2	0.2	+ 1.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	510.5	508.9	500.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	\$1.64	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.56
Durable Goods	144.8	143.5	140.9	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	1.61	1.53	1.61	1.53	1.61	1.53
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.9	31.7	31.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	1.41	1.28	1.41	1.28	1.41	1.28
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.0	18.9	19.0	+ 0.5	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.5	6.5	6.4	.....	+ 1.6	1.34	1.22	1.34	1.22	1.34	1.22
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	46.3	45.7	43.1	+ 1.3	+ 7.4	1.52	1.44	1.52	1.44	1.52	1.44
Household Furniture	42.2	41.7	39.3	+ 1.2	+ 7.4	1.51	1.44	1.51	1.44	1.51	1.44
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.3	10.2	10.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	1.57	1.48	1.57	1.48	1.57	1.48
Concrete, Brick, etc.	4.0	3.9	4.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metals	2.6	2.6	2.5	.....	+ 4.0	2.07	1.96	2.07	1.96	2.07	1.96
Fabricated Metals	9.2	9.0	8.6	+ 2.2	+ 7.0	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.83
Fab. Structural Metals	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 2.7	+ 5.6	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.91
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.4	13.1	12.2	+ 2.3	+ 9.8	1.72	1.70	1.72	1.70	1.72	1.70
Special Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.4	5.8	+ 1.6	+ 12.1	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.71
Electrical Machinery	23.8	23.8	25.4	.....	+ 6.3	1.97	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.97	1.93
Transportation Equipment	3.8	4.0	4.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	2.20	2.14	2.20	2.14	2.20	2.14
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.5	3.4	2.9	+ 2.9	+ 20.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nondurable Goods	365.7	365.4	359.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	1.65	1.58	1.65	1.58	1.65	1.58
Food & Kindred Products	35.5	34.5	34.6	+ 2.9	+ 2.6	1.43	1.32	1.43	1.32	1.43	1.32
Meat Products	8.5	8.3	8.0	+ 2.4	+ 6.3	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.36
Dairy Products	5.7	5.7	5.7	.....	.....	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.48
Grain Mill Products	4.3	4.2	4.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.4	1.37	1.26	1.37	1.26	1.37	1.26
Bakery Products	7.4	7.3	7.6	+ 1.4	+ 2.6	1.65	1.58	1.65	1.58	1.65	1.58
Beverage Industries	4.8	4.6	4.7	+ 4.3	+ 2.1	1.27	1.16	1.27	1.16	1.27	1.16
Tobacco	26.8	26.2	26.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.4	2.17	2.08	2.17	2.08	2.17	2.08
Cigarettes	19.9	19.3	19.7	+ 3.1	+ 1.0	2.26	2.15	2.26	2.15	2.26	2.15
Stemmeries	5.3	5.2	5.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.9	1.77	1.72	1.77	1.72	1.77	1.72
Textiles	223.3	221.9	219.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	1.60	1.52	1.60	1.52	1.60	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.6	89.1	89.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	1.69	1.59	1.69	1.59	1.69	1.59
Broadwoven Cotton	54.5	54.3	55.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.65
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.7	31.4	30.3	+ 1.0	+ 4.6	1.73	1.61	1.73	1.61	1.73	1.61
Knitting Mills	67.4	67.1	67.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	1.55	1.48	1.55	1.48	1.55	1.48
Full Fashioned Hosiery	11.2	11.2	11.6	.....	.....	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.52
Seamless Hosiery	45.0	44.8	44.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	1.57	1.48	1.57	1.48	1.57	1.48
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	11.7	11.6	11.0	+ 0.9	+ 6.4	1.65	1.59	1.65	1.59	1.65	1.59
Yarn Mills	46.0	45.7	44.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.7	1.49	1.42	1.49	1.42	1.49	1.42
Apparel	40.3	39.6	37.6	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	1.31	1.21	1.31	1.21	1.31	1.21
Men's & Boys' Clothing	16.4	15.9	15.0	+ 3.1	+ 9.3	1.26	1.15	1.26	1.15	1.26	1.15
Paper & Allied Products	13.8	13.6	13.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	2.35	2.31	2.35	2.31	2.35	2.31
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.9	8.9	9.0	.....	.....	2.61	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.61	2.53
Paperboard Containers	3.5	3.4	3.3	+ 2.9	+ 6.1	1.80	1.73	1.80	1.73	1.80	1.73
Printing	10.1	10.0	10.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	2.37	2.32	2.37	2.32	2.37	2.32
Newspapers	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 1.9	+ 1.9	2.59	2.52	2.59	2.52	2.59	2.52
Chemicals	11.6	15.4	13.6	+ 2.47	+ 14.7	2.03	1.97	2.03	1.97	2.03	1.97
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	5.9	5.1	8.3	+ 35.2	+ 28.9	2.49	2.16	2.49	2.16	2.49	2.16
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.3	4.2	3.6	+ 2.4	+ 19.4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	703.4	707.5	691.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	1.62	1.60	1.62	1.60	1.62	1.60
Non-Metallic Mining	3.4	3.3	3.2	+ 3.0	+ 6.3	1.58	1.52	1.58	1.52	1.58	1.52
Contract Construction	67.1	64.6	69.6	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.9	64.2	63.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except RR)	32.1	31.7	30.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.0	2.35	2.32	2.35	2.32	2.35	2.32
Communications & Pub. Utilities	23.9	23.6	24.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	2.59	2.52	2.59	2.52	2.59	2.52
Trade ³	216.0	216.0	216.2	.....	.....	2.03	1.97	2.03	1.97	2.03	1.97
Wholesale	56.3	56.1	56.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	2.49	2.16	2.49	2.16	2.49	2.16
Retail ³	159.7	159.9	160.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retail General Merchandise	31.8	32.0	33.8	+ 0.7	+ 5.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Department Stores	13.7	13.6	14.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Limited Price Variety	7.3	7.7	8.2	+ 5.2	+ 11.0	1.42	1.28	1.42	1.28	1.42	1.28
Retail Food Stores	24.2	24.3	23.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	46.2	45.4	44.2	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	1.44	1.37	1.44	1.37	1.44	1.37
Service	132.6	132.1	130.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.4	8.1	8.4	+ 3.7	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Services	25.0	25.1	24.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.0	15.2	15.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Government	172.7	181.4	164.0	+ 4.8	+ 5.3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Federal	40.0	37.9	38.2	+ 5.5	+ 4.7	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Schools	66.1	79.4	64.4	+ 16.8	+ 2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5
State & Local Non-Schools	66.6	64.1	61.4	+ 3.9	+ 8.5	5	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

⁴ Data Not Available.

⁵ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

⁶ Not comparable.

⁷ Less than 0.1% change

Sixth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 5, Carding, Kannapolis
Dewitt Motor Company, Concord
Sussex Hosiery Mill, Inc., Concord

Seventh Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 6, Beaming, Kannapolis
Sunshine Cleaners Center view,
Kannapolis

Eighth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 2, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Weaving, Kannapolis

Ninth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Cutting Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 1, Dye Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 1, Sample Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 1, Sewing Dept., Kannapolis
Plant 1, Supply Room, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Wrapping & Packing,
Kannapolis
Plant 4, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
Young Cleaners & Dyers, Concord

Tenth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 6, Maintenance, Kannapolis
Plant 10, Kannapolis
Plant 11, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 7, Kannapolis

Cleveland County Award Winners

First Year Winners

The Baxter Corporation, Shelby
Cline Motors, Shelby
Lafayette Cleaners, Shelby
Sherer Oldsmobile, Shelby
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Shelby

Second Year Winners

Carnation Company, Shelby
Esther Mill Corporation, Shelby
Fallston Builders Supply Co., Inc., Shelby
Norris Packing Co., Inc., Shelby
Pack Yarn Mills Company,
Kings Mountain
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Fiber Glass Division, Shelby
Sadie Cotton Mills Co., Inc.,
Kings Mountain
Spangler & Sons, Inc., Shelby

Fourth Year Winners

Foot Mineral Co.
Kings Mountain Operation,
Kings Mountain

Davidson, Davie County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Blackstone Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Thomasville
Carolina Plastic Products, Inc.,
Thomasville
Dillard Plastics, Inc., Thomasville
Dispatch Publishing Co., Lexington
Dixie Furniture Company, Inc., Lexington
Dogwood Hosiery Co., Inc., Thomasville
Duke Power Company
Thomasville Branch, Thomasville
Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 3F, Durham
Miller Tool & Machine Co., Inc., Welcome
Philpott Furniture Corporation, Lexington

Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.
Plant F, Thomasville, N. C.
Plant L, Thomasville
Thomasville Hosiery Mills, Thomasville

Second Year Winners

Mallory Battery Company, Lexington
Division of P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.,
Lexington
Monleigh Garment Co., Mocksville
G. W. Smith Lumber Company, Lexington

Third Year Winners

Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 3, Durham
Hinkle Milling Company, Thomasville
Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.
Main Office, Thomasville
Thomasville Veneer Co., Thomasville

Fourth Year Winners

Boswell Hosiery Co., Inc., Thomasville
Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
Thomasville

Tenth Year Winners

Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.
Plant E, Thomasville

Twelfth Year Winners

B & F Manufacturing Co., Inc., Mocksville
Welcome Milling Co., Welcome

Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry & Stokes County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Briggs-Shaffner Co., Winston-Salem
Carolina Narrow Fabric Company,
Winston-Salem
W. E. Graham & Sons Division, Vulcan
Materials Company
Cowan's Ford Crushing Plant,
Winston-Salem
Delivery Department, Winston-Salem
North Quarry, Winston-Salem
Greystone Quarry, Winston-Salem
Piedmont Quarry, Winston-Salem
421 Quarry, Winston-Salem
Winston Shop, Winston-Salem
Mount Airy Chair Company, Mt. Airy
Pet Dairy Products Co.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Pipe Shop, Winston-Salem
Plant Protection, Winston-Salem
Power and Steam Plants,
Winston-Salem
Turkish Blending, Winston-Salem
Whitaker Park Cigarette Blending,
Winston-Salem
Superior Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Winston-Salem
WSJS Radio-Television, Winston-Salem

Second Year Winners

Piedmont Tool and Die Company, Inc.,
Kernersville
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company,
Winston-Salem
No. 9, Metal Can, Winston-Salem
90-3 Processing, Winston-Salem
No. 256 Smoking, Winston-Salem
Washington Mills Company
Dobson, Plant, Dobson

Third Year Winners

Interautional Minerals & Chemicals Corp.,
Winston-Salem
Old Dominion Box Company, Inc.,
Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Bonded Warehouses, Winston-Salem
Smith Paper Box Co., Mount Airy
Weaver Fertilizer Co., Winston-Salem

Fourth Year Winners

Electronic Wholesalers, Inc.,
Winston-Salem
W. E. Graham & Sons Division, Vulcan
Materials Company, Winston-Salem
Isom & Ingram Hosiery Mill, Inc.,
Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Classing Department, Winston-Salem

Fifth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Research Department, Winston-Salem
No. 1 Leaf, Winston-Salem
Air Conditioning, Winston-Salem
Wil-Ray Builders, Winston-Salem

Sixth Year Winners

Indera Mills, Inc., Winston-Salem
Western Electric Company, Inc.
North Carolina Works, Winston-Salem

Seventh Year Winners

Boonville Cleaners & Laundry, Boonville
Wachovia Oil Company, Winston-Salem

Eighth Year Winners

Parker Morris Associates, Winston-Salem
Piedmont Engraving Company,
Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 256 SPD

Ninth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 60 Processing

Eleventh Year Winners

Superior Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Twelfth Year Winners

Walnut Cove Hosiery Mill, Walnut Cove

Fifteenth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 8 Stemmerly

Gaston County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co.
Rex Mills Division, Plant No. 2,
Gastonia
Aladdin Knitt Mills, Inc., Bessemer City
Carson's Laundry, Gastonia
Gastonia United Oil Co., Inc., Gastonia
The Chronicle Mills, Belmont
Flint Mills
Burlington Industries, Gastonia
Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company,
Stanley
Gazette Publishing Co., Inc., Gastonia
Peerless Spinning Corporation, Lowell
Perfection Spinning Co., N. Belmont
Powell Motor Company, Gastonia
Reeves Bros., Inc.
Osage Division, Bessemer City
Rutland Fire Clay Co., Gastonia
Seth Lumber Co., Gastonia
Southern Paper Industries, Inc., Gastonia
Standard Business Forms, Inc., Gastonia
Superior Bolster Co., Gastonia
Talon, Inc.
Plant No. 15, Stanley
Textiles, Inc.
Myers Plant, Gastonia
Textiles, Inc.
Myrtle Plant, Gastonia
Textiles, Inc.
Osceola Plant, Gastonia
Textiles, Inc.
Seminole Plant, Gastonia
G. G. Walker Motor Co., Inc., Gastonia
F. A. Young Machine Co., Inc., Gastonia

Second Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
 Roller Shop, Mount Holly
 American & Efird Mills, Inc.
 Madora Plant, Mount Holly
 Circular Knit Finishing Corp.,
 Bessemer City
 Gastonia New Way Laundry & Cleaners,
 Inc., Gastonia
 Gastonia Weaving Company, Gastonia
 National Yarn Mills, Inc., Belmont

Third Year Winners

Homelite
 A Division of Textron, Inc., Gastonia
 Southeastern Precision Tool & Die, Inc.,
 Gastonia

Fourth Year Winners

Bon Tailors & Cleaners, Inc., Gastonia

Fifth Year Winners

Piedmont Machine Shop, Inc., Gastonia
 Quick Laundry & Cleaners, Gastonia

Sixth Year Winners

H. Beveridge & Co., Inc., Gastonia
 Gettys Cleaners, Gastonia

Seventh Year Winners

Talon, Inc.
 Textile Division, Stanley

Tenth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
 Main Office, Mount Holly

Fifteenth Year Winners

Firestone Textiles, Gastonia

Greensboro Award Winners**First Year Winners**

American Oil Company
 Greensboro Terminal, Guilford
 Barker-Cochran Construction Co.,
 Greensboro
 Blue Bell, Inc.
 Printing Plant, Greensboro
 Susan Carol Hosiery Mill, Gibsonville
 J. N. Coe & Son, Inc.
 Cone Mills Corporation
 Cliffside Plant, Greensboro
 Print Works Plant, Greensboro
 Tabardrey Plant
 Dixie Belle Textiles, Inc., Gibsonville
 Piedmont Blouse Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Superior Stone Company
 Div. of American-Marietta Company
 Crabtree Quarry, Greensboro
 Garysburg Quarry, Greensboro
 Gaston Quarry, Greensboro
 Mebane Quarry, Greensboro
 New Bern Quarry, Greensboro
 Salisbury Shop, Greensboro
 Woodleaf Quarry, Greensboro
 Swift & Co.
 Agricultural Chemical Div.
 Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
 Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Greensboro
 J. D. Wilkins Company, Greensboro

Second Year Winners

AMP Incorporated
 Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
 Blue Bell, Inc.
 Central Shops, Greensboro
 Cameo Hosiery Company, Greensboro
 Cone Mills Corporation
 Florence Plant, Greensboro
 Haynes Plant, Greensboro
 Kernersville Weaving Co.
 Unit of Burlington Industries, Inc.,
 Greensboro
 J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
 Synthetics Division
 Carter Plant, Greensboro

Superior Stone Company
 Div. of American-Marietta Company
 Kings Mountain Quarry, Greensboro
 Elm City Quarry, Greensboro
 Reidsville Quarry, Greensboro
 Stripping Department, Greensboro
 Truck Fleet, Greensboro
 Wafco Mills, Inc., Greensboro

Third Year Winners

Carolina Loom Reed Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Cone Mills Corporation
 Edna Plant, Greensboro
 Dixie Overall Service, Greensboro
 Dow Corning Corporation
 Greensboro Division, Greensboro
 Greensboro Rencedling Co., Greensboro
 Guilford Dairy Co-operative Association,
 Inc.
 Reidsville Branch, Greensboro
 Superior Stone Company
 Div. of American-Marietta Company
 Bakers Quarry, Greensboro
 Belgrade Quarry, Greensboro
 Buchanan Quarry, Greensboro
 Charlotte Quarry, Greensboro
 Goldsboro Quarry, Greensboro
 Pomona Quarry, Greensboro
 Rolesville Quarry, Greensboro

Fourth Year Winners

Lynch Hosiery Mills, Greensboro

Fifth Year Winners

Benbow Reproductions, Inc., Greensboro
 Phillips Petroleum Company
 Greensboro Terminal
 Marine & Other Terminals Division,
 Bartlesville
 Superior Stone Company
 Div. of American-Marietta Company
 McLeansville Quarry, Greensboro

Sixth Year Winners

Carolina Blower Co., Inc., Greensboro
 Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.,
 Greensboro

Seventh Year Winners

American Cleaners, Greensboro
 Builders Products Co., Greensboro
 Summit Center Cleaners, Greensboro
 Sunset Cleaning & Laundry, Inc.,
 Greensboro

Eighth Year Winners

Cone Mills Corporation
 Power Plant, Greensboro

Tenth Year Winners

Western Electric Co., Inc., Winston-Salem

Twelfth Year Winners

Boren Clay Products Co., Pleasant Garden

Thirteenth Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
 Sample Weaving Plant, Greensboro

Fourteenth Year Winners

Peerless Cleaners, Greensboro

High Point Award Winners**First Year Winners**

Adams-Millis Corporation
 Plant No. 6, High Point
 Anvil Brand, Inc.
 Hudson Division, High Point
 Burlington Throwing Co.
 Hillcrest Plant
 Unit of Burlington Industries,
 High Point
 Oakdale Cotton Mills, Jamestown

Tomlinson's of High Point, Inc.
 Main Office, High Point
 Upholstery Division, High Point
 Ward Baking Company, High Point

Second Year Winners

Anvil Brand, Inc.
 Sherrod Division, High Point
 Borden's Milk and Ice Cream Division
 Rocky Mount, High Point
 Raleigh, High Point
 Asheville, High Point
 Hickory, High Point
 Colony Tables, Inc., High Point
 Dallas, Inc., High Point
 Duke Power Company
 High Point Branch, High Point
 Griffin Upholstering Co., High Point
 Henry of High Point, Inc., High Point
 Heritage Furniture Co.
 Quilting Division, High Point
 Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Jamestown
 White Frames, Inc., High Point

Third Year Winners

Anvil Brand, Inc.
 White Division, High Point
 Henderson & Mooney Mfg. Co., Inc.,
 High Point
 Heritage Furniture Co.
 Trende Division, High Point

Fourth Year Winners

Adams-Millis Corporation
 Plant No. 7, High Point
 Deluxe Saw and Tool Company,
 High Point

Fifth Year Winners

Thomas Furniture Co., High Point

Sixth Year Winners

Harlee's Inc., High Point

**Lincoln County Award
Winners****Second Year Winners**

Carolina Roller & Supply Company, Inc.,
 Lincolnton
 Hoyle Motor Company, Inc., Lincolnton
 Lincolnton Coca-Cola Bottling Company,
 Inc., Lincolnton
 McCurry and Byrd Hosiery Mill, Inc.,
 Lincolnton
 Western Carolina Publishing Co.,
 Lincolnton

Third Year Winners

Lincoln Machine & Foundry, Inc.

Fifth Year Winners

Jarrett's Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.

**Mecklenburg County Award
Winners****First Year Winners**

Air Reduction Sales Company
 A Division of Air Reduction Co., Inc.,
 Charlotte
 Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Charlotte
 Bethlehem Steel Company
 Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
 Carolina Metal Products Corp., Charlotte
 Cherokee Paper Box Company, Inc.,
 Charlotte
 The Clorox Company, Charlotte
 Dillard Paper Company of Charlotte, Inc.,
 Charlotte
 Ford Motor Company, Charlotte
 General Electric Company

Chemical & Metallurgical Division,
Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Elizabeth City Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Wilmington Terminal, Charlotte
Kroehler Manufacturing Company of
North Carolina, Inc., Charlotte
Martin-Marietta Corporation
Sinclair & Valentine Chemicals Division,
Charlotte
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.
Set-Up Box Div., Charlotte
Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Charlotte
Shaw Manufacturing Company, Charlotte
C. D. Spangler Construction Co., Charlotte

Second Year Winners

Anchor Serum Co. of Carolina, Charlotte
Barnhardt Manufacturing Company,
Charlotte
Courier-Journal Lithographing Co. of Ga.,
Inc., Charlotte
Duncan Printmakers, Inc., Charlotte
Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte
Piedmont Chemical Corp., Charlotte
Richardson Electrical Equipment Co.,
Inc., Charlotte
Sandoz, Inc., Charlotte
Wica Company Inc., Charlotte

Third Year Winners

Geigy Chemical Corp.
Dyestuffs Division
Charlotte Branch, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Raleigh Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Rocky Mount Plant, Charlotte
Phillips Petroleum Company
Charlotte Terminal, Bartlesville
Republic Steel Corporation
Charlotte Warehouse, Youngstown

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.,
Charlotte
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Charlotte Apparatus Repair Plant,
Charlotte

Fourth Year Winners

Humble Oil & Refining Company
Asheville Plant, Charlotte

Fifth Year Winners

Davidson College Laundry, Davidson
Humbel Oil & Refining Company
Morehead City Terminal, Charlotte

Sixth Year Winners

Barber Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Breneman-Hartshorn, Inc., Charlotte
Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.
Charlotte Division, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Washington Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Interchemical Corporation
Printing Ink Division, Charlotte

Seventh Year Winners

Criminger Cabinet Shop, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Salisbury Terminal, Charlotte

Tenth Year Winners

Bright Leaf Industries, Inc., Charlotte
Dixie Tag & Envelope Co., Charlotte
Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Co.
Southern Division, Charlotte

Eleventh Year Winners

Carolina Concrete Pipe Division
Martin-Marietta Corp., Charlotte

Twelfth Year Winners

R. T. Barbee Co., Inc., Charlotte
The Dowd Press, Inc., Charlotte

Thirteenth Year Winners

Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.,
Charlotte

Fifteenth Year Winners

Charlotte Workshop for Blind Inc.,
Charlotte
Linde Company
Division of Union Carbide Corporation,
Charlotte

Wilson County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Hackney Brothers Body Company, Wilson
One-Hour Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Wilson
Purity Bakery, Inc., Wilson
Thermatics, Inc., Elm City
Wilson Broom & Mfg. Co., Inc., Wilson

Second Year Winners

Carolina Fiberglass Products Co., Inc.,
Wilson
Coastal Dairy Products, Inc., Wilson
Dr. Pepper Bottling Company, Wilson
Gray Concrete Pipe Co., Inc., Wilson
Sandifer-Batts Pontiac Co., Wilson
The Wilson Daily Times, Inc., Wilson

Third Year Winners

Cargill, Inc., Wilson
Contentnea Guano Company, Wilson
Samsons Manufacturing Corp., Wilson

Sixth Year Winners

One-Hour Cleaners, Wilson
Wilson & Co., Inc., Wilson

Tenth Year Winners

Wilson Motor Parts, Wilson

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June, 1962	June, 1961	1st 6 Mos. 1962	1st 6 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 58,650	\$ 57,990	\$ 406,854	\$ 376,275
Asheboro	144,500	52,400	1,603,250	1,251,130
Asheville	1,189,075	414,193	4,403,013	2,989,115
Burlington	244,080	347,750	2,227,103	2,364,170
Chapel Hill	175,574	617,700	1,068,173	2,142,875
Charlotte	2,521,845	6,035,120	22,009,327	23,741,954
Concord	103,208	150,440	675,136	601,179
Durham	762,720	757,174	5,275,825	7,792,032
Elizabeth City	340,300	82,825	586,400	156,400
Fayetteville	780,427	229,755	4,689,956	3,286,828
Gastonia	823,750	583,555	3,245,900	1,999,331
Goldsboro	591,182	324,800	2,461,607	1,897,284
Greensboro	3,001,203	2,098,832	16,488,310	14,950,666
Greenville	567,801	143,000	2,146,777	1,161,840
Henderson	112,350	82,200	525,450	496,960
Hickory	153,850	183,717	1,514,264	1,174,416
High Point	839,280	399,555	5,960,824	5,078,679
Jacksonville	619,275	145,800	2,103,705	1,040,185
Kinston	227,677	459,843	3,240,206	1,609,038
Lenoir	30,825	193,100	753,977	403,475
Lexington	155,662	27,700	1,129,063	307,435
Lumberton	152,500	122,750	839,394	524,800
Monroe	43,000	99,600	661,400	806,100
New Bern	134,450	24,750	726,357	235,244
Raleigh	2,284,709	1,248,471	12,770,390	15,230,583
Reidsville	85,000	45,400	753,773	589,030
Roanoke Rapids	151,852	127,269	974,722	952,290
Rocky Mount	308,989	305,608	1,602,961	1,426,821
Salisbury	138,115	192,285	1,398,523	1,960,195
Sanford	66,100	27,000	589,850	301,800
Shelby	93,000	155,050	745,040	1,030,152
Statesville	221,000	323,885	1,485,950	1,689,974
Thomasville	46,805	75,577	1,324,573	753,804
Wilmington	75,265	266,263	612,524	1,806,121
Wilson	4,009,408	97,200	6,313,717	1,175,515
Winston-Salem	1,467,242	928,753	6,531,190	9,379,429
Grand Total	\$22,720,669	\$17,427,310	\$119,845,484	\$112,683,125

* Incomplete.

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Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST, 1962

No. 8

MRS. HORTON RECEIVES LABOR DEPARTMENT SERVICE AWARD

Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, Federal Representative in North Carolina for the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor, was honored recently in a ceremony held in the Labor Building at Raleigh.

Mrs. Horton was presented the U. S. Labor Department's "Certificate of Award" and service pin for having completed 25 years of service with the Federal agency.

The Certificate was signed by Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and was given "in recognition and appreciation of the completion of 25 years of honorable service to the Government of the United States." State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane presented her the award and service pin.

Mrs. Horton heads the Federal staff here, assisting in the State Labor Department's administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act in North Carolina.

N. C. PER CAPITA INCOME RISES TO \$1,642

North Carolina moved up from 44th to 42nd place among the 50 states in per capita income during 1961, and was one of seven states to score a gain of five per cent or more over the average for 1960.

The State's per capita income last year was \$1,642—an increase of five per cent above the \$1,563 recorded for 1960.

Per capita income nationally increased from \$2,215 in 1960 to \$2,263 in 1961—a gain of two per cent.

The new per capita income figures are contained in the annual report of the office of business economics of the U. S. Department of Commerce. They represent final data for 1961, superceding the preliminary estimates released in April.

Joel B. New, manager of the Commerce Department's office in Greensboro, released the statistics here.

North Carolina's five per cent increase

was third highest among the 12 South-eastern states.

The State's \$1,642 per capita income for 1961 amounted to 72.5 per cent of the national figure.

Total personal income in the State last year amounted to \$7,576,000,000—an increase of six per cent over the \$7,130,000,000 reported for 1960.

Wage and salary disbursements constituted the largest single source of income for Tar Heels. The total from this source increased from \$3,726,000,000 in 1960 to \$4,992,000,000 in 1961.

North Carolina's six per cent gain in total personal income moved the State up from 17th to 16th place in the nation on a dollar basis.

The State's per capita income is figured by dividing the State total of all personal income by the State's population.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	July, 1962	July, 1961	1st 7 Mos. 1962	1st 7 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 224,517	\$ 34,742	\$ 631,371	\$ 411,017
Asheboro	94,770	103,659	1,698,020	1,354,789
Asheville	477,923	364,983	4,880,936	3,354,098
Burlington	1,004,807	333,547	3,231,910	2,697,717
Chapel Hill	700,419	390,037	1,768,592	2,532,912
Charlotte	2,308,514	3,711,850	24,317,841	27,453,804
Concord	388,427	135,428	1,063,563	736,607
Durham	966,380	2,490,578	6,242,205	10,282,610
Elizabeth City	73,600	-0-	660,000	156,400
Fayetteville	1,246,615	747,358	5,936,571	4,034,186
Gastonia	423,750	245,500	3,669,650	2,244,831
Goldsboro	172,700	254,613	2,634,307	2,151,897
Greensboro	2,266,607	2,185,789	18,754,917	17,136,455
Greenville	394,700	226,099	2,541,477	1,387,939
Henderson	50,650	136,400	576,100	633,360
Hickory	256,004	293,662	1,770,268	1,468,078
High Point	350,568	431,294	6,311,392	5,509,973
Jacksonville	48,451	44,500	2,152,156	1,084,685
Kinston	821,856	250,692	4,062,062	1,859,730
Lenoir	95,010	168,500	848,987	571,975
Lexington	100,460	142,850	1,229,523	450,285
Lumberton	22,000	40,500	861,394	565,300
Monroe	136,000	123,150	797,400	929,250
New Bern	134,450	36,070	860,807	271,314
Raleigh	3,588,500	2,760,736	16,358,890	17,991,319
Reidsville	31,300	60,700	785,073	649,730
Roanoke Rapids	139,679	75,716	1,114,401	1,028,006
Rocky Mount	238,069	228,620	1,841,030	1,655,441
Salisbury	161,550	179,885	1,560,073	2,140,080
Sanford	46,200	62,800	636,050	364,600
Shelby	74,950	92,700	819,990	1,122,852
Statesville	369,110	325,451	1,855,060	2,015,425
Thomasville	116,950	97,702	1,441,523	851,506
Thomasville	589,306	87,430	1,201,830	1,893,551
Wilmington	971,241	1,570,441	7,284,958	2,745,956
Wilson	1,837,485	933,551	8,368,675	10,312,980
Winston-Salem				
Grand Total	\$20,923,518	\$19,367,533	\$140,769,002	\$132,050,658

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....Editor

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JULY EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD HIGH FOR MONTH

Nonagricultural employment increased 1,400 in North Carolina during July, rising to a record high of 1,216,300.

The State's non-farm employment last month was 27,100 higher than the 1,189,200 reported for July, 1961.

Factory employment, totaling 513,400 last month, was up 2,600 from June and was 12,900 above the 500,500 total reported for July, 1961. Nonmanufacturing jobs, totaling 702,900 last month, were down 1,200 from the June level but were 14,200 higher than a year ago.

July was the 13th consecutive month in which employment has set a new record for each month in question.

A majority of industries reported July job increases over the previous month. Construction was up 1,400, tobacco stemmeries 1,000, food products 700, service industries 300, printing 300, communications and public utilities 300, furniture 200, finance, insurance and real estate 200, and primary metals, machinery, transportation equipment and pulp and paper 100 each.

An increase of 2,900 in the chemicals industry was due mostly to the return to work of employees in a large synthetic fibre plant following a strike.

These increases were partly offset by a drop of 2,700 in textile mill employment, much of which was caused by release of employees for unpaid vacations during July.

Employment in transportation dropped 1,000, the greater part of which was due to Tar Heel workers idled by strike of the Eastern Airlines flight engineers.

A midsummer lull in retail trade caused employment to drop 800. Jobs in the lumber industry were off by 200 and fabricated metals were down 100. Federal government employment was down 1,000, State and local government 100, and public schools 300.

Hourly earnings of the State's 513,400 factory workers held firm at \$1.64 during July. The factory workweek dropped 0.3 hours to an average of 40.7 hours. The decreased working hours caused average weekly earnings of factory employees to drop slightly to \$66.75.

CITY BUILDING PERMITS UP 8 PER CENT IN JULY

Building permits totaling \$20,923,518 were issued in 36 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population during July.

The cities issued permits totaling \$140,769,002 during the first seven months of this year — an increase of 6.6 per cent over the \$132,050,658 reported for the same period last year.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS—JULY, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS								
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
						Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago			
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.1	27.5	27.1	— 1.5	.....	\$ 72.75	\$ 72.28	\$ 69.43	41.1	41.3	40.6	\$1.77	\$1.75	\$1.71
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	.....	.....	71.06	65.69	65.76	42.3	40.3	41.1	1.68	1.63	1.60
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	76.50	69.14	69.12	42.5	40.2	40.9	1.80	1.72	1.69
Textile Mills Products	6.3	6.5	6.4	— 3.1	— 1.6	64.87	65.89	60.65	40.8	41.7	39.9	1.59	1.58	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.5	.....	.....	78.94	78.32	68.48	44.6	44.5	41.5	1.77	1.76	1.65
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.7	2.4	— 7.4	+ 4.2	55.13	56.36	55.86	37.0	38.6	38.0	1.49	1.46	1.47
Furniture & Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	.....	—10.0	85.85	82.32	77.33	42.5	42.0	41.8	2.02	1.96	1.85
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	.....	+ 7.7	75.78	78.22	76.39	42.1	43.7	43.9	1.80	1.79	1.74
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.0	2.1	1.9	— 4.8	+ 5.3	89.27	90.72	87.53	39.5	40.5	40.9	2.26	2.24	2.14
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	.....	+ 4.3	69.39	72.54	63.74	43.1	44.5	40.6	1.61	1.63	1.57
Metal Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	— 4.2	— 4.2	77.03	77.97	77.93	39.3	40.4	40.8	1.96	1.93	1.91
Machinery	2.9	3.0	2.9	— 3.3	.....	79.24	78.87	72.62	43.3	43.1	40.8	1.83	1.83	1.78
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.7	4.8	+ 2.1	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.6	43.5	43.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	\$ 65.02	\$ 65.69	\$ 61.50	38.7	39.1	38.2	\$1.68	\$1.68	\$1.61
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	.....	+ 3.4	69.75	73.47	65.11	45.0	46.5	43.7	1.55	1.58	1.49
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	.....	.....	74.76	74.42	69.12	44.5	44.3	43.2	1.68	1.68	1.60
Textile Mill Products	16.2	16.4	17.0	— 1.2	— 4.7	58.72	58.56	54.21	37.4	37.3	35.9	1.57	1.57	1.51
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.6	7.0	— 3.0	— 8.6	52.93	49.76	49.62	36.5	34.8	35.7	1.45	1.43	1.39
Apparel	3.7	3.7	3.6	.....	+ 2.8	45.83	52.92	49.66	33.7	39.2	38.8	1.36	1.35	1.28
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	61.63	60.05	53.33	42.5	41.7	40.1	1.45	1.44	1.33
Furniture	6.8	6.7	6.3	+ 1.5	+ 7.9	63.73	63.58	61.78	39.1	38.3	39.1	1.63	1.66	1.58
HH Furniture	5.9	5.8	5.5	+ 1.7	+ 7.3	63.08	63.07	61.07	38.0	37.1	37.7	1.66	1.70	1.62
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.5	1.3	1.4	+ 15.4	+ 7.1	83.18	83.42	86.72	39.8	38.8	41.1	2.09	2.15	2.11
Chemicals	1.6	1.6	1.5	.....	+ 6.7	85.11	81.29	75.48	44.1	41.9	40.8	1.93	1.94	1.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	77.98	71.99	59.47	45.6	42.6	37.4	1.71	1.69	1.59
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	.....	+ 11.8	73.95	72.51	72.83	42.5	41.2	42.1	1.74	1.76	1.73
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.8	.8	.9	—	— 11.1	88.13	98.06	82.62	40.8	45.4	40.3	2.16	2.16	2.05
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.2	.....	+ 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
²Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA - JULY, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE		AVERAGE	
				WEEKLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY HOURS	
	Current	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current	One Month Ago	Current	One Month Ago

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,216.3	1,214.9	1,189.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	\$ 66.75	\$ 67.24	\$ 62.56	40.7	41.0	40.1	5..	5..	\$1.64	5..	5..	\$1.56	5..
Manufacturing	513.4	510.8	500.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	67.94	67.94	62.88	42.2	42.2	41.1	1.61	1.61	1.53	1.61	1.53	1.53	1.53
Durable Goods	145.0	144.8	141.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.7	60.76	60.06	53.25	43.4	42.9	41.6	1.40	1.40	1.28	1.40	1.28	1.28	1.28
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.7	31.9	31.7	- 0.6	.....	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Sawmills & Planing Mills	18.9	19.1	18.9	- 1.0	.....	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.5	6.5	6.4	.....	+ 1.6	57.75	57.62	48.50	43.1	43.0	38.8	1.34	1.34	1.25	1.34	1.25	1.25	1.25
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	46.5	46.3	43.7	+ 0.4	+ 6.4	62.97	63.84	58.18	41.7	42.0	40.4	1.51	1.51	1.44	1.51	1.44	1.44	1.44
Household Furniture	42.3	42.2	39.7	+ 0.2	+ 6.5	62.67	63.12	57.60	41.5	41.8	40.0	1.51	1.51	1.44	1.51	1.44	1.44	1.44
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.2	10.2	10.3	.....	- 1.0	68.53	66.36	62.01	43.1	42.0	41.9	1.59	1.59	1.48	1.59	1.48	1.48	1.48
Concrete, Brick, etc.	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 2.6	.....	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Primary Metals	2.7	2.6	2.4	+ 3.8	+ 12.5	84.85	87.15	84.64	40.6	41.9	41.9	2.09	2.09	2.02	2.09	2.02	2.02	2.02
Fabricated Metals	9.2	9.3	8.7	- 1.1	+ 5.7	77.19	75.85	74.85	41.5	41.0	40.9	1.86	1.86	1.83	1.86	1.83	1.83	1.83
Fab. Structural Metals	3.8	3.8	3.6	.....	+ 5.6	82.27	80.14	77..	43.3	42.4	42.4	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.89
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.5	13.4	12.1	+ 0.7	+ 11.6	75.07	77.40	73.95	43.9	45.0	43.5	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.70	1.70
Special Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.5	5.7	+ 1.5	+ 15.8	77.06	79.12	76.54	44.8	46.0	44.5	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Electrical Machinery	23.8	23.8	25.3	.....	- 5.9	79.19	80.18	77.97	40.2	40.7	40.4	1.97	1.97	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.93	1.93
Transportation Equipment	3.9	3.8	4.0	+ 2.6	- 2.5	95.63	93.28	90.25	42.5	42.4	41.4	2.25	2.25	2.18	2.25	2.20	2.18	2.18
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.5	3.5	3.0	.....	+ 16.7	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Nondurable Goods	368.4	366.0	359.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	66.33	66.99	62.73	40.2	40.6	39.7	1.65	1.65	1.58	1.65	1.65	1.58	1.58
Food & Kindred Products	36.2	35.5	35.4	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	60.32	60.34	57.89	41.6	41.9	43.2	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.34	1.34
Meat Products	8.6	8.5	8.0	+ 1.2	+ 7.5	51.71	51.84	47..	38.3	38.4	47..	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dairy Products	5.7	5.7	5.7	.....	.....	73.92	74.40	69.14	48.0	48.0	46.4	1.54	1.54	1.49	1.54	1.55	1.49	1.49
Grain Mill Products	4.3	4.3	4.2	.....	+ 2.4	64.75	61.38	64.72	45.6	44.8	48.3	1.42	1.42	1.37	1.42	1.37	1.34	1.34
Bakery Products	7.4	7.4	7.5	.....	- 1.3	73.87	67.82	66.56	43.2	41.1	41.6	1.71	1.71	1.65	1.71	1.65	1.60	1.60
Beverage Industries	4.9	4.8	4.8	.....	+ 2.1	65.02	61.72	59.74	50.4	48.6	50.2	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.29	1.27	1.19	1.19
Tobacco	28.0	26.8	27.2	+ 4.5	+ 2.9	81.53	83.55	76.13	38.1	38.5	37.5	2.14	2.14	2.03	2.14	2.17	2.03	2.03
Cigarettes	20.0	19.9	19.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	86.69	87.69	79.55	38.7	38.8	37.7	2.24	2.24	2.11	2.24	2.26	2.11	2.11
Stemmeries	6.3	5.3	5.6	+ 18.9	+ 12.5	63.72	66.20	59.73	35.8	37.4	36.2	1.78	1.78	1.65	1.77	1.77	1.65	1.65
Textiles	220.9	223.6	218.2	- 1.2	+ 1.2	64.96	65.44	59.89	40.6	40.9	39.4	1.60	1.60	1.52	1.60	1.60	1.52	1.52
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.4	89.7	88.7	- 0.3	+ 0.8	70.73	71.40	63.60	42.1	42.5	40.0	1.68	1.68	1.59	1.68	1.68	1.59	1.59
Broadwoven Cotton	54.5	54.5	55.1	.....	- 1.1	68.15	68.48	60.37	41.3	41.5	38.7	1.65	1.65	1.56	1.65	1.65	1.56	1.56
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.4	31.7	30.3	- 0.9	+ 3.6	73.96	75.34	68.04	43.0	43.8	42.0	1.72	1.72	1.62	1.72	1.72	1.62	1.62
Knitting Mills	66.2	67.6	66.7	- 2.1	- 0.7	58.90	58.83	55.80	38.0	38.2	37.7	1.55	1.55	1.48	1.55	1.54	1.48	1.48
Full Fashioned Hosiery	10.8	11.2	11.5	- 3.6	- 6.1	55.27	54.60	56.76	36.6	36.4	37.1	1.51	1.51	1.53	1.51	1.50	1.53	1.53
Seamless Hosiery	44.0	45.2	44.2	- 2.7	- 0.5	59.19	59.28	55.13	37.7	38.0	37.5	1.57	1.57	1.47	1.57	1.56	1.47	1.47
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	11.5	11.7	10.9	- 1.7	+ 5.5	69.39	69.47	63.60	41.8	42.1	40.0	1.66	1.66	1.59	1.66	1.65	1.59	1.59
Yarn Mills	45.2	46.0	44.3	- 1.7	+ 2.0	61.24	62.13	57.65	41.1	41.7	40.6	1.49	1.49	1.42	1.49	1.49	1.42	1.42
Apparel	40.0	40.2	37.4	- 0.5	+ 7.0	49.50	50.44	46.34	37.5	38.5	38.3	1.32	1.32	1.21	1.32	1.31	1.21	1.21
Men's & Boys' Clothing	16.3	16.4	14.9	- 0.6	+ 9.4	47.12	47.88	44.74	37.4	38.3	38.9	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15
Paper & Allied Products	13.9	13.8	13.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	102.49	101.29	97..	43.8	43.1	47..	2.34	2.34	2.32	2.34	2.35	2.32	2.32
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	8.9	9.1	+ 1.1	- 1.1	115.44	113.01	113.01	44.4	43.3	47..	2.60	2.60	2.56	2.60	2.61	2.56	2.56
Paperboard Containers	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 2.9	+ 5.9	77.79	76.32	74.13	43.7	42.4	43.1	1.78	1.78	1.72	1.78	1.80	1.72	1.72
Printing	10.4	10.1	10.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	91.06	91.72	89.55	38.1	38.7	38.6	2.39	2.39	2.32	2.39	2.37	2.32	2.32
Newspapers	5.3	5.3	5.2	.....	+ 1.9	95.63	95.79	92.87	36.5	36.7	37.0	2.61	2.61	2.51	2.61	2.61	2.51	2.51
Chemicals	14.6	11.7	13.5	+ 24.8	+ 8.1	85.65	86.50	81.60	42.4	42.4	40.8	2.02	2.02	2.00	2.04	2.04	2.00	2.00
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	9.2	5.9	8.4	+ 55.9	+ 9.5	92.43	107.57	89.82	42.4	43.2	41.2	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.4	4.3	3.8	+ 2.3	+ 15.8	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Nonmanufacturing	702.9	704.1	688.7	- 0.2	+ 2.1	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Mining	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 2.6	.....	83.31	79.38	79.86	50.8	49.0	49.6	1.64	1.64	1.61	1.64	1.62	1.61	1.61
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 2.9	+ 3.1	82.88	78.05	73.44	51.8	49.4	48.0	1.60	1.60	1.53	1.60	1.58	1.53	1.53
Contract Construction	68.6	67.2	69.4	+ 2.1	- 1.2	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	64.0	64.8	62.9	- 1.2	+ 1.7	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Transportation (Except RR)	31.0	32.0	30.0	- 3.1	+ 3.3	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Communications & Pub. Utilities	24.2	23.9	24.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	97.29	96.41	91.13	41.4	41.2	40.5	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.34	2.34	2.25	2.25
Trade ³	215.5	216.3	215.8	- 0.4	- 0.1	64.96	64.32	61.71	40.6	40.2	40.6	1.60	1.60	1.52	1.60	1.60	1.52	1.52
Wholesale	56.3	56.3	56.4	.....	- 0.2	84.05	83.07	79.34	43.1	42.6	42.2	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.88
Retail ³	159.2	160.0	159.4	- 0.5	- 0.1	57.02	56.59	54.66	39.6	39.3	39.9	1.44	1.44	1.37	1.44	1.44	1.37	1.37
Retail General Merchandise	31.6	32.1	33.3	- 1.6	- 5.1	42.93	42.80	39.91	33.8	33.7	34.7	1.27	1.27	1.15	1.27	1.27	1.15	1.15
Department Stores	13.5	13.7	14.0	- 1.5	- 3.6	47.23	47.00	44.03	32.8	33.1	34.4	1.42	1.42	1.28	1.42	1.42	1.28	1.28
Limited Price Variety	7.3	7.5	8.1	- 2.7	- 9.9	30.00	28.70	26.84	30.0	28.7	30.5	1.00	1.00	.88	1.00	1.00	.88	.88
Retail Food Stores	24.3	24.2	23.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	53.36	51.83	52.16	36.8	35.5	37.8	1.45	1.45	1.38	1.45	1.46	1.38	1.38
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	46.4	46.2	44.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.3	89.34	91.22	84.83	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Service	133.3	133.0	131.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.9	8.7	8.4	+ 2.3	+ 6.0	32.21	32.71	33.26	41.3	41.4	42.1	.78	.78	.79	.78	.79	.79	.79
Personal Services	25.1	25.0	24.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.1	15.1	15.1	.....	.....	36.06	34.94	34.76	39.2	38.4	38.2	.91	.91	.91	.91	.91	.91	.91
Government	171.3	172.7	161.2	- 0.8	+ 6.3	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Federal	39.3	40.3	37.1	- 2.5	+ 5.9	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
State & Local Schools	66.0	66.3	62.3	- 0.5	+ 5.9	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
State & Local Non-Schools	66.0	66.1	61.8	- 0.2	+ 6.8	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.

APPRENTICE BRICKLAYING CONTEST TO BE HELD AT STATE FAIR OCTOBER 19

North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1962" will be picked by a panel of judges at the ninth annual N. C. Apprentice Bricklaying Contest on October 19.

H. B. Foster of Greensboro, contest steering committee chairman, announces that the all-day contest will be held at the State Fair in Raleigh on Friday, October 19, starting at 10:00 a.m.

The event will be held in the open adjacent to the Industrial Building, opposite the Coliseum, chairman Foster said.

Prospective contestants should file their entry blank not later than October 12, 1962, with C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, North Carolina Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh, N. C.

The contest will be open to registered Tar Heel bricklayer apprentices, training under programs approved by the State Apprenticeship Council, who have completed not more than 4,000 hours of their apprentice training.

Savings bond prizes of \$200, \$100, and \$50 will be awarded to the three leading contestants. Engraved trophies will be awarded the champion bricklayer apprentice and the employer under whom he is receiving his apprenticeship training. Bricklaying tool prizes will be given to all contestants.

The contest will be judged by a panel of masonry experts according to a point system which emphasizes basic rules of good bricklaying work. Names of the judges will be announced later.

Contest sponsors include Brick and Tile Service of North Carolina, Inc.; the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; Division of Apprenticeship Training, N. C. Department of Labor; Construction Apprentice Council in North Carolina; N. C. Conference of B. M. and P. I. U.; N. C. Chapter, American Institute of Architects; Division of Trade and Industrial Education of the State Department of Public Instruction; Carolina Lumber & Building Supply Association; and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor.

LABOR LAW INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,934 establishments during June to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and Safety and Health Regulations. The inspected firms employed 82,086 workers.

A total of 1,392 violations were noted and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,230 instances.

Reinspections to insure compliance were made in 97 instances during June. The inspectors also held 667 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and regulations.

Priority was given to 39 investigations which were made in response to complaints.

Nine serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during June. Their causes were studied and recommendations were made to prevent similar accidents in the future.

DISABLING INJURY FREQUENCY RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES — PRELIMINARY 1961, COMPARED WITH FINAL 1960 —

Industry	Plants 1961	Manhours 1961	Disabling Injuries 1961	Frequency Rate 1961	Frequency Rate 1960
MANUFACTURING					
CHEMICALS:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	27	2,166,779	19	8.7	11.7
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	60	3,079,775	38	12.3	14.7
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	53	16,542,468	52	3.1	3.8
CLAY, CEMENT AND STONE:					
Block Pipe and Cement	110	3,182,237	69	21.6	22.2
Brick, Tile and Pottery	35	3,347,822	78	23.2	24.5
ELECTRICAL:					
General	41	34,341,645	68	1.9	1.7
FURNITURE:					
Wood, Upholstered	118	13,896,085	143	10.2	13.5
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	211	37,661,104	454	12.0	9.6
IRON AND STEEL:					
Foundries	54	6,504,112	178	27.3	27.8
Machine Manufacturing	43	8,362,889	106	12.6	10.9
Machine Shop	189	7,020,084	88	12.5	13.7
Sheet Metal	104	5,436,428	103	18.9	20.0
Not Elsewhere Classified	122	10,784,694	244	22.6	22.6
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	13	1,005,762	14	13.9	11.8
LUMBER:					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	310	10,487,906	273	26.0	20.4
Millwork	118	3,638,459	58	15.9	17.9
Plywood and Veneer	61	7,427,230	171	23.0	20.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	101	4,567,787	94	20.5	18.8
MINING:					
Mines	42	1,854,487	134	72.2	88.3
Pits and Quarries	64	2,093,802	36	17.1	19.0
Processing Plants	30	2,142,027	30	14.0	17.5
PAPER:					
Paper and Pulp	15	13,631,996	46	3.3	4.8
Set Up Boxes and Containers	37	3,066,891	31	10.1	9.5
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	169	9,072,107	57	6.2	5.0
TEXTILES:					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	347	121,692,257	759	6.2	6.4
Dyeing and Finishing	77	23,098,425	168	7.2	6.1
Knit Goods	429	70,824,981	287	4.0	3.7
Silk and Synthetic	49	19,078,054	77	4.0	5.4
Wearing Apparel	213	46,316,885	207	4.4	5.2
Woolen Worsted	13	7,881,879	31	3.9	6.2
Not Elsewhere Classified	128	18,018,351	111	6.1	6.2
TOBACCO:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	4	28,185,110	98	3.4	4.5
Leaf Processing	56	21,423,772	149	6.9	7.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING:					
General	263	14,966,124	177	11.8	11.4
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,676	582,800,414	4,648	7.9	8.4
NON-MANUFACTURING					
FOOD:					
Baking	78	8,729,342	121	13.8	11.7
Bottling Plant	123	6,458,392	138	21.3	20.8
Canning and Processing	33	2,870,453	45	15.6	12.9
Dairy Products	84	6,940,018	108	15.5	13.1
Ice and Coal	69	1,031,950	11	10.6	8.9
Meat Packing	105	8,971,342	272	30.3	31.9
Milling, Flour and Feed	164	4,746,576	73	15.3	12.7
SERVICE:					
Dry Cleaning	231	3,085,761	2	0.6	0.7
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	282	13,611,944	43	3.1	2.3
Garage	507	15,896,508	151	9.4	7.7
TRADE:					
Petroleum Products	235	3,724,697	19	5.1	6.3
Wholesale and Retail	358	17,021,205	190	11.1	10.2
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING					
General	247	9,516,557	176	18.4	13.4
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,516	102,604,745	1,349	13.1	11.7
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	6,192	685,405,159	5,997	8.7	8.9

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the *American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates*, approved 1954 by the American Standards Association.

(2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER, 1962

No. 9

TAR HEEL EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS TO ALL-TIME HIGH DURING AUGUST

Workweek & Earnings Show Slight Increase

Nonagricultural employment increased 20,700 in North Carolina during August, climbing to an all-time high of 1,236,800.

Seasonal job gains in tobacco, food products and retail trade, and a pickup in textile and apparel manufacturing, figured strongly in last month's employment increase. Several other industries also reported substantial gains.

Factory employment, totaling 531,800 in August, was 18,700 higher than in July and was up 13,700 over the year-ago level.

Nonmanufacturing employment, totaling 705,000 last month, was 2,000 higher than in July and 13,900 above the year-ago figure.

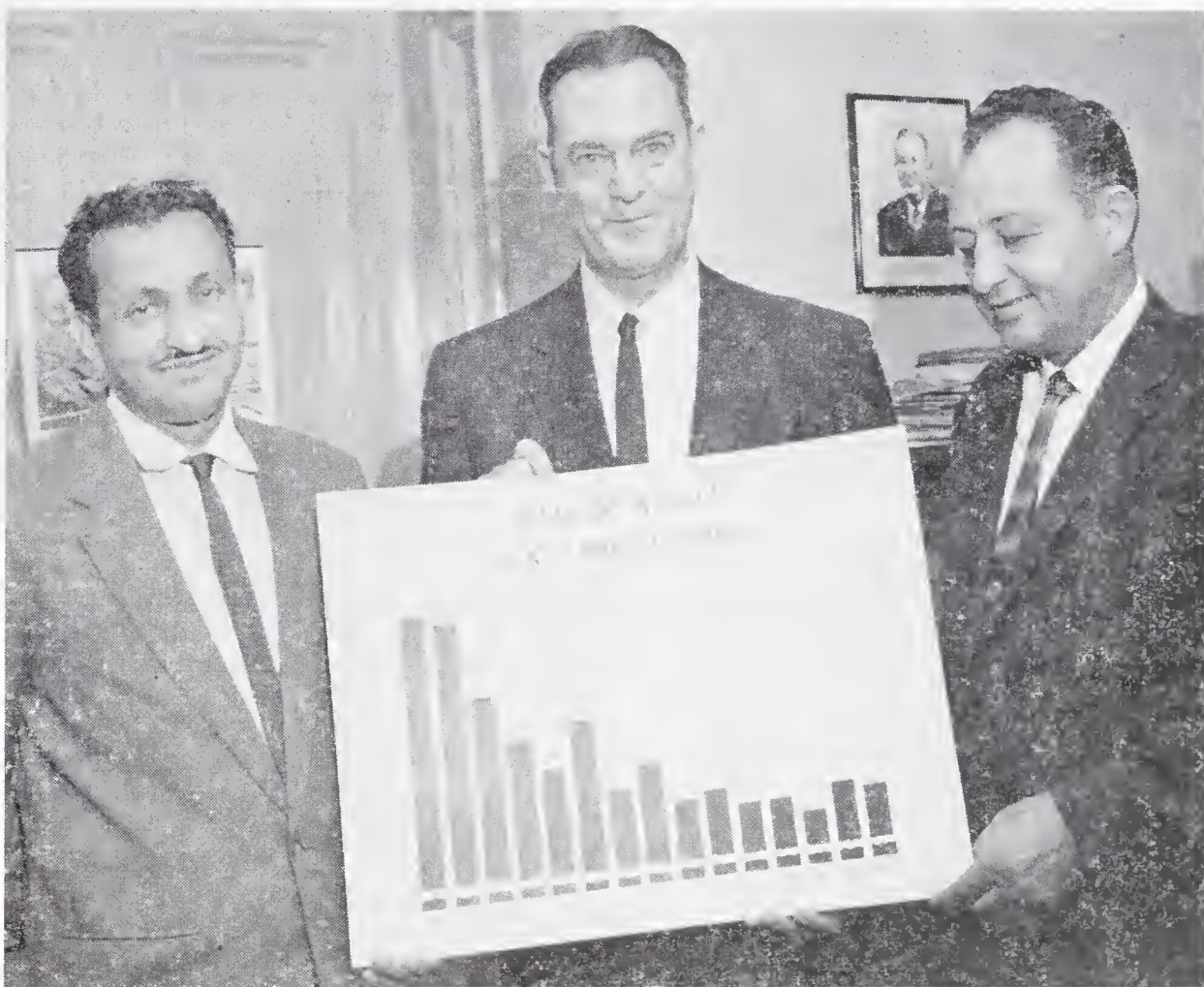
Total nonagricultural employment in August was 27,600 higher than in the same month last year.

The August job gains were accompanied by an increase of 0.7 hours in the factory workweek, which moved up to an average of 41 hours last month. Average hourly earnings held firm at \$1.64, while weekly earnings inched up by 49 cents to an August average of \$67.24.

August employment gains included 13,200 in tobacco stemmeries, 2,400 in textiles, 800 in apparel manufacturing, 700 in food products, and 1,900 in retail trade. Other August increases were: lumber 200, furniture 300, stone, clay and glass, 100, fabricated metals 100, machinery 100, electrical machinery 300, chemicals 400, construction 100, transportation 300, wholesale trade 200, finance, insurance and real estate 100, service industries 300, and State and local government 500.

The month's job gains were partially offset by employment decreases of 1,300 in Federal government agencies, 300 in cigarette factories, and 100 each in primary metals, pulp and paper, printing, and mining.

Ten major employment groups showed August job increases of more than 1,000 compared with their job levels of a year ago. These were furniture manufacturing, up 2,700; food products, 1,600; textile mill products, 2,100; apparel, 2,800; finance, insurance and real estate, 2,100; retail trade, 1,200; service industries, 2,400; federal government, 1,200; State and local government, 5,200; schools, 2,800.



INDIAN OFFICIAL STUDIES TAR HEEL SAFETY PROGRAM—Acharath P. Alippy (left), Indian government official from Kerala State, India, spent the week of September 16-22 in Raleigh, studying the Labor Department's industrial accident prevention program. Commissioner Frank Crane (center) showed Alippy chart indicating the reduction of disabling injuries in Tar Heel manufacturing from nearly 16 in the year 1946 to eight in 1960. Sam Harrison (right), Chief Boiler Inspector, accompanied Alippy on a visit to the Wilmington Works of Babcock & Wilcox Company, which fabricates the boilers purchased by many Indian manufacturers. Upon completion of his six months of training in the U.S.A., sponsored by the Agency for International Development, Alippy will return to India and become Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Kerala State. (Labor Department Photo.)

ELEVATOR SAFETY CODE TO BE REVISED

A proposed revision of the North Carolina Elevator Safety Code was discussed at a meeting in the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol in Raleigh on September 25.

The meeting was attended by some 35 people, including representatives of elevator manufacturers, the Department of Labor, the Department of Insurance, the American Institute of Architects, and the American Standards Association.

The proposed revision of North Carolina's elevator safety requirements was presented to the group by Commissioner Frank Crane, Safety Director William C. Creel, and Chief Elevator Inspector Pryor E. Sugg. Commissioner Crane presided.

George H. Reppert of New York City, member of the executive committee on the

Elevator Safety Code of the American Standards Association, was on hand to provide technical advice and answer questions raised by elevator manufacturers and users.

No objections were offered to adoption of the proposed revision of the Code. Several people suggested changes in wording to improve or clarify the revisions. Letters were read from several elevator manufacturers giving their endorsement of the revisions.

The revised State Elevator Code will become effective 90 days after it is signed and promulgated by the Governor and the Commissioner of Labor. It will supersede the 1939 Code, which will remain in effect until the new Code becomes effective.

(Continued on page 4)

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HEART ATTACK FATAL TO N. C. ARBITRATION BOARD MEMBER

Dr. Douglas B. Maggs of Durham, 63, Duke University Law professor who was a member of the Labor Department's Arbitration Board for the past 15 years, died when he suffered a heart attack while playing golf on September 14.

A member of the Duke faculty since 1930, and of the Arbitration Board since 1947, Dr. Maggs recently had been named to President Kennedy's committee for the U. S. Department of Labor's 50th anniversary year, to be observed in 1963.

Dr. Maggs held a number of appointments with the U. S. Departments of Labor and Justice in 1938-45 and was an outspoken supporter of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation opinion.

He was appointed to the N. C. Department of Labor's Arbitration Board in 1947 by the late Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford, following enactment of the State's *Voluntary Arbitration Act* of 1945.

Born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1899, Dr. Maggs became a member of the bars of North Carolina, California, District of Columbia, and U. S. Supreme Court; member of arbitration panels, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; visiting professor of law at Columbia University, Yale University, University of North Carolina, University of Chicago, and Cornell University; Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor, 1943-45; Chief Legal Consultant, Office of Emergency Management, 1942-43; Chief Consultant, Board of Economic Warfare, 1942; special assistant to U. S. Attorney General, 1938-39 and 1942-43; Chief, Wage-Hour Unit, U. S. Department of Justice, 1939; general editor, selected "Essays on Constitutional Law" and author, articles in various legal periodicals.

BUILDING PERMITS DROP SLIGHTLY BUT HOLD 5% EDGE OVER LAST YEAR

Building permits totaling \$21,185,910 were issued in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during August.

The August building figure was 2.4 per cent below the \$21,699,451 reported for August, 1961.

The cities issued permits totaling \$161,954,912 during the first eight months of this year—an increase of 5.3 per cent over the \$153,750,109 total for the same period last year.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS—AUGUST, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM				AVERAGE			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago	WEEKLY EARNINGS	WEEKLY HOURS	HOURLY EARNINGS	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA								
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.5	27.1	27.2	+ 1.5	\$ 73.99	41.8	\$17.77	41.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	+ 2.5	67.64	40.5	1.67	39.3
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	72.98	41.0	1.78	39.1
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.3	6.5	+ 3.2	67.20	42.8	1.57	41.3
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.5	.....	77.78	44.7	1.74	41.8
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.4	2.6	+ 8.3	61.89	42.1	1.47	42.1
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	.9	1.0	+ 11.1	79.00	40.1	1.97	44.6
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	.....	79.66	44.5	1.79	44.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	+ 7.7	93.07	41.0	2.27	39.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 4.2	72.27	43.8	1.65	42.8
Metal Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	+ 4.3	81.38	41.1	1.98	40.6
Machinery	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 3.4	80.72	43.4	1.86	42.0
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.8	4.9	+ 2.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA								
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.8	43.5	43.7	+ 0.7	68.28	40.4	1.69	38.7
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	+ 3.4	69.87	44.5	1.57	43.0
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	.....	79.80	45.6	1.75	42.5
Textile Mill Products	16.4	16.2	17.0	+ 1.2	63.44	39.9	1.59	36.3
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.4	7.0	+ 3.1	52.56	36.5	1.44	36.2
Apparel	3.7	3.7	3.6	+ 2.8	54.39	39.7	1.37	38.6
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	64.53	43.9	1.47	43.1
Furniture	6.8	6.8	6.4	+ 6.3	66.13	39.6	1.67	40.4
HH Furniture	5.9	5.9	5.6	+ 5.4	65.28	38.4	1.70	38.7
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.4	1.5	1.3	+ 6.7	85.27	40.8	2.09	41.2
Chemicals	1.5	1.5	1.6	+ 6.3	84.97	42.7	1.99	41.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	.....	81.46	48.2	1.69	44.1
Metal Products	2.0	1.9	1.8	+ 11.1	69.02	40.6	1.70	42.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.8	.8	.9	+ 11.1	91.76	41.9	2.19	40.7
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA - AUGUST, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

[illegible]

' Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

- Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

⁷ Not comparable.

* Less than 0.1% change

DEPUTY WAGE-HOUR CHIEF ATTENDS STAFF MEETING

"Enforcement of the Federal Wage-Hour Law in North Carolina" was the subject of a Wage-Hour Supervisors' Conference in Raleigh on September 24.

The conference featured staff discussions of wage-hour investigation procedures, litigation programs, safety and health investigations, and enforcement problems. Commissioner Frank Crane presided.

Attending the all-day meeting were Duane Wendele of Washington, D. C., Deputy Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor; Norman Winston of Birmingham, Ala., Assistant Regional Attorney; Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, Federal Representative for North Carolina; Julian Parker, Assistant Federal Representative; S. G. Harrington, State Wage-Hour Supervisor; Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor; and several investigation supervisors of the Department's Raleigh staff.

The Federal Wage-Hour Law is administered in North Carolina by the State Department of Labor, under a cooperative agreement with the Wage and Hour Division. North Carolina is the only State having such a program providing for local enforcement of the Wage and Hour Law.

JULY-AUGUST INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 3,884 establishments during July and August to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations. The firms employed 151,320 workers.

A total of 2,130 violations were noted and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 2,457 instances.

Reinspections to insure compliance were made in 232 instances during the two months. The inspectors also held 1,397 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and regulations.

Priority was given to 75 investigations which were made in response to complaints.

A total of 24 serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during July and August. Their causes were studied and attempts were made to develop methods of preventing similar accidents.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LABOR OFFICIAL VISITS DEPARTMENT

Acharath Parakkat Alippy of Kerala State, India, was a visitor in the Department of Labor during the week of Sept. 16-22.

The Indian is Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers for the Indian Government in Kerala State. Upon comple-

tion of a six-month study and tour in the United States, sponsored by the Agency for International Development, he will become Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers.

Mr. Alippy conferred with Commissioner Frank Crane, Chief Boiler Inspector Sam Harrison, and other Labor Department officials. He also toured Tar Heel industrial establishments and institutions of higher learning.

ELEVATOR SAFETY CODE TO BE REVISED

(Continued from page 1)

Principal action involved in revising the Code is adopting as an integral part of the North Carolina Code the 1960 revision of the "American Standard Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators."

Commissioner Crane pointed out that the Tar Heel Elevator Code has not been revised since 1939 and that many important technical changes have been incorporated into the 1960 revision of the American Standard Elevator Code. Under the provisions of the new Code, the Department of Labor will continue to govern approval of plans and specifications, installations, alterations, and relocation of all elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, and other vertical transportation devices in the State.

The revised Code also will bring under coverage of the State safety requirements such devices as aerial passenger tramways, cable cars, ski lifts, amusement devices, moving walks, man-hoists, and a variety of other special equipment.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	August, 1962	August, 1961	1st 8 Mos. 1962	1st 8 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 94,050	\$ 72,112	\$ 725,421	\$ 483,129
Asheboro	45,550	99,750	1,743,570	1,454,539
Asheville	483,014	683,510	5,363,950	4,037,608
Burlington	580,755	341,067	3,812,665	3,038,784
Chapel Hill	127,253	469,488	1,895,845	3,002,400
Charlotte	5,096,846	5,585,898	29,414,687	33,039,702
Concord	65,500	69,647	1,129,063	806,254
Durham	464,636	541,860	6,706,841	10,824,470
Elizabeth City	58,500	—0—	718,500	156,400
Fayetteville	514,885	1,049,910	6,451,456	5,084,096
Gastonia	330,450	1,014,800	4,000,100	3,259,631
Goldsboro	410,943	476,646	3,045,250	2,628,543
Greensboro	4,731,389	2,735,402	23,486,306	19,871,857
Greenville	357,090	1,842,705	2,898,567	3,230,644
Henderson	119,577	123,700	695,677	757,060
Hickory	90,054	201,350	1,860,322	1,669,428
High Point	637,913	687,126	6,949,305	6,197,099
Jacksonville	217,000	331,250	2,369,156	1,415,935
Kinston	152,513	73,450	4,214,575	1,933,180
Lenoir	103,851	89,000	952,838	660,975
Lexington	554,218	95,950	1,783,741	546,235
Lumberton	97,100	38,200	958,494	603,500
Monroe	76,500	50,000	873,900	979,250
New Bern	39,686	56,775	900,493	328,089
Raleigh	1,005,431	2,256,092	17,364,321	20,247,411
Reidsville	158,879	169,100	943,952	818,830
Roanoke Rapids	230,350	169,928	1,344,751	1,197,934
Rocky Mount	209,872	283,420	2,050,902	1,938,861
Salisbury	667,600	232,150	2,227,673	2,372,230
Sanford	37,700	27,700	673,750	392,300
Shelby	371,750	184,140	1,191,740	1,306,992
Statesville	268,500	365,378	2,123,560	2,380,803
Thomasville	138,515	107,225	1,580,038	958,731
Wilmington	110,435	99,170	1,312,265	1,992,721
Wilson	1,659,460	184,150	8,944,418	2,930,106
Winston-Salem	878,145	891,402	9,246,820	11,204,382
Grand Total	\$21,185,910	\$21,699,451	\$161,954,912	\$153,750,109

Labor and Industry

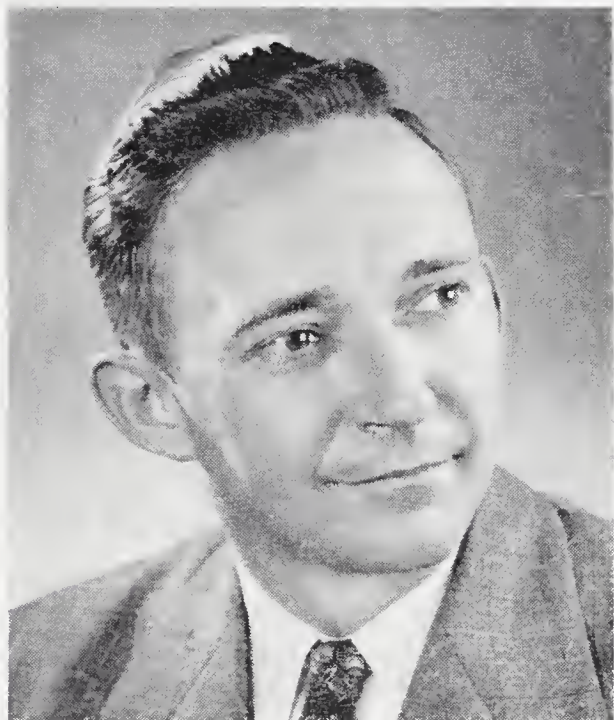
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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER, 1962

No. 10



TODD H. GENTRY

TODD H. GENTRY TAKES POSITION WITH LABOR DEPT.

Todd H. Gentry of West Jefferson, former Representative and State Senator from Ashe County, assumed his duties as an Industrial Safety Inspector II with the Department of Labor on October 1.

Mr. Gentry represented Ashe County in the House of Representatives during the legislative sessions of 1949, 1951, 1953 and 1955, and as State Senator during the 1957 General Assembly.

For the past 17 years, he has served as Secretary-Treasurer of Oak Flooring Company, Inc. at West Jefferson, of which he was one of the owners prior to selling out his interest in the firm recently. For some years, he was an independent lumber manufacturer.

Mr. Gentry is a Methodist, a Democrat, and for a number of years served as chairman of the Democratic Party in Ashe County. He is currently serving as a director of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

A graduate of West Jefferson High School, he attended Lees McRea College at Banner Elk, N. C. He has had extensive experience in both business and government and is well acquainted with safety legislation and regulations.

Mr. Gentry will represent the Department of Labor in the northwestern section of the State. He replaces former Safety Inspector Robert M. Colville of Morgan-

(Continued on page 4)

ACCIDENT PREVENTION IS DISCUSSED AT FALL SAFETY BOARD MEETING

"Industrial safety is not a 'hip pocket' activity but a top managerial function," the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board was told at the Board's fall meeting on September 28.

Addressing the group of some 50 plant safety directors and Labor Department safety inspection personnel, J. A. Babcock, general manager of the Westinghouse Meter Plant at Raleigh, said successful accident prevention has to be "an attitude and a continuous practice for all of us."

"Most important of all is the direct, day-to-day spoken word from the supervisor to the worker," Mr. Babcock said.

Held at the Westinghouse Meter Plant here, the Board's fall meeting was opened by Commissioner Frank Crane, who presided.

Commissioner Crane praised the Westinghouse management and workers for operating nearly 6,000,000 manhours with an accident frequency rate of 0.5 and winning the Labor Department's safety achievement award for three consecutive years.

"You have what every industrial plant needs: excellent machine guarding, good housekeeping, and a thoroughly organized plant safety program," Commissioner Crane said.

R. F. Katis, safety director for the meter plant, outlined his company's safety program and noted that the plant's accident experience had been so low that its cost of workmen's compensation insurance had dropped from ten cents per \$100 payroll in 1960 to five cents in 1961—a rate lower than the average cost for office and clerical workers in North Carolina.

Developing the meeting's principal theme of "Machine Guarding," Mr. Katis illustrated his talk with slides showing the firm's extensive use of machine guards.

J. F. Van Namee of Pittsburgh, Pa., Westinghouse accident prevent administrator, said his company's Raleigh plant is "at the top of the list" of 104 plants throughout the nation in machine guarding and low accident frequency. He emphasized the high cost of disabling injuries, explaining that one relatively minor injury to a worker on the job can "eat up the profit from the production and sale of 15 meters."

Labor Department Safety Director William C. Creel explained the Department's plans to push a renewed Statewide safety program in the furniture industry.

(Continued on page 4)



FRANK CARPENTER

CHAMPION APPRENTICE BRICKLAYER OF 1962

Frank Carpenter of Norwood, apprentice bricklayer employed by Liles McSwain of Route 1, Albemarle, is North Carolina's champion apprentice bricklayer of 1962.

Carpenter walked off with a \$200 savings bond prize and top honors in the 9th annual apprentice bricklaying contest at the State Fair on October 19. His winning project was voted best by a panel of six masonry experts who served as judges.

Thirty bricklayer apprentices, all training under the State program, competed for prizes and honors in the all-day contest, which was viewed by thousands of Fair-goers.

Second place runner-up in the contest was James H. McAdams, of Route 1, Burlington. Third place winner was Kilby Grayson Barbee of Route 2, Richlands. They received \$100 and \$50 bonds, respectively.

(Continued on page 4)

1,788 ESTABLISHMENTS CHECKED IN SEPTEMBER

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,788 establishments during September to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations. The firms employed 60,117 workers.

A total of 951 violations were noted and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,202 instances.

Reinspections to insure compliance were made in 104 instances during September. The inspectors also held 552 conferences with employers and workers to explain the Labor Laws and regulations.

Priority was given to 15 investigations which were made in response to complaints.

Seven serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during September. Their causes were studied and attempts were made to develop methods of preventing similar accidents.

TODD H. GENTRY

(Continued from page 1)

ton, who resigned several months ago to become Probation Officer for the U. S. District Court for Western North Carolina.

He is married to the former Nina Houck and is the father of three children: Tony, Diane and Sara.

BUILDING PERMITS UP 23 PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Building permits totaling \$21,915,010 were issued in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during September.

The September building figure was 23.5 per cent higher than the \$17,734,892 reported for August.

The cities issued permits totaling \$183,869,922 during the first nine months of this year — a 7.2 per cent increase over the \$171,485,001 total for the same period last year.

CHAMPION APPRENTICE

(Continued from page 1)

Carpenter and his employer will be honored by Governor Terry Sanford, who will present the apprentice with the bond prize and an engraved trophy, and a similar trophy to McSwain, who is well known as a trainer of bricklayer craftsmen.

Labor Commissioner Frank Crane and Fred Ponder, South Carolina's Commissioner of Labor, were present at the contest with other State officials and representatives of sponsoring agencies.

The contest attracted the largest number of apprentice contestants ever to participate in the annual event, which was started in 1954.

Judges were William W. Dodge III of Raleigh, C. C. McGinnis and Rex H. Wheatley of Charlotte, William D. Kearney of Goldsboro, Lafayette Hinkle of High Point, and W. F. Roark of Washington, D. C.

IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS SPUR RISE IN YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

A 22 per cent increase in teen-age employment certifications was recorded during the four-month period June through September, compared with the same period of 1961.

A total of 13,015 young people under 18 years of age were certified for employment under the Child Labor Law by County Welfare Directors during June through September, 1962. This was 22 per cent higher than the 10,668 certifications reported for the same period last year.

The increase is accounted for by the general improvement of economic conditions in North Carolina over the past year. Youth employment always rises when jobs generally are on an uptrend. Non-farm employment as a whole has improved steadily in the State during the past year, reaching an all-time high in September, 1962.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

By official resolution, the 20-man Safety Advisory Board recommended that the State Labor Department, in cooperation with the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards and the Associated General Contractors of America, conduct a series of safety training schools for supervisory personnel in the Tar Heel construction industry.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	September, 1962	September, 1961	1st 9 Mos. 1962	1st 9 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 71,920	\$ 396,874	\$ 797,341	\$ 880,003
Asheboro	70,547	36,500	1,814,117	1,491,039
Asheville	525,023	343,705	5,888,973	4,381,313
Burlington	213,463	2,110,336	4,026,128	5,149,120
Chapel Hill	178,550	156,259	2,074,395	3,158,659
Charlotte	2,445,074	2,691,681	31,859,761	35,731,383
Concord	132,300	97,600	1,261,363	903,854
Durham	2,446,298	551,519	9,153,139	11,375,989
Elizabeth City	39,400	77,000	757,900	233,400
Fayetteville	491,317	371,865	6,942,773	5,455,961
Gastonia	556,850	2,019,100	4,556,950	5,278,731
Goldsboro	303,098	242,525	3,348,348	2,871,068
Greensboro	1,292,964	2,216,026	24,779,270	22,087,883
Greenville	172,000	218,125	3,070,567	3,448,769
Henderson	34,450	55,500	730,127	812,560
Hickory	414,570	179,465	2,274,892	1,848,893
High Point	472,156	225,000	7,421,461	6,422,099
Jacksonville	318,400	594,500	2,687,556	2,010,435
Kinston	184,159	246,700	4,398,734	2,179,880
Lenoir	113,248	224,600	1,066,086	885,575
Lexington	292,702	173,850	2,076,443	720,085
Lumberton	79,600	164,500	1,038,094	768,000
Monroe	107,000	607,900	980,900	1,587,150
New Bern	75,808	113,380	976,301	441,469
Raleigh	3,243,557	1,020,078	20,607,878	21,267,489
Reidsville	70,932	131,091	1,014,884	949,921
Roanoke Rapids	402,144	148,002	1,746,895	1,345,936
Rocky Mount	279,485	87,590	2,330,387	2,026,451
Salisbury	183,000	167,475	2,410,673	2,539,705
Sanford	156,550	243,000	830,300	635,300
Shelby	51,675	282,300	1,243,415	1,589,292
Statesville	153,508	266,388	2,277,068	2,647,191
Thomasville	179,765	50,770	1,759,803	1,009,501
Wilmington	72,175	73,514	1,384,440	2,066,235
Wilson	1,709,340	131,700	10,653,758	3,061,806
Winston-Salem	4,381,982	1,018,474	13,628,802	12,222,856
Grand Total	\$21,915,010	\$17,734,892	\$183,869,922	\$171,485,001

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER, 1962

No. 11

CHARLOTTE WAGE-HOUR INVESTIGATOR DIES



CHARLES BRAY GARRETT, JR.

Charles Bray Garrett, Jr., 62, veteran Wage-Hour Investigator of the Department of Labor, died in a Charlotte hospital on November 24.

Mr. Garrett, of 1634 Chatham Avenue, Charlotte, was the son of Charles Bray and Elizabeth Forbes Garrett. He was born January 19, 1900, in Shiloh.

He had worked as a member of the Wage-Hour Investigation staff for the past twenty years, having been first employed by the Labor Department in April, 1943.

Funeral services were held at First Methodist Church in Charlotte, conducted by Dr. Phillip L. Shore, Jr., minister, assisted by the Rev. Russell N. Burson, associate minister. Burial was in Pineview Cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers were members of the Charlotte Wage-Hour and State inspection staff of the North Carolina Department of Labor.

Mr. Garrett was a veteran of World Wars I and II, a member of First Methodist Church, and an alumnus of the University of North Carolina.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Helen Hoover Garrett; a daughter, Mrs. Calvin R. Grundman of Charlotte; a sister, Mrs. Raymond C. Maxwell of Raleigh; and one granddaughter.

STATE'S ECONOMIC GROWTH NOTED IN BIENNIAL REPORT

(Excerpts from the forthcoming "Biennial Report of the Department of Labor, July, 1960 - June, 1962")

Continued expansion of the industrial economy of North Carolina characterized the biennial period July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1962.

The first year of the 1960-62 biennium witnessed the State's gradual recovery from a period of relatively mild economic recession. The second year brought an uninterrupted economic growth, with new high levels of employment and earnings.

Employment Gains

North Carolina's total nonagricultural employment increased nearly 2.5 per cent during the biennium, rising from 1,187,900 in July, 1960, to 1,216,100 in July, 1962.

This net gain of 28,200 persons employed in non-farm occupations was shared by both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Factory employment increased 1.8 per cent, rising from 503,800 in July, 1960, to 513,100 in July, 1962. Non-manufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, increased 2.8 per cent, rising from 684,100 in July, 1960, to 703,000 in July, 1962.

Earnings Increase

Average hourly earnings of the State's manufacturing employees increased nine cents during the biennium, rising from \$1.55 in July, 1960, to \$1.64 in July, 1962.

An increase of almost one hour in the average factory workweek, combined with the nine-cent rise in hourly earnings, caused the average weekly earnings of the State's manufacturing employees to increase \$5.06 during the two-year period. Averaging \$61.69 in July, 1960, weekly earnings of factory production workers increased to \$66.75 in July, 1962.

Although these increases in employment and earnings were less than those noted during the 1958-60 biennium, they were nevertheless indicative of continued industrial growth.

Annual Income Rises

Viewed in terms of total annual income received, the wage gains of the past two years assume greater significance for the economy of the State. The 503,800 factory workers employed at an average of \$1.55 an hour in July, 1960, were earning, upon a projected annual basis, a total of approximately \$1,562,000,000 per year. By similar projection, the 513,100 factory employees earning an average of \$1.64 an

hour in July, 1962, were earning approximately \$1,683,000,000. Thus, the total average annual earnings of the State's factory workers increased by some \$121,000,000 during the biennial period.

These increased earnings have been widely reflected throughout the North Carolina economy in the form of higher purchasing power, steadily increasing per capita income, increased sales of goods and services, and higher State and Federal revenue collections.

Per Capita Income Up

Expanded industrial payrolls and higher earnings of employees in non-manufacturing industries figured strongly in causing the State to advance two notches in per capita income during 1961.

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, North Carolina moved up from 44th to 42nd place among the 50 states during 1961 and was one of seven states to score a gain of five per cent or more over the average for 1960.

The State's 1961 per capita income was \$1,642 — an increase of five per cent over the \$1,563 recorded for 1960.

Nationally, it was noted, per capita income increased from \$2,215 in 1960 to \$2,263 in 1961 — a gain of two per cent.

North Carolina's five per cent increase was third highest among the 12 Southeastern states. Our \$1,642 per capita income in 1961 amounted to 72.5 per cent of the national figure.

Total personal income in the State during 1961 amounted to \$7,576,000,000—a gain of six per cent over the \$7,130,000,000 reported for 1960.

The importance of industrial payrolls and other nonagricultural jobs to per capita income is underlined by the fact that wage and salary disbursements constituted the largest single source of income for Tar Heels.

Effects of Wage Legislation

Both State and Federal minimum-wage laws exerted substantial influence upon the earnings of many North Carolina employees during the 1960-62 biennium.

A considerable increase in the earnings of workers in several retail trade and service industries is attributable in part to the effects of the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law. In cases where certain industries, such as variety stores, have been brought under coverage of the Federal Wage and Hour Law for the first

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

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BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL
\$22,814,944 IN OCTOBER

Building permits totaling \$22,814,944 were issued during October in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

The October building total was 9.3 per cent lower than the \$25,156,554 reported for October, 1961.

However, the cumulative total of \$206,684,866 in building permits issued by the cities during the first ten months of this year was 5.1 per cent higher than the \$196,641,555 reported for the same period in 1961.

Individual city totals for October, 1962 and for the first ten months of 1962, compared with the same month and period of 1961, are listed in the Table on page 4.

STATE'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

(Continued from page 1)

time, the influence of both State and Federal laws has been operative upon the wage structure.

In June, 1960, which was the sixth month of operations under the 75-cents an hour State minimum wage, hourly earnings of more than 15,000 workers in laundries and dry cleaning establishments averaged 90 cents. This was an increase of 12 cents an hour from the 78-cent average for this industry in 1959. By June, 1962, a further increase to 92 cents an hour was reported for this group of employees.

Earnings of hotel and motel employees, which averaged 58 cents in 1959 prior to the State minimum wage law, were up to 78 cents in June, 1962.

Variety store employees, who averaged 74 cents an hour in 1959, were earning \$1.00 an hour in June, 1962. Through the operation of the State Minimum Wage Law, the earnings of this group had been brought up to an average of 84 cents in June, 1960. Application of the Federal law to many of them, starting Sept. 3, 1961, brought further benefits and was instrumental in raising their average to \$1.00.

These are only a few examples of the beneficial effects of the Minimum Wage Law enacted by the 1959 General Assembly and amended to provide for expanded coverage by the 1961 General Assembly. This statute, together with the amended Federal law, has brought higher earnings to virtually every segment of the State's retail trade and service industries.

For the 160,000 workers in retail trade, earnings during 1959 averaged \$1.30 an hour. By June, 1962, the average for this group was up to \$1.44—a record high for retail trade up to that date.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—OCTOBER, 1962
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA								
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.9	27.6	27.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.4		\$1.78	\$1.73
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	.....	.....		1.69	1.62
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....		1.82	1.70
Textile Mills Products	6.6	6.6	6.8	.....	- 2.9		1.60	1.51
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.5	.....	.....		1.77	1.66
Knitting Mills	2.7	2.7	2.8	.....	- 3.6		1.49	1.44
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....		2.05	2.04
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....		1.77	1.76
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.3	2.1	2.2	+ 9.5	+ 4.5		2.25	2.14
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	+ 4.3	+ 4.2		1.62	1.61
Metal Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	.....	.....		1.96	1.93
Machinery	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 3.3	.....		1.84	1.81
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	4.8	4.9	+ 2.1	.....		..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA								
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.3	43.4	43.5	- 0.2	- 0.5		\$1.69	\$1.66
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	.....	+ 3.4		1.56	1.54
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	.....	.....		1.66	1.61
Textile Mill Products	16.0	16.2	16.9	- 1.2	- 5.3		1.57	1.53
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	6.9	- 1.5	- 7.2		1.45	1.46
Apparel	3.8	3.8	3.5	.....	+ 8.6		1.38	1.37
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....		1.48	1.44
Furniture	6.8	6.8	6.6	.....	+ 3.0		1.69	1.66
HH Furniture	5.9	5.9	5.7	.....	+ 3.5		1.72	1.71
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....		2.16	2.18
Chemicals	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....		2.02	1.91
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....		1.69	1.63
Metal Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ 5.3	+ 5.3		1.72	1.71
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.8	.8	.8	.....	.....		2.14	2.11
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.1	.....	.....		..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—OCTOBER, 1962
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Year Ago

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,254.8	1,257.5	1,228.2	—	0.2	—	2.2	\$	\$	\$	41.1	40.9	41.4	5..	\$1.63	5..	5..
Manufacturing	537.1	542.7	523.3	—	1.0	—	2.6	66.67	66.24	66.67	41.1	40.9	41.4	5..	\$1.63	5..	5..
Durable Goods	145.4	145.2	142.2	—	0.1	—	2.3	69.01	67.26	69.01	42.7	42.6	42.3	5..	1.62	5..	1.59
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.2	32.0	31.7	—	0.6	—	1.6	59.35	58.51	59.35	43.1	42.7	42.4	5..	1.39	5..	1.38
Sawmills & Planing Mills	19.3	19.2	19.0	—	0.5	—	1.6	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	66	65	65	—	1.5	—	1.5	59.27	56.39	59.09	43.9	44.1	42.4	5..	1.35	5..	1.33
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	46.6	46.6	44.7	—	—	—	4.3	65.03	64.48	65.03	42.9	42.5	42.7	5..	1.53	5..	1.51
Household Furniture	42.5	42.5	40.8	—	—	—	4.2	64.87	64.33	64.87	42.9	42.4	42.6	5..	1.53	5..	1.51
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.9	9.9	10.2	—	—	—	2.9	70.24	69.60	70.24	43.8	43.9	44.9	5..	1.61	5..	1.55
Concrete, Brick, etc.	4.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	—	—	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Primary Metals	2.6	2.6	2.4	—	—	—	8.3	87.15	85.90	86.92	42.1	42.4	41.9	5..	2.07	5..	2.05
Fabricated Metals	9.6	9.4	9.0	—	2.1	—	6.7	80.64	77.89	80.94	42.0	42.6	42.1	5..	1.92	5..	1.85
Fab. Structural Metals	3.9	3.8	3.6	—	2.6	—	8.3	85.34	7..	85.34	42.7	43.1	7..	5..	2.03	5..	7..
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.3	13.4	12.1	—	0.7	—	9.9	77.43	71.91	77.43	44.1	44.5	42.3	5..	1.72	5..	1.70
Special Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.6	5.6	—	—	—	17.9	80.21	71.65	80.21	45.9	46.1	41.9	5..	1.71	5..	1.71
Electrical Machinery	23.8	23.9	25.0	—	0.4	—	4.8	80.36	78.55	80.36	40.7	41.0	40.7	5..	1.96	5..	1.93
Transportation Equipment	4.0	4.0	4.1	—	—	—	2.4	89.91	85.90	96.41	40.5	42.1	41.3	5..	2.22	5..	2.08
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.4	3.4	3.0	—	—	—	13.3	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Nondurable Goods	391.7	397.5	381.1	—	1.5	—	2.8	66.18	65.76	65.69	40.6	40.3	41.1	5..	1.63	5..	1.60
Food & Kindred Products	35.8	35.7	34.3	—	0.3	—	4.4	60.48	57.82	60.48	41.7	42.0	41.6	5..	1.43	5..	1.39
Meat Products	8.8	8.8	8.0	—	—	—	10.0	50.14	51.44	51.44	37.7	38.1	7..	5..	1.33	5..	7..
Dairy Products	5.7	5.7	5.6	—	—	—	1.8	70.53	73.94	73.94	45.8	47.4	46.7	5..	1.54	5..	1.51
Grain Mill Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	—	—	—	2.4	61.99	63.52	63.52	44.6	45.7	46.4	5..	1.39	5..	1.37
Bakery Products	7.4	7.4	7.3	—	—	—	1.4	73.78	73.27	73.27	43.4	43.1	40.9	5..	1.70	5..	1.62
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.8	4.6	—	—	—	2.2	60.54	62.61	62.61	47.3	49.3	46.4	5..	1.28	5..	1.23
Tobacco	48.6	53.8	45.2	—	2.1	—	7.5	67.87	71.04	72.84	40.4	43.1	41.3	5..	1.68	5..	1.72
Cigarettes	18.8	19.6	19.0	—	9.7	—	—	82.17	91.74	93.26	36.2	40.2	41.7	5..	2.27	5..	2.20
Stemmeries	28.2	32.6	24.5	—	4.1	—	1.1	58.46	60.75	60.75	43.3	45.0	41.2	5..	1.35	5..	1.34
Textiles	223.0	223.5	222.6	—	13.5	—	15.1	65.12	63.12	63.12	40.7	39.7	41.2	5..	1.60	5..	1.55
Broadwoven Fabrics	89.4	89.7	89.6	—	0.2	—	0.2	71.83	68.88	68.88	42.5	41.0	42.7	5..	1.69	5..	1.62
Broadwoven Cotton	54.2	54.3	55.4	—	0.3	—	2.2	69.31	64.52	64.52	41.5	39.1	42.1	5..	1.67	5..	1.61
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.6	31.9	30.9	—	0.2	—	2.3	75.51	74.99	74.99	43.9	43.6	43.6	5..	1.72	5..	1.64
Knitting Mills	67.3	67.7	68.1	—	0.9	—	—	59.37	57.44	57.44	38.3	37.3	38.8	5..	1.55	5..	1.52
Full Fashioned Hosiery	11.0	11.2	11.9	—	0.6	—	1.2	59.06	56.63	56.63	38.6	37.5	38.8	5..	1.53	5..	1.53
Seamless Hosiery	45.0	45.2	45.2	—	1.8	—	7.6	58.66	56.73	56.73	37.6	36.6	38.5	5..	1.56	5..	1.53
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	11.8	11.5	11.1	—	0.4	—	0.4	68.31	67.89	67.89	41.4	40.9	41.9	5..	1.65	5..	1.59
Yarn Mills	46.0	46.0	45.3	—	2.6	—	6.3	59.94	60.61	60.61	40.5	38.2	41.8	5..	1.48	5..	1.45
Apparel	40.6	40.6	37.5	—	—	—	1.5	51.07	50.81	50.81	38.4	38.2	38.0	5..	1.33	5..	1.32
Men's & Boys' Clothing	16.3	16.4	15.1	—	0.6	—	8.3	46.99	47.23	47.23	37.0	36.9	37.8	5..	1.27	5..	1.27
Paper & Allied Products	13.7	13.8	13.8	—	0.7	—	0.7	101.95	104.11	104.11	43.2	44.3	7..	5..	2.35	5..	2.32
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.8	8.9	9.1	—	1.1	—	3.3	113.78	114.92	114.92	43.1	44.2	7..	5..	2.60	5..	2.56
Paperboard Containers	3.7	3.7	3.5	—	—	—	5.7	79.46	82.62	82.62	43.9	44.9	44.6	5..	1.81	5..	1.78
Printing	10.3	10.3	9.9	—	—	—	4.0	91.72	91.80	91.80	38.7	38.9	38.5	5..	2.37	5..	2.33
Newspapers	5.3	5.4	5.2	—	1.9	—	1.9	96.94	95.00	95.00	37.0	36.4	36.6	5..	2.62	5..	2.54
Chemicals	15.2	15.3	13.9	—	0.7	—	9.4	84.62	83.43	83.43	42.1	41.3	41.8	5..	2.01	5..	1.99
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	9.5	9.7	8.6	—	2.1	—	10.5	90.92	89.19	89.19	41.9	41.1	41.8	5..	2.17	5..	2.17
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.5	4.5	3.9	—	—	—	15.4	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Nonmanufacturing	717.7	714.8	704.9	—	0.4	—	1.8	80.20	75.68	75.68	49.2	48.6	47.3	5..	1.63	5..	1.60
Mining	3.8	3.8	3.9	—	—	—	2.6	79.66	78.23	78.23	50.1	49.2	47.6	5..	1.59	5..	1.54
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.2	—	—	—	3.1	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Contract Construction	64.8	65.7	67.4	—	1.4	—	3.9	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	65.1	64.9	64.0	—	0.3	—	1.7	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Transportation (Except RR)	32.7	32.3	31.2	—	1.2	—	4.8	97.70	93.43	97.70	41.4	41.4	40.8	5..	2.36	5..	2.29
Communications & Pub. Utilities	23.7	23.8	23.9	—	0.4	—	0.8	63.92	62.40	64.24	39.7	39.9	40.0	5..	1.61	5..	1.56
Trades ³	220.7	219.0	219.1	—	0.8	—	0.7	85.14	80.60	85.57	43.0	43.0	42.2	5..	1.98	5..	1.91
Wholesale	56.9	56.6	56.4	—	0.5	—	0.6	55.68	54.88	55.73	38.4	38.7	39.2	5..	1.45	5..	1.40
Retail	163.8	162.4	162.8	—	0.9	—	0.6	41.78	40.44	42.62	32.9	33.3	33.7	5..	1.27	5..	1.20
Retail General Merchandise	34.2	33.5	35.3	—	2.1	—	1.3	45.33	43.69	46.37	31.7	32.2	33.1	5..	1.43	5..	1.32
Department Stores	14.7	14.3	14.9	—	2.8	—	—	28.80	28.22	29.48	28.8	28.9	28.5	5..	1.00	5..	.99
Limited Price Variety	8.1	8.0	8.6	—	1.3	—	5.8	50.21	51.40	51.41	33.7	34.5	36.2	5..	1.49	5..	1.42
Retail Food Stores	24.9	24.7	23.8	—	0.8	—	4.6	87.30	84.40	87.03	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	46.8	46.5	44.2	—	0.6	—	5.9	41.27	32.05	33.21	46.9	41.0	43.9	5..	.88	5..	.73
Service	132.1	131.7	130.3	—	0.3	—	1.4	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.7	7.9	7.8	—	2.5	—	1.3	33.21	32.05	33.21	46.9	41.0	43.9	5..	.88	5..	.73
Personal Services	25.3	25.1	24.9	—	0.8	—	1.6	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.2	15.0	15.2	—	1.3	—	3.0	35.14	34.58	34.58	38.2	38.0	37.9	5..	.92	5..	.92
Government	184.4	183.2	176.0	—	0.7	—	4.8	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
Federal	37.3	37.9	36.2	—	1.6	—	—	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
State & Local Schools	82.3	80.3	78.7	—	2.5	—	4.6	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..
State & Local Non-Schools	64.8	65.0	61.1	—	0.3	—	6.1	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..	5..

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Data Not Available.⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.⁷ Not available.⁸ Less than 0.1% change

EMPLOYMENT DROPS SEASONALLY, BUT SETS RECORD OCTOBER HIGH

Nonagricultural employment dropped seasonally by 2,700 last month and at the same time set a record high for the month of October.

A total of 1,254,800 Tar Heels were employed in non-farm jobs during October — a decrease of 2,700 from the seasonal peak reached in September but 26,600 higher than in October, 1961.

Factory employment totaling 537,100 last month was down 5,600 from September and was 13,800 higher than a year ago. Nonmanufacturing employment, totaling 717,700 in October, was up 2,900 from the September level and was 12,800 higher than a year ago.

Principal October employment decreases included a seasonal drop of 4,400 in tobacco stemmeries, 800 in cigarette factories due to less business, 500 in the broadwoven and hosiery divisions of the textile industry, 900 in construction, 300 in Federal government agencies, 200 in State and local government, and 100 each in machinery, chemical, electrical machinery, and pulp and paperboard mills.

The usual early fall upsurge in trade caused October employment gains of 300 in wholesale firms and 1,400 in retail establishments. A further seasonal rise of 2,000 was reported by the public schools.

LABOR LAW INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 2,254 establishments during October to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and Safety and Health Regulations. The firms employed 86,268 workers.

A total of 1,262 violations were noted and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,154 instances.

Reinspections to insure compliance were made in 107 instances during October. The inspectors also held 807 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the Labor Laws and regulations.

Priority was given to 21 investigations which were made in response to complaints.

Fifteen serious industrial accidents were investigated during October. Their causes were studied and attempts were made to develop methods of preventing similar accidents.

(Continued from left column)

Other employment groups reporting October job gains included the lumber and fabricated metals industries, up 200 each, and the transportation, communication and public utilities group, also up 200.

BLS ANNOUNCES RALEIGH OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY REPORT

A comprehensive report of the occupational wage survey conducted in Raleigh, N. C., in September, 1962 by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics is now available for sale at 20 cents per copy.

The report may be ordered direct from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Suite 540, 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta 9, Georgia. Persons ordering the report should request Bulletin No. 1345-1, and should make checks or money orders payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

The 18-page report provides average weekly earnings data for various office clerical occupations, draftsmen, and industrial nurses; and average hourly earnings for maintenance, powerplant, custodial, and material movement occupations. The number of workers found at the various weekly or hourly rates of pay in each occupation is also shown.

(Continued from center column)

A fractional gain of 0.2 hours in factory working hours brought the average work-week in manufacturing up to 41.1 hours in October. Hourly earnings stood still at a \$1.63 average. The slightly longer work-week brought weekly earnings of factory production workers up 32 cents to an October average of \$66.99.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	October, 1962	October, 1961	1st 10 Mos. 1962	1st 10 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 171,409	\$ 38,600	\$ 968,750	\$ 918,603
Asheboro	108,275	55,400	1,922,392	1,546,439
Asheville	1,284,051	791,666	7,173,024	5,172,979
Burlington	478,164	476,075	4,504,292	5,625,195
Chapel Hill	438,100	43,900	2,512,495	3,202,559
Charlotte	3,166,517	4,011,775	35,026,278	39,743,158
Concord	100,660	99,714	1,362,023	1,003,568
Durham	1,406,743	4,215,339	10,559,882	15,591,328
Elizabeth City	121,340	59,925	879,240	293,325
Fayetteville	686,900	469,263	7,629,673	5,925,224
Gastonia	576,550	465,200	5,133,500	5,743,931
Goldsboro	336,392	297,350	3,684,740	3,168,418
Greensboro	2,534,342	3,109,123	27,313,612	25,197,006
Greenville	538,950	314,700	3,609,517	3,763,469
Henderson	65,910	96,700	796,037	909,260
Hickory	323,300	220,651	2,598,192	2,069,544
High Point	1,289,329	570,006	8,710,790	6,992,105
Jacksonville	203,000	670,800	2,890,556	2,681,235
Kinston	229,479	312,787	4,628,213	2,492,667
Lenoir	75,134	69,000	1,141,220	954,575
Lexington	66,768	259,416	2,143,211	979,501
Lumberton	323,500	238,800	1,361,594	1,006,800
Monroe	27,300	87,000	1,008,200	1,674,150
New Bern	68,950	391,830	1,045,251	833,299
Raleigh	2,851,861	3,837,782	23,459,739	25,105,271
Reidsville	78,550	108,050	1,093,434	1,057,971
Roanoke Rapids	158,978	191,196	1,905,873	1,537,132
Rocky Mount	266,243	294,059	2,596,630	2,320,516
Salisbury	145,725	167,800	2,556,398	2,707,505
Sanford	180,000	173,350	1,010,300	808,650
Shelby	97,312	107,400	1,340,727	1,696,692
Statesville	168,203	1,035,749	2,445,271	3,682,940
Thomasville	116,450	222,176	1,876,253	1,231,677
Wilmington	162,156	104,985	1,546,596	2,171,220
Wilson	612,775	121,850	11,266,533	3,183,656
Winston-Salem	3,355,628	1,427,137	16,984,430	13,649,993
Grand Total	\$22,814,944	\$25,156,554	\$206,684,866	\$196,641,555

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No. 12

N. C. EMPLOYEES RECEIVE BACK WAGE PAYMENTS UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS

A total of \$71,277.21 in back wages was paid to employees in North Carolina under the requirements of the State Minimum Wage Law during 1960 and 1961, the first two years in which the statute was in effect. The payments were made to 2,351 employees by 662 employers, following disclosure of minimum wage violations.

The sum includes \$48,279.53 paid during 1960 and \$22,997.68 paid in 1961. Compliance with the minimum wage statute was well established during 1960, with the result that fewer violations and a much smaller amount of back wages were found during 1961.

During the last 23 years of enforcement of the Federal Wage and Hour Law in North Carolina, a total of \$4,805,664 was paid in back wages to Tar Heel employees. A total of 115,587 workers have benefitted from these payments.

For the 23 fiscal years for which complete figures are available, up to June 30, 1962, back wage payments under the Federal law in North Carolina have averaged \$208,942 per year, with an average of 5,025 employees receiving these payments each year.

AVERAGE NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS TO RECORD HIGH IN STATE DURING '62

Total non-farm employment climbed to a record-breaking average of 1,249,300 in North Carolina during 1962, according to a preliminary report from the Labor Department's Division of Statistics.

Tar Heel employment averaged 40,200 higher in 1962 than the 1,209,100 average for 1961.

The 1962 figure is subject to minor change when employment reports for the month of December become available in January. The preliminary figures for 1962 are based upon the first eleven months of the year.

Factory employment in the State climbed 18,800 during the year, rising from a 1961 annual average of 509,000 to 527,800 in 1962.

Non-manufacturing employment (including trade, construction, mining, service industries, utilities and government) increased 21,400 during the year, rising from a 1961 average of 700,100 to 721,500 in 1962.



PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL STUDIES TAR HEEL HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAMS—Dr. Antonio G. Hernandez, M.D. (center), senior Labor Regulation Officer of the Philippines Department of Labor, visited Raleigh in mid-December to confer with State Labor and Health Department officials. Labor Commissioner Frank Crane (right) shows Dr. Hernandez the Labor Department's award for industrial safety achievement. Billy Creel (left), head of the Labor Department's special safety services, explained the North Carolina program to Dr. Hernandez. The Philippine official also visited Dr. W. L. Wilson, chief of the Occupational Health Section of the State Board of Health, and observed health and safety conditions and practices in local industrial plants. (Labor Department Photo.)

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA (Annual Averages: 1951 and 1961)

Year	Total Non-Farm Employment	Factory Employment	Nonmanufacturing Employment
1951	988,100	432,900	555,200
1952	1,006,500	435,000	571,500
1953	1,022,100	448,700	573,400
1954	1,012,000	436,800	575,200
1955	1,059,400	460,400	599,000
1956	1,099,300	470,600	628,700
1957	1,101,300	470,300	631,000
1958	1,108,800	469,600	639,200
1959	1,163,700	496,900	666,800
1960	1,195,500	509,300	686,200
1961	1,209,100	509,000	700,100

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ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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**EMPLOYMENT DROPS
SEASONALLY, SETS RECORD
HIGH FOR NOVEMBER**

Nonagricultural employment dropped seasonally by 8,600 in North Carolina last month and at the same time set a record high for the month of November.

A total of 1,273,800 Tar Heels were employed in non-farm jobs last month—a decrease of 8,600 from the October figure but 28,700 higher than in November, 1961.

Factory employment totaling 537,900 last month was down 9,300 from the October level, due to seasonal decreases of 9,100 in tobacco stemmeries and 600 in food products. The November job total in manufacturing was 18,700 higher than in November, 1961.

Employment in non-manufacturing categories, which totaled 735,900 last month, was up seasonally by 700 over the October level and was 10,000 higher than a year ago.

With few exceptions, most industries reported substantially higher employment in November than during the same month last year.

Hourly earnings of the State's 537,900 workers in manufacturing industries advanced two cents in November to an average of \$1.65. At the same time, the workweek dropped fractionally by 0.2 hours to an average of 40.9 hours.

Weekly earnings advanced 50 cents to an average of \$67.49, due to slightly higher earnings in textiles and furniture and substantially higher averages in cigarette manufacturing and paper and allied products.

Employment was up 2,200 in retail trade last month as holiday merchandising got under way. Apparel manufacturing was up by 600. Other job gains included 200 in chemicals and 100 each in furniture, transportation equipment, paper products, and transportation.

A seasonal employment drop of 1,000 was reported in construction. Other decreases included 200 each in machinery, electrical machinery, and wholesale trade; and 100 each in lumber, stone, clay and glass products, textiles, printing, mining, services, government, and finance, insurance and real estate.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—NOVEMBER, 1962
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT										HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					HOURLY EARNINGS				
	One Year Ago					Current Month					One Year Ago					Current Month				
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.9	27.8	27.9	+	0.4	\$ 75.18	\$ 75.12	\$ 72.73	42.0	42.2	41.8	\$1.79	\$1.78	\$1.74	41.8	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.65	41.8	\$1.65
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	71.57	70.73	67.16	42.1	42.1	40.7	1.70	1.68	1.65	40.7	1.57	1.56	1.54	40.7	1.54
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	—	—	69.17	77.83	73.70	43.5	43.0	42.6	1.82	1.81	1.73	42.6	1.65	1.67	1.61	42.6	1.61
Textile Mills Products	6.7	6.6	6.7	+	1.5	79.20	69.32	65.18	43.5	43.6	42.6	1.59	1.59	1.53	42.6	1.47	1.46	1.47	42.6	1.47
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.5	—	—	62.73	78.85	68.89	45.0	44.8	41.5	1.76	1.76	1.66	41.5	1.35	1.38	1.36	41.5	1.36
Knitting Mills	2.7	2.7	2.8	—	—	83.43	63.47	65.86	42.1	42.6	44.8	1.49	1.49	1.47	44.8	1.68	1.69	1.66	44.8	1.66
Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	82.99	89.38	80.22	41.3	43.6	42.0	2.02	2.05	1.91	42.0	1.70	1.72	1.69	42.0	1.69
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	+	7.7	94.85	75.83	74.98	45.6	42.6	42.6	1.82	1.78	1.76	42.6	1.68	1.72	1.69	42.6	1.69
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	2.3	2.3	2.2	—	—	66.82	94.28	86.67	41.6	41.9	40.5	2.28	2.25	2.14	40.5	1.98	2.02	2.02	40.5	2.02
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	—	—	80.59	68.20	67.58	41.5	42.1	42.5	1.61	1.62	1.59	42.5	1.48	1.48	1.45	42.5	1.45
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	79.55	80.56	77.93	40.7	41.1	40.8	1.98	1.96	1.91	40.8	1.72	1.72	1.69	40.8	1.69
Machinery	2.8	2.9	3.0	—	—	75.18	78.20	86.52	43.0	42.5	45.3	1.85	1.84	1.91	45.3	1.68	1.72	1.70	45.3	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	4.9	5.0	—	—	75.18	78.20	86.52	43.0	42.5	45.3	1.85	1.84	1.91	45.3	1.68	1.72	1.70	45.3	1.70
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.0	43.3	43.6	—	0.7	\$ 66.08	\$ 66.08	\$ 64.52	39.1	39.1	39.1	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.65	39.1	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.65	39.1	\$1.65
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	—	—	68.45	70.36	66.84	43.6	45.1	43.4	1.57	1.56	1.54	43.4	1.48	1.56	1.54	43.4	1.54
Bakery Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	71.78	76.65	70.04	43.5	45.9	43.5	1.65	1.67	1.61	43.5	1.48	1.56	1.54	43.5	1.54
Textile Mill Products	6.3	6.4	7.1	—	0.6	58.62	58.30	57.13	37.1	36.9	37.1	1.58	1.58	1.54	37.1	1.47	1.46	1.47	37.1	1.47
Knitting Mills	3.8	3.8	3.5	—	—	50.90	52.27	56.15	36.3	35.8	38.2	1.47	1.46	1.47	38.2	1.35	1.38	1.36	38.2	1.36
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	62.75	51.89	53.04	37.7	37.6	39.0	1.35	1.35	1.36	39.0	1.28	1.38	1.36	39.0	1.36
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	67.54	63.05	63.51	42.4	42.6	43.8	1.48	1.48	1.45	43.8	1.35	1.38	1.36	43.8	1.36
Furniture	6.8	6.8	6.6	—	—	66.64	69.12	67.23	40.2	40.9	40.5	1.68	1.69	1.66	40.5	1.57	1.56	1.54	40.5	1.54
HH Furniture	5.8	5.9	5.7	—	—	89.24	89.66	85.93	39.2	40.0	39.6	1.70	1.72	1.69	39.6	1.68	1.72	1.69	39.6	1.69
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	—	83.60	89.89	77.93	41.7	41.7	39.6	2.14	2.15	2.17	39.6	1.70	1.72	1.69	39.6	1.69
Chemicals	1.5	1.5	1.4	—	—	76.84	75.37	65.69	41.8	44.5	40.8	2.00	2.02	1.91	40.8	1.72	1.72	1.69	40.8	1.69
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	—	—	74.65	70.86	73.27	43.4	41.2	43.1	1.72	1.72	1.70	43.1	1.68	1.72	1.69	43.1	1.69
Metal Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	—	—	94.18	91.59	91.79	43.2	42.8	43.5	2.18	2.14	2.11	43.5	1.91	2.02	2.02	43.5	2.02
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.9	2.0	1.9	—	—	94.18	91.59	91.79	43.2	42.8	43.5	2.18	2.14	2.11	43.5	1.91	2.02	2.02	43.5	2.02
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.1	—	—	66.08	66.08	64.52	39.1	39.1	39.1	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.65	39.1	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.65	39.1	\$1.65

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Furniture; Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries; Chemicals; Textile Mill Products; Bakery Products; Food & Kindred Products; Metal Products; Machinery (Except Electrical); Other Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — NOVEMBER, 1962
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT										HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					HOURLY EARNINGS				
	One Year Ago					Current Month					One Year Ago					Current Month				
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,273.8	1,282.4	1,245.1	- 0.7	+ 2.3	\$ 67.49	\$ 66.99	\$ 66.49	..5..	40.9	41.1	..5..	41.3	..5..	\$1.65	..5..	\$1.63	..5..	\$1.61
Manufacturing	537.9	547.2	519.2	- 1.7	+ 3.6	69.70	69.60	66.78	42.5	42.7	42.0	1.64	42.0	1.63	1.59				
Durable Goods	146.7	147.1	143.3	- 0.3	+ 2.4	59.36	60.05	57.40	42.4	43.2	41.9	1.40	41.9	1.37					
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	30.9	31.0	30.6	- 0.3	+ 1.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Sawmills & Planing Mills	18.6	18.6	18.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5	57.22	58.42	55.84	42.7	43.6	42.3	1.34	42.3	1.32					
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.4	6.3	- 0.1	..	66.81	66.07	63.30	43.1	42.9	42.2	1.55	42.2	1.50					
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	47.5	47.4	45.6	+ 0.2	+ 4.2	66.81	65.91	63.30	43.1	42.8	42.2	1.55	42.2	1.50					
Household Furniture	43.3	43.1	41.8	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	69.82	70.91	66.22	43.1	43.5	43.0	1.62	43.0	1.54					
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.5	10.6	10.9	- 0.9	- 3.7	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 2.6	- 2.6	88.18	86.50	84.67	42.6	42.4	41.3	2.07	41.3	2.05					
Primary Metals	2.8	2.8	2.5	-	+12.0	83.61	80.03	78.69	43.1	41.9	43.0	1.94	43.0	1.83					
Fabricated Metals	9.3	9.3	8.9	..	+ 4.5	93.56	86.05	7..7	45.2	42.6	..7..	2.07	..7..	..7..					
Fab. Structural Metals	3.9	3.8	3.6	+ 2.6	+ 8.3	72.76	75.68	73.36	42.3	44.0	42.9	1.72	42.9	1.71					
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.6	13.8	12.1	- 1.4	+12.4	77.69	78.15	74.82	45.7	45.7	43.5	1.70	43.5	1.72					
Special Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.0	..	+15.0	81.99	79.77	80.75	41.2	40.7	41.2	1.99	41.2	1.96					
Electrical Machinery	24.7	24.9	25.5	- 0.8	- 3.1	91.25	89.91	85.36	40.2	40.5	39.7	2.27	39.7	2.22					
Transportation Equipment	4.0	3.9	4.1	+ 2.6	- 2.4	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Other Durable Goods1	3.4	3.4	3.1	- 2.6	+ 9.7	66.90	66.02	66.58	40.3	40.5	41.1	1.66	41.1	1.62					
Nondurable Goods	391.2	400.1	375.9	- 2.2	+ 4.1	59.24	60.62	56.42	40.3	42.1	40.3	1.47	40.3	1.40					
Food & Kindred Products	34.8	35.2	34.3	- 1.1	+ 1.5	46.85	51.84	..7..	34.2	38.4	..7..	1.37	..7..	..7..					
Meat Products	8.5	8.5	7.8	..	+ 9.0	66.88	67.39	..5..	42.6	43.2	..5..	1.57	..5..	..5..					
Meat Packing	2.5	2.4	..5..	+	4.2	72.38	70.84	70.38	46.1	45.7	46.3	1.57	46.3	1.52					
Dairy Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	..	+ 1.9	62.41	62.13	62.34	44.9	44.7	45.5	1.39	45.5	1.37					
Grain Mill Products	3.7	3.7	4.2	..	-11.9	72.59	73.18	69.37	42.7	43.3	42.3	1.70	42.3	1.64					
Bakery Products	7.6	7.6	7.3	..	+ 4.1	58.31	60.33	56.95	45.2	47.5	46.3	1.29	46.3	1.23					
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.7	4.5	..	+ 4.4	75.65	68.21	75.08	38.4	40.6	38.5	1.97	38.5	1.95					
Tobacco	39.5	48.7	33.3	-18.9	+18.6	96.64	82.72	92.51	41.3	36.6	41.3	2.34	2.26	2.24					
Cigarettes	18.3	18.3	18.6	..	- 1.6	53.66	58.46	51.50	35.3	43.3	34.8	1.52	1.35	1.48					
Stemmeries	19.6	28.7	13.0	-31.7	+50.8	65.85	65.12	65.05	40.9	40.7	41.7	1.61	1.60	1.56					
Textiles	227.3	227.4	226.1	*	+ 0.5	71.57	71.23	70.58	42.6	42.4	43.3	1.68	1.68	1.63					
Broadwoven Fabrics	90.0	89.7	89.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	69.81	69.14	68.10	41.8	41.4	42.3	1.67	1.67	1.61					
Broadwoven Cotton	56.1	55.8	56.5	+ 0.5	- 0.7	74.46	75.51	73.59	43.8	43.9	44.6	1.70	1.72	1.65					
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	30.3	30.2	29.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	60.29	59.37	60.83	38.4	38.3	39.5	1.57	1.55	1.54					
Knitting Mills	69.2	69.7	69.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	60.44	58.67	60.21	39.5	38.6	39.1	1.53	1.52	1.54					
Full Fashioned Hosiery	8.4	8.3	9.1	+ 1.2	- 7.7	59.57	58.81	60.92	37.7	37.7	39.3	1.58	1.56	1.55					
Seamless Hosiery	48.8	49.4	49.2	- 1.2	- 0.8	72.38	69.81	66.82	43.6	41.8	41.5	1.66	1.67	1.61					
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	12.6	12.6	11.9	..	+ 5.9	60.35	60.35	61.05	40.5	40.5	42.1	1.49	1.49	1.45					
Yarn Mills	46.8	46.8	46.2	..	+ 1.3	50.27	50.67	50.95	37.8	38.1	38.6	1.33	1.33	1.32					
Apparel	44.9	44.3	40.5	+ 1.4	+10.9	46.72	47.49	47.63	36.5	37.1	37.5	1.28	1.28	1.27					
Men's & Boys' Clothing	16.8	16.6	15.7	+ 1.2	+ 7.0	103.81	101.52	101.52	43.8	43.2	43.7	2.37	2.35	2.32					
Paper & Allied Products	13.9	13.8	13.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	115.34	113.78	..7..	43.2	43.1	..7..	2.67	2.64	2.57					
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.7	8.7	8.8	..	- 1.1	83.63	79.46	76.48	45.7	43.9	43.7	1.83	1.81	1.75					
Paperboard Containers	3.7	3.7	3.6	..	+ 2.8	94.08	92.90	88.86	39.7	39.2	38.3	2.37	2.37	2.32					
Printing	10.4	10.5	9.9	- 1.0	+ 5.1	96.94	96.83	92.60	37.0	37.1	36.6	2.62	2.61	2.53					
Newspapers	5.3	5.4	5.2	- 1.9	+ 1.9	83.62	83.80	81.58	41.6	41.9	41.2	2.01	2.00	1.98					
Chemicals	15.7	15.5	14.3	+ 1.3	+ 9.8	92.20	90.49	89.64	42.1	41.7	41.5	2.19	2.17	2.16					
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	9.8	9.7	8.7	+ 1.0	+12.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Other Nondurable Goods2	4.7	4.7	3.8	..	+23.7	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Nonmanufacturing	735.9	735.2	725.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	79.38	79.54	72.35	48.7	49.1	45.5	1.63	1.62	1.59					
Mining	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 2.9	- 3.6	78.08	79.50	69.31	48.8	50.0	45.3	1.60	1.59	1.53					
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	2.8	-	+ 3.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Contract Construction	68.5	69.5	69.6	- 1.4	- 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	66.0	65.9	64.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Transportation (Except RR)	33.7	33.6	32.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.0	101.05	97.06	93.07	43.0	41.3	41.0	2.35	2.35	2.27					
Communications & Pub. Utilities	23.7	23.7	23.7	..	..	63.60	63.52	62.80	39.5	39.7	40.0	1.61	1.60	1.57				
Trades	230.0	228.0	224.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.4	83.66	83.46	81.41	42.9	42.8	42.4	1.95	1.95	1.92					
Wholesale	58.2	58.4	57.6	- 0.3	+ 1.0	55.63	55.68	55.52	38.1	38.4	39.1	1.46	1.45	1.42					
Retail	171.8	169.6	166.9	+ 1.3	+ 2.9	41.67	41.86	39.89	32.3	32.7	32.7	1.29	1.28	1.22					
Retail General Merchandise	38.0	36.7	36.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.8	44.90	45.05	44.34	31.4	31.5	31.9	1.43	1.43	1.39					
Department Stores	16.7	16.0	15.9	+ 4.4	+ 5.0	29.66	29.27	27.92	28.8	28.7	28.2	1.03	1.02	0.99					
Limited Price Variety	9.1	8.8	9.4	+ 3.4	- 3.2	50.59	50.27	51.40	33.5	34.2	36.2	1.51	1.47	1.42					
Retail Food Stores	25.1	25.0	24.1	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	89.09	87.97	85.60	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate6	48.0	48.1	45.6	- 0.2	+ 5.3	31.23	30.80	31.32	34.7	35.4	43.5	..90	..87	..72					
Service	136.1	136.2	133.3	- 0.1	+ 2.1	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.4	7.8	7.2	- 5.1	+ 2.8	34.88	35.05	35.05	37.5	..5..	38.1	..93	..92	..85					
Personal Services	25.6	25.6	24.9	..	+ 2.8	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.5	15.6	15.2	- 0.6	+ 2.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Government	183.9	184.0	184.9	- 0.1	- 0.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
Federal	37.0	36.9	36.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
State & Local Schools	82.3	82.3	78.8	..	+ 4.4	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					
State & Local Non-Schools	64.6	64.8	69.5	- 0.3	+ 7.1	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..					

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

* Less than 0.1% change.

LESS than 0.1% change.

LABOR LAW INSPECTORS

A total of 1,789 industrial establishments were inspected by Labor Department inspectors during November to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations. The firms employed 63,638 workers.

In 775 instances, conditions detrimental to worker health or safety were found and recommendations were made for their correction. Compliance with recommendations made by the inspectors during previous inspection visits was noted in 1,013 instances.

Reinspections were made in 94 establishments to determine compliance with earlier recommendations for correction of unsatisfactory working conditions.

The inspectors also held 588 conferences with employers and employees during November to explain the Labor Laws and regulations.

Nine serious industrial accidents were investigated during the month. The inspectors attempted to develop methods of preventing the occurrence of similar accidents.

Priority was given to 17 investigations which were made in response to complaints received by the Labor Department.

BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL
\$14,569,692 IN NOVEMBER

Building permits totaling \$14,569,692 were issued in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during November.

The November building figure was down 7.2 per cent from the \$15,704,753 total of November, 1961.

However, the \$221,254,558 building total reported by the cities for the first eleven months of this year is 4.2 per cent higher than the \$212,346,308 reported for the same period in 1961.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN N. C. INDUSTRIES,
1951 AND 1961

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		PER CENT INCREASE
	1951	1961	
All Manufacturing	\$1.18	\$1.58	33.9
Durable Goods Industries	1.06	1.55	46.2
Lumber Industry .....	.95	1.31	37.9
Millwork & Plywood .....	.96	1.26	31.3
Furniture & Fixtures	1.08	1.47	36.1
Household Furniture	1.07	1.46	36.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	1.01	1.49	47.5
Primary Metals	1.42	2.03	43.0
Fabricated Metals	1.21	1.83	51.2
Machinery (Except Elect.)	1.25	1.69	35.2
Nondurable Goods Industries	1.22	1.58	29.5
Food & Kindred Products .....	.95	1.35	42.1
Bakery Products	1.04	1.59	52.9
Beverage Industries .....	.97	1.19	22.7
Tobacco Manufacturing	1.19	1.88	58.0
Cigarettes	1.40	2.16	54.3
Tobacco Stemming & Redrying .....	.96	1.42	47.9
Textile Mill Products	1.24	1.53	23.4
Broadwoven Fabrics	1.29	1.60	24.0
Knitting Mills	1.27	1.50	18.1
Full Fashioned Hosiery	1.50	1.53	2.0
Seamless Hosiery	1.09	1.50	37.6
Yarn & Thread Mills	1.13	1.43	26.5
Apparel & Other Fin. Tex. Prod. ....	.97	1.25	28.9
Men's & Boys' Clothing .....	.94	1.20	27.7
Paper & Allied Products	1.53	2.29	49.7
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	1.72	2.52	46.5
Printing & Publishing	1.62	2.31	42.6
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	1.21	1.95	61.2
<i>Nonmanufacturing Industries</i>			
Mining	1.08	1.60	48.1
Nonmetallic Mining	1.08	1.52	40.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.07	1.52	42.1
Wholesale Trade	1.31	1.87	42.7
Retail Trade .....	.99	1.37	38.4
General Merchandise .....	.71	1.16	63.4
Department Stores .....	.76	1.28	68.4
Variety Stores .....	.53	.91	71.7
Retail Food Stores	1.02	1.38	35.3
Hotels & Lodging Places .....	.49	.72	46.9
Laundries & Dry Cleaners .....	.63	.92	46.0

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN
THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	November, 1962	November, 1961	1st 11 Mos. 1962	1st 11 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 57,009	\$ 83,900	\$ 1,025,759	\$ 1,002,503
Asheboro	45,300	188,923	1,967,692	1,735,362
Asheville	354,518	455,022	7,527,542	5,628,001
Burlington	238,375	327,038	4,742,667	5,952,233
Chapel Hill	5,250	261,230	2,517,745	3,463,789
Charlotte	1,455,188	3,397,323	36,481,466	43,140,481
Concord	179,046	174,165	1,541,069	1,177,733
Durham	299,615	569,785	10,859,497	16,161,113
Elizabeth City	129,000	-0-	1,008,240	293,325
Fayetteville	687,330	664,747	8,317,003	6,589,971
Gastonia	452,750	195,850	5,586,250	5,939,781
Goldsboro	573,550	754,903	4,258,290	3,923,321
Greensboro	2,991,944	1,728,593	30,305,556	26,925,599
Greenville	315,600	174,970	3,925,117	3,938,439
Henderson	81,250	39,700	877,287	948,960
Hickory	541,500	640,525	3,139,692	2,710,069
High Point	812,550	571,950	9,523,340	7,564,055
Jacksonville	172,500	108,800	3,063,056	2,790,035
Kinston	260,516	161,950	4,888,729	2,654,617
Lenoir	37,735	66,500	1,178,955	1,021,075
Lexington	44,345	31,415	2,187,556	1,010,916
Lumberton	62,250	116,765	1,423,844	1,123,565
Monroe	64,000	28,000	1,072,200	1,702,150
New Bern	84,100	77,700	1,129,351	910,999
Raleigh	1,821,636	1,278,407	25,281,375	26,383,678
Reidsville	23,950	62,600	1,117,384	1,120,571
Roanoke Rapids	113,450	146,220	2,019,323	1,683,352
Rocky Mount	199,254	218,117	2,795,884	2,538,627
Salisbury	107,125	115,375	2,663,523	2,822,880
Sanford	90,500	50,350	1,100,800	859,000
Shelby	98,500	75,750	1,439,227	1,772,442
Statesville	135,940	170,850	2,581,211	3,853,790
Thomasville	319,242	85,283	2,195,495	1,316,960
Wilmington	52,274	79,885	1,598,870	2,251,105
Wilson	171,000	125,050	11,437,533	3,308,706
Winston-Salem	1,491,600	2,477,112	18,476,030	16,127,105
Grand Total	\$14,569,692	\$15,704,753	\$221,254,558	\$212,346,308

Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1963

No. 1

FEB. 15 DEADLINE FOR SAFETY AWARDS

Applications are now being received for the Labor Department's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* from industrial plants which qualified for the award by their accident prevention work during 1962. Cut-off date for receipt of the applications in the Department is Feb. 15, 1963.

The award is presented annually to plants which qualify in any one of three ways:

(1) By having a perfect safety record—no lost-time injuries—during the year.

(2) By reducing the plant lost-time injury frequency rate 40 per cent or more below the plant's rate for the preceding year.

(3) By maintaining a lost-time injury frequency rate 75 per cent or more below

(Continued bottom of page 2)

TAR HEEL CITY BUILDING PERMITS

CLIMB TO RECORD HIGH DURING '62

Building climbed to a record high last year in 36 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population.

The cities reported building permits totaling \$239,130,877 during 1962—a four per cent gain over the \$229,766,286 reported for 1961.

1962 was the fifth consecutive year in which building permits reached a peak higher than all previous years. Totals for the last five years are:

1958—\$171,009,416	1960—\$221,187,328
1959—\$205,621,406	1961—\$229,766,286
1962—\$239,130,877	

Charlotte led in the 1962 tabulation of building, with permits totaling \$39,131,818.

Greensboro ran second with \$31,123,492, Raleigh third with \$29,844,240, and Winston-Salem fourth with \$19,294,861. Durham, High Point and Wilson all reported 1962 building totals of more than \$10,000,000 each.

The cities reported \$17,876,319 in permits during the month of December, 1962—a gain of 2.6 per cent over December, 1961.

Individual city totals for 1962 were: Albemarle \$1,064,412, Asheboro \$1,990,792, Asheville \$7,781,353, Burlington \$6,279,467, Chapel Hill \$2,526,545, Charlotte \$39,131,-

(Continued bottom of page 4)

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	December, 1962	December, 1961	12 Mos. 1962	12 Mos. 1961
Albemarle	\$ 38,653	\$ 13,675	\$ 1,064,412	\$ 1,016,178
Asheboro	23,100	25,400	1,990,792	1,760,762
Asheville	253,811	196,481	7,781,353	5,824,482
Burlington	1,536,800	162,585	6,279,467	6,114,818
Chapel Hill	8,800	217,200	2,526,545	3,680,989
Charlotte	2,650,352	5,091,862	39,131,818	48,232,343
Concord	58,000	77,357	1,599,069	1,255,090
Durham	1,458,179	442,888	12,317,676	16,604,001
Elizabeth City	38,450	—0—	1,046,690	293,325
Fayetteville	311,567	462,835	8,628,570	7,052,806
Gastonia	789,300	348,170	6,375,550	6,287,951
Goldsboro	258,281	1,790,405	4,516,571	5,713,726
Greensboro	817,936	3,115,431	31,123,492	30,041,030
Greenville	145,700	196,450	4,070,817	4,134,889
Henderson	273,000	74,500	1,150,287	1,023,460
Hickory	47,900	173,303	3,187,592	2,883,372
High Point	1,106,695	246,900	10,630,035	7,810,955
Jacksonville	652,000	507,500	3,715,056	3,297,535
Kinston	317,883	291,100	5,206,612	2,945,717
Lenoir	40,903	121,100	1,219,858	1,142,175
Lexington	30,750	85,342	2,218,306	1,096,258
Lumberton	307,900	45,500	1,731,744	1,169,065
Monroe	—0—	61,000	1,072,200	1,763,150
New Bern	11,806	52,950	1,141,157	963,949
Raleigh	4,562,865	1,916,001	29,844,240	28,299,679
Reidsville	39,500	32,500	1,156,884	1,153,071
Roanoke Rapids	89,850	83,110	2,109,173	1,766,462
Rocky Mount	90,995	207,884	2,886,879	2,746,511
Salisbury	16,350	278,500	2,679,873	3,101,380
Sanford	49,500	30,400	1,150,300	889,400
Shelby	18,300	308,500	1,457,527	2,080,942
Statesville	258,400	101,705	2,839,611	3,955,495
Thomasville	348,019	189,320	2,543,514	1,506,280
Wilmington	66,443	85,760	1,665,313	2,336,865
Wilson	339,500	73,800	11,777,033	3,382,506
Winston-Salem	818,831	312,564	19,294,861	16,439,669
Grand Total	\$17,876,319	\$17,419,978	\$239,130,877	\$229,766,286

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR

Editor

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NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT UP 1,000 IN DECEMBER

Nonagricultural employment increased 1,000 in North Carolina during December.

The December job increase was due mostly to a seasonal gain of 12,600 additional people employed in retail trade to take care of holiday merchandising.

The large increase in trade offset seasonal declines of 6,300 in tobacco stemmeries, 4,400 in construction, and smaller year-end decreases in ten other industries.

A total of 1,272,900 Tar Heels were employed in non-farm jobs in December—a record high for the month and 27,700 higher than in December, 1961.

Factory employment totaling 528,800 was down 7,000 from the November level, due mostly to the seasonal drop in stemmeries, but was 10,800 higher than December, 1961.

Nonmanufacturing jobs totaling 744,100 were up 8,000 from the November level and were 16,900 higher than in December, 1961.

In keeping with the usual year-end trend in manufacturing, many industries reported employment decreases. These included declines of 300 each in textiles, transportation and apparel; 200 each in furniture, mining, services, and State and local government; and 100 each in electrical machinery, food products, fabricated metals, chemicals, and the finance, insurance and real estate group.

Federal government employment was up 500 due mostly to increased activity in agricultural stabilization operations. Other December job increases included 200 in pulp and paper products and 100 each in lumber, cigarettes, wholesale trade, and schools.

Average hourly earnings advanced two cents in manufacturing, rising to \$1.67, due to spotted overtime, several wage increases, and other factors. The factory work-week dropped fractionally to 40.7 hours. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing advanced 65 cents to \$67.97.

FEB. 15 DEADLINE

(Continued from page 1)

the Statewide rate for the industry represented.

Large plant awards—for establishments having 50 or more employees—are presented jointly by the North Carolina Department of Labor and the United States Department of Labor. Small plant awards—for plants with fewer than 50 employees—are presented by the State Labor Department only.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—DECEMBER, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Current Month	One Month Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.6	27.9	28.0	— 1.1	— 1.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	\$ 75.00	\$ 74.64	\$ 72.73	\$ 71.91
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	71.91	71.57	68.15	66.40
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	78.44	79.17	73.95	71.77
Textile Mills Products	6.6	6.7	6.8	— 1.5	— 2.9	— 2.9	— 2.9	— 2.9	67.26	67.73	66.25	65.48
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	75.33	75.86	71.38	69.55
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.7	2.9	— 3.7	— 10.3	— 10.3	— 10.3	— 10.3	62.10	62.73	64.97	63.07
Furniture & Fixtures	9	1.0	1.0	— 10.0	— 10.0	— 10.0	— 10.0	— 10.0	83.43	79.18	77.21	75.55
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	83.70	82.99	78.04	76.99
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.3	2.3	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	97.25	95.49	91.76	89.55
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.5	2.5	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	68.46	66.82	67.73	66.82
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	80.70	82.54	76.99	75.55
Machinery	2.8	2.8	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	81.28	79.55	79.98	79.55
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.8	4.9	5.1	— 2.0	— 5.9	— 5.9	— 5.9	— 5.9	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.9	43.0	43.5	— 0.2	— 1.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	\$ 65.57	\$ 65.74	\$ 66.90	\$ 66.40
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	68.30	68.30	66.40	66.40
Bakery Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	72.21	72.11	71.77	71.77
Textile Mill Products	6.3	6.3	6.9	— 5.9	— 10.0	— 10.0	— 10.0	— 10.0	56.16	58.14	58.83	58.83
Knitting Mills	3.8	3.8	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	51.77	53.58	55.48	55.48
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	51.84	51.03	54.40	54.40
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	6.7	6.8	6.6	— 1.5	— 1.5	— 1.5	— 1.5	— 1.5	63.05	62.62	63.07	63.07
Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	71.23	67.54	69.55	69.55
HHH Furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	71.10	66.64	70.99	70.99
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	92.87	89.24	90.45	90.45
Chemicals	8	8	9	— 11.1	— 11.1	— 11.1	— 11.1	— 11.1	83.42	83.60	80.83	80.83
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	76.71	76.84	66.14	66.14
Metal Products	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	68.85	71.90	74.87	74.87
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	97.89	94.18	97.80	97.80
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.1	6.1	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary. Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — DECEMBER, 1962

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM				HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Current Month	One Month Ago

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

[illegible]

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products. Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

* Less than 0.1% change.

3. QUANTO A T.A. PARA CUSTEIO

LABOR DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS CHECK 21,921 FIRMS IN '62

Labor Department inspectors visited a total of 21,921 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during the year 1962 to check for compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The inspected places of business employed a total of 874,502 employees. Inspections were made under the State Minimum Wage Law, Child Labor Law, Maximum Hour Law, and the Rules and Regulations Governing Work Places and Working Conditions.

The inspection figures do not include elevator, boiler, construction, mine and quarry inspections, which are tabulated separately.

In a total of 12,489 instances, Labor Law violations or conditions detrimental to employee health and safety were found by the inspectors. Appropriate recommendations were made for correction of these unsatisfactory working conditions and for immediate compliance with the Labor Laws.

The inspectors also noted 12,823 compliances with similar recommendations which had been made in the course of previous inspection visits.

The inspectors also made 332 special investigations during the year in response to employee complaints, made 1,157 re-inspections to insure compliance, and held 7,552 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the Labor Laws and regulations.

A total of 99 serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during 1962. The causes of these accidents were studied and recommendations were made to prevent similar accidents in the future.

TAR HEEL BUILDING

(Continued from page 1)

\$18, Concord \$1,599,069, Durham \$12,317,676, Elizabeth City \$1,046,690, Fayetteville \$8,628,570, Gastonia \$6,375,550, Goldsboro \$4,516,571, Greensboro \$31,123,492, Greenville \$4,070,817, Henderson \$1,150,287, Hickory \$3,187,592, High Point \$10,630,035, Jacksonville \$3,715,056, Kinston \$5,206,612, Lenoir \$1,219,858, Lexington \$2,218,306, Lumberton \$1,731,744, Monroe \$1,072,200, New Bern \$1,141,157, Raleigh \$29,844,240, Reidsville \$1,156,884, Roanoke Rapids \$2,109,173, Rocky Mount \$2,886,879, Salisbury \$2,679,873, Sanford \$1,150,300, Shelby \$1,457,527, Statesville \$2,839,611, Thomasville \$2,543,514, Wilmington \$1,665,313, Wilson \$11,777,033, Winston-Salem \$19,294,861.

City Totals for December, 1962 were: Albemarle \$38,653, Asheboro \$23,100, Asheville \$253,811, Burlington \$1,536,800, Chapel Hill \$8,800, Charlotte \$2,650,352, Concord \$58,000, Durham \$1,458,179, Elizabeth City \$38,450, Fayetteville \$311,567, Gastonia \$789,300, Goldsboro \$258,281, Greensboro \$817,936, Greenville \$145,700, Henderson \$273,000, Hickory \$47,900, High Point \$1,106,695, Jacksonville \$652,000, Kinston \$317,883, Lenoir \$40,903, Lexington \$30,750, Lumberton \$307,900, Monroe (no report), New Bern \$11,806, Raleigh \$4,562,865, Reidsville \$39,500, Roanoke Rapids \$89,850, Rocky Mount \$90,995, Salisbury \$16,350, Sanford \$49,500, Shelby \$18,300, Statesville \$258,400, Thomasville \$348,019, Wilmington \$66,443, Wilson \$339,500, Winston-Salem \$818,831.

DISABLING INJURY FREQUENCY RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES — FINAL, 1961, COMPARED WITH FINAL, 1960 —

Industry	Plants 1961	Manhours 1961	Disabling Injuries 1961	Disabling Injury Frequency Rates 1961	1960
MANUFACTURING					
CHEMICALS:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	33	2,849,312	31	10.8	11.7
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	66	4,452,857	60	13.4	14.7
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	98	22,007,464	87	3.9	3.8
CLAY, CEMENT AND STONE:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	132	6,084,761	111	18.2	22.2
Brick, Tile and Pottery	39	3,823,373	94	24.5	24.5
ELECTRICAL:					
General	51	38,967,063	79	2.0	1.7
FURNITURE:					
Wood, Upholstered	155	21,018,032	216	10.2	13.5
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	250	59,981,169	693	11.5	9.6
IRON AND STEEL:					
Foundries	54	6,504,112	178	27.3	27.8
Machine Manufacturing	54	13,551,994	162	11.9	10.9
Machine Shop	264	15,223,838	185	12.1	13.7
Sheet Metal	125	7,743,656	162	20.9	20.0
Not Elsewhere Classified	168	16,845,099	394	23.3	22.6
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	13	2,312,159	25	10.8	11.8
LUMBER:					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	351	16,423,839	431	26.2	20.4
Millwork	158	5,926,247	84	14.1	17.9
Plywood and Veneer	78	9,780,486	208	21.2	20.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	122	7,627,756	153	20.0	18.8
MINING:					
Mines	44	1,880,687	134	71.2	88.3
Pits and Quarries	81	3,035,709	83	27.3	19.0
Processing Plants	38	2,659,962	31	11.6	17.5
PAPER:					
Paper and Pulp	18	18,495,991	83	4.4	4.8
Set Up Boxes and Containers	51	5,784,776	50	8.6	9.5
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	216	14,313,772	73	5.1	5.0
TEXTILES:					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	423	196,202,892	1,059	5.4	6.4
Dyeing and Finishing	89	32,090,721	225	7.0	6.1
Knit Goods	498	98,574,380	426	4.3	3.7
Silk and Synthetic	58	25,722,670	110	4.2	5.4
Wearing Apparel	248	67,549,601	290	4.2	5.2
Woolen Worsted	15	13,367,372	76	5.6	6.2
Not Elsewhere Classified	165	21,149,532	189	8.9	6.2
TOBACCO:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	7	32,335,013	123	3.8	4.5
Leaf Processing	177	29,042,533	244	8.4	7.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING:					
General	349	27,237,700	313	11.4	11.4
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	4,656	850,566,528	6,862	8.0	8.4
NON-MANUFACTURING					
FOOD:					
Baking	110	13,849,012	184	13.2	11.7
Bottling Plant	140	9,449,285	182	19.2	20.8
Canning and Preserving	40	3,611,694	55	15.2	12.9
Dairy Products	96	10,679,324	150	14.0	13.1
Ice & Coal	84	1,783,862	16	9.0	8.9
Meat Packing	216	13,801,248	425	30.8	31.9
Milling, Flour and Feed	181	7,194,138	96	13.3	12.7
SERVICE:					
Dry Cleaning	291	4,331,524	3	0.6	0.7
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	322	19,540,381	56	2.8	2.3
Garage	610	22,828,049	184	8.0	7.7
TRADE:					
Petroleum Products	365	5,458,415	23	4.2	6.3
Wholesale and Retail	533	23,706,720	246	10.3	10.2
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING:					
General	317	13,220,025	212	16.0	13.4
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,115	149,453,677	1,832	12.2	11.7
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	7,771	1,000,020,205	8,694	8.7	8.9

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the *American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates*, approved 1954 by the American Standards Association.

(2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

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Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY, 1963

No. 2

GOVERNOR DESIGNATES MARCH "DEPARTMENT OF LABOR MONTH"

(Statement by Governor Terry Sanford)

March 4, 1963, marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Department of Labor—an arm of government created “to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.”

North Carolina's labor force of nearly two million working people has received incalculable benefits from the programs which have been fostered and promoted by the Department of Labor. Working and living conditions have been greatly improved over the last fifty years through the cooperation of business and government. The welfare of this State and all of its people has been aided immeasurably by the United States Government through its Department of Labor.

Cooperative efforts of business and government have produced the most rewarding results for American society and the individual in higher wages, greater industrial productivity and shorter working hours, more effective job safety precautions, greater employment opportunity and security, stronger protection for working women and children and more numerous employment benefits. The Department of Labor has served the best interests of American workers by vigorously promoting legislation and carrying out programs to improve the well-being of the Nation and the worker.

The State of North Carolina has cooperated fully with the United States Department of Labor in carrying forward these progressive and necessary programs. Our North Carolina Department of Labor has more numerous and far-ranging cooperative working arrangements with the Federal Department than any other State. For 23 years we have administered through the State Labor Department the Fair Labor Standards Act, or Federal Wage and Hour Law, and at present are the only State entrusted with the enforcement of this statute. We cooperate fully with Federal programs in the promotion of working skills through apprenticeship training; conciliation and mediation of labor-management differences; development of labor statistics; promotion of industrial accident prevention; creation of new job opportunities and employment security. All of these laws and programs have had a positive and beneficial effect upon the working people and the economy of North Carolina, and have given additional impetus to the growth of our State.



PLAN U. S. LABOR DEPARTMENT 50th ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE—Governor Terry Sanford signs statement proclaiming March, 1963 “Department of Labor Month” in North Carolina in observance of the federal agency's 50th anniversary. Helping Governor Sanford plan the observance are, from left: Pat Melan of Nashville, Tenn., Regional Director of the Department's Wage and Hour Division and chairman of the Region 10 Anniversary Committee; Frank Crane of Raleigh, N. C. Commissioner of Labor and member of President Kennedy's Committee on the 50th Anniversary; and Mrs. Pauline Horton of Raleigh, Federal Wage-Hour Representative for North Carolina.

Governor Sanford named two North Carolina Co-Chairmen for the 50th Anniversary. They are William J. Burton II of Spence, Labor Representative, legislative committee chairman for the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; and Lester F. Zerfoss of Enka, Industry Representative, Director of Industrial Relations and Management Services for American Enka Corporation.

The Labor Department's 50th Anniversary observance in Region 10 will feature an afternoon seminar and dinner in Nashville, Tenn. on Saturday, March 30, to which outstanding leaders of labor, industry and government have been invited from North Carolina and the states comprising Region 10. (Labor Department Photo.)

President Kennedy has proclaimed the year 1963 as “United States Department of Labor Fiftieth Anniversary Year,” and the chief executives of the 50 states have been requested to serve as chairmen of the various State Committees in observing this Golden Anniversary.

Therefore, I am happy to designate the month of March, 1963, as

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR MONTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

and urge employers, employees and the citizens of North Carolina to observe this occasion by joining me in saluting this Department in recognition of all its accomplishments which have contributed so much to the State, the Nation, and ourselves.

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Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR *Editor*

Vol. XXX February, 1963 No. 2

JANUARY BUILDING PERMITS UP 35 PERCENT, SETTING RECO'RD HIGH FOR MONTH

January building permits totaled \$20,-429,343 in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

The first-month building figure set an all-time high for the month of January and was 35 per cent, or more than \$5,-000,000, higher than the \$15,146,061 reported for January 1962.

Charlotte was first with January permits totaling \$6,265,850. Greensboro ran second with \$2,184,863. Winston-Salem third with \$1,908,931. Raleigh fourth with \$1,860,876. Greenville fifth with \$1,752,567. and Asheville sixth with \$1,137,205. The 30 other cities were all under \$1,000,000, but 18 of them reported substantially higher building totals than in January, 1962.

January 1963 figures for other cities were: Albemarle \$45,110, Asheboro \$20,-575, Burlington \$184,200, Chapel Hill \$102,300, Concord \$100,812, Durham \$451,-879, Elizabeth City \$537,794, Fayetteville \$925,210, Gastonia \$232,800, Goldsboro \$359,745, Henderson \$109,350, Hickory \$111,725, High Point \$422,293, Jacksonville \$6,500, Kinston \$171,064, Lenoir \$46,-475, Lexington \$40,150, Lumberton \$100,-750, Monroe \$39,000, New Bern \$77,800, Reidsville \$41,500, Roanoke Rapids \$111,-800, Rocky Mount \$269,828, Salisbury \$139,950, Sanford \$34,000, Shelby \$44,300, Statesville \$156,350, Thomasville \$53,024, Wilmington \$241,967, Wilson \$140,800.

CEYLON LABOR DEPT. OFFICIAL VISITS STATE

S. N. Thiyaga-Rajah of Colombo, Ceylon, regional director of the Commonwealth of Ceylon Department of Labor, visited North Carolina during the week of Feb. 10-16 to study the administration of labor laws in the State.

Thiyaga-Rajah conferred with Labor Commissioner Frank Crane and other Labor Department officials and visited nearby industrial plants to observe safety practices.

The Ceylon official's U. S. study tour of five months is under the auspices of the Agency for International Development.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JANUARY, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT										HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					HOURLY EARNINGS				
	One Year Ago					One Month Ago					One Year Ago					Current Month				
	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	28.0	28.0	27.8	27.8	27.8	72.85	75.36	70.12	40.7	42.1	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.74
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	68.04	72.33	62.31	40.5	42.3	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	1.68	1.71	1.61	1.61	1.61
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	70.98	78.37	66.25	40.1	43.3	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	1.77	1.81	1.69	1.69	1.69
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	65.73	68.53	61.91	41.6	43.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	1.58	1.59	1.51	1.51	1.51
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	75.17	78.85	66.75	43.2	44.8	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	1.74	1.76	1.64	1.64	1.64
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	59.19	62.10	61.17	39.2	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	1.51	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.46
Furniture & Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	79.60	83.43	74.99	39.8	41.3	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	2.00	2.02	1.87	1.87	1.87
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	78.68	83.70	77.69	42.3	45.0	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	1.86	1.86	1.79	1.79	1.79
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	87.23	7.7	7.7	37.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	2.32	2.31	2.17	2.17	2.17
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	67.16	68.46	67.39	41.2	42.0	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.62
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	81.56	80.51	78.76	41.4	41.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	1.97	1.97	1.94	1.94	1.94
Machinery	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	83.71	81.53	78.35	43.6	43.6	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	1.92	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.7	43.7	43.6	43.6	43.6	64.68	66.92	61.88	38.5	39.6	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	1.68	1.69	1.65	1.65	1.65
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	69.96	69.24	66.88	44.0	44.1	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	1.59	1.57	1.52	1.52	1.52
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	71.63	72.21	68.91	40.7	43.5	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	1.76	1.66	1.61	1.61	1.61
Textile Mill Products	16.3	16.4	17.0	17.0	17.0	57.67	59.88	54.82	36.5	37.9	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	1.58	1.58	1.54	1.54	1.54
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	48.87	52.20	50.32	33.7	36.0	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Apparel	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	51.51	51.84	51.01	37.6	38.4	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	1.37	1.35	1.39	1.39	1.39
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	64.09	63.05	59.57	43.9	42.6	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	1.46	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.46
Furniture	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	66.63	71.23	65.01	39.9	41.9	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	1.67	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.65
HH Furniture	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	66.64	71.10	65.35	39.2	41.1	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	1.70	1.73	1.68	1.68	1.68
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	80.35	7.7	7.7	37.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	2.12	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Chemicals	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	83.10	83.18	80.67	42.4	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	1.96	1.99	1.93	1.93	1.93
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	78.32	76.71	53.92	45.8	44.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	1.71	1.72	1.60	1.60	1.60
Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	72.25	7.7	7.7	42.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	1.70	1.70	1.74	1.74	1.74
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	87.67	7.7	7.7	43.4	43.2	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	2.02	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — JANUARY, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT										HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					HOURLY EARNINGS				
	One Year Ago					One Month Ago					One Year Ago					Current Month				
	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago

Manufacturing	529.0	514.4	- 0.8	+ 2.0	\$	66.57	\$	67.73	\$	64.15	40.1	40.8	39.6	\$1.66	\$1.62
Durable Goods	146.3	141.9	- 0.1	+ 3.1		69.14		70.05		63.92	41.9	42.2	39.7	1.66	1.61
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.1	29.4	+ 0.3	+ 5.8		60.35		59.77		51.06	42.5	41.8	37.0	1.43	1.38
Sawmills & Planing Mills	18.7	17.4	+ 0.5	+ 7.5		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.3	6.3				56.68		57.11		53.33	42.3	42.3	40.4	1.34	1.32
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	47.4	45.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.7		65.52		68.10		61.95	42.0	43.1	41.3	1.56	1.50
Household Furniture	43.3	41.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.3		65.52		68.26		61.95	42.0	43.2	41.3	1.56	1.50
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.3	10.5	- 1.0	- 1.9		68.79		67.16		55.23	42.2	41.2	36.1	1.63	1.53
Concrete, Brick, etc.	3.6	3.5	- 2.7	+ 2.9		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Primary Metals	2.8	2.6		+ 7.7		87.57		86.32		84.44	41.7	41.5	41.8	2.08	2.02
Fabricated Metals	9.2	8.7		+ 5.7		76.70		78.77		73.82	40.8	41.9	39.9	1.88	1.85
Fab. Structural Metals	3.8	3.4		+ 11.8		82.96		82.49		75.64	41.9	42.3	39.6	1.98	1.91
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.5	12.7	- 0.7	+ 6.3		74.04		74.65		74.30	42.8	42.9	42.7	1.73	1.74
Special Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.2		+ 11.3		74.82		..7..		..7..	43.5	..7..	..7..	1.73	1.75
Electrical Machinery	24.4	25.0	- 0.8	- 2.4		82.00		82.20		80.20	41.0	41.1	40.3	2.00	1.99
Ord. and Transportation Equipment	4.0	3.9	- 2.4	+ 2.6		90.80		92.48		85.85	40.0	41.1	39.2	2.27	2.19
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.4	3.2		+ 6.3		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Nondurable Goods	378.3	372.5	- 1.1	+ 1.6		65.40		66.73		63.99	39.4	40.2	39.5	1.66	1.62
Food & Kindred Products	34.1	33.3	- 1.7	+ 2.4		59.28		59.42		57.06	40.6	40.7	39.9	1.46	1.43
Meat Products	8.4	7.7		+ 9.1		48.69		47.79		47.17	35.8	35.4	35.2	1.36	1.34
Meat Packing	2.4	2.4				66.24		65.78		62.62	41.4	41.9	40.4	1.60	1.55
Dairy Products	5.4	5.4		- 2.6		71.61		72.07		69.46	46.5	46.2	46.0	1.54	1.51
Grain Mill Products	3.7	3.8	- 9.8	- 2.6		63.03		62.46		61.99	44.7	44.3	44.6	1.41	1.39
Bakery Products	7.5	7.4	- 1.3	+ 1.4		69.08		74.48		64.64	40.4	43.3	39.9	1.71	1.62
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.5		+ 4.4		60.37		58.11		56.92	46.8	45.4	45.9	1.28	1.24
Tobacco	29.9	30.8	- 6.0	- 2.9		79.07		84.46		70.20	38.2	41.0	36.0	2.07	1.95
Cigarettes	18.3	18.4	- 0.5	- 0.5		89.31		96.51		80.30	39.0	41.6	36.5	2.32	2.20
Stemmeries	10.0	10.6	-14.5	- 5.7		60.02		65.69		53.35	36.6	40.3	35.1	1.63	1.52
Textiles	225.4	225.1	- 0.6	+ 0.1		63.92		64.48		62.71	39.7	40.3	40.2	1.61	1.56
Broadwoven Fabrics	90.1	89.9		+ 0.2		70.90		71.40		67.72	42.2	42.5	41.8	1.68	1.62
Broadwoven Cotton	55.9	56.6	- 0.2	- 1.2		69.47		69.06		64.80	41.6	41.6	40.5	1.67	1.60
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	30.4	29.8		+ 2.0		73.53		75.34		71.78	43.0	43.8	43.5	1.71	1.65
Knitting Mills	67.6	68.4	- 0.7	- 1.2		56.56		57.51		57.97	35.8	37.1	37.4	1.55	1.55
Full Fashioned Hosiery	8.3	8.5	- 1.2	- 2.4		56.63		58.37		58.90	36.3	38.4	38.0	1.52	1.55
Seamless Hosiery	47.5	48.0	- 1.0	- 2.5		56.29		56.83		57.72	35.4	36.2	37.0	1.57	1.56
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	12.5	12.2	- 1.6	+ 2.5		67.23		69.06		64.08	40.5	41.6	39.8	1.66	1.61
Yarn Mills	46.6	46.8	- 0.4	+ 1.3		59.30		59.50		59.60	40.2	40.2	41.1	1.48	1.45
Apparel	43.7	44.5	- 1.8	+ 6.1		49.74		50.63		48.05	37.4	37.9	36.4	1.33	1.32
Men's & Boys' Clothing	16.3	16.5	- 1.2	+ 1.9		46.18		46.86		44.83	35.8	36.9	35.3	1.27	1.27
Paper & Allied Products	14.0	13.9	- 0.7	- 0.7		102.34		102.19		97.48	43.0	43.3	42.2	2.38	2.31
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.9	9.1		- 1.1		115.37		114.31		109.31	43.7	43.3	42.7	2.64	2.56
Paperboard Containers	3.6	3.5	- 2.7	+ 2.9		76.54		79.42		72.51	41.6	43.4	41.2	1.84	1.76
Printing	10.5	10.4	+ 1.0	+ 5.0		84.90		..7..		..7..	37.9	39.9	38.6	..7..	..7..
Newspapers	5.4	5.2		+ 3.8		96.20		100.13		92.67	36.3	37.5	36.2	2.67	2.56
Chemicals	16.0	14.3	+ 2.6	+ 11.9		83.63		83.83		80.39	41.4	41.5	40.6	2.02	1.98
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	9.8	8.8	+ 1.0	+ 11.4		90.42		92.18		87.94	41.1	41.9	40.9	2.20	2.15
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.7	3.9	+ 20.5	+ 20.5		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Nonmanufacturing	722.1	701.4	- 3.0	+ 3.0		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Mining	3.1	3.1	- 3.1			70.42		63.34		63.83	43.2	39.1	39.4	1.62	1.62
Non-Metallic Mining	2.8	2.6		+ 7.7		68.64		60.64		58.60	42.9	37.9	38.3	1.60	1.53
Contract Construction	62.7	60.4	- 2.3	+ 3.8		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	66.1	63.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.4		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transportation (Except RR)	33.6	31.5	+ 0.9	+ 6.7		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Communications & Pub. Utilities	23.9	23.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.3		100.67		98.71		93.50	42.3	41.3	40.3	2.38	2.32
Trade ³	233.8	218.5	- 8.0	+ 2.4		65.29		62.96		62.88	40.3	39.6	39.8	1.62	1.58
Wholesale	58.2	57.1	- 0.2	+ 1.9		83.92		85.93		80.29	42.6	43.4	41.6	1.97	1.93
Retail	165.6	161.4	-10.5	+ 2.6		57.77		54.63		55.52	39.3	38.2	39.1	1.47	1.42
Retail General Merchandise	33.1	31.9	-29.7	+ 3.8		42.21		41.42		42.00	33.5	33.4	33.6	1.26	1.25
Department Stores	14.3	13.7	-32.2	+ 4.4		44.62		44.34		45.40	32.1	32.6	32.9	1.36	1.38
Limited Price Variety	7.6	7.7	-38.2	- 1.3		31.06		31.71		27.92	29.3	31.4	28.2	1.06	.99
Retail Food Stores	24.8	24.2	- 4.6	+ 2.5		56.89		51.44		51.01	36.7	33.4	34.7	1.54	1.47
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	47.9	45.8		+ 4.6		89.14		89.51		86.32	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Service	135.2	132.9	- 0.3	+ 1.7		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.7	6.7	- 2.9			30.35		29.74		30.31	34.1	33.8	43.3	.88	.70
Personal Services	25.3	25.4	- 0.4	+ 1.2		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.3	15.3		- 3.7		35.16		35.53		34.32	37.4	37.8	37.3	.94	.92
Government	183.3	184.1	- 0.4	- 3.7		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Federal	37.1	37.6	- 1.3	+ 1.6		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
State & Local Schools	82.0	78.7	- 0.2	+ 4.2		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
State & Local Non-Schools	64.2	61.6	- 0.2	+ 4.2		..5..		..5..		..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
⁷ Not comparable.
* Less than 0.1% change.

WAGE-HOUR INVESTIGATORS HOLD STAFF CONFERENCE

Enforcement of the Federal Wage and Hour Law in North Carolina was theme of a three-day conference of Wage-Hour Investigators in Raleigh Feb. 18-20.

A score of investigators and supervisors from all sections of the State attended the conference, which was held in the old Senate Chamber in the Capitol.

The meeting was attended by Frederick J. Glasgow, of the Division of Enforcement, and Benjamin P. Robertson, Jr., of the Office of Administrative Management, both from the Wage and Hour Division in Washington. Others attending included Charles B. Fleishman, of the Mobilization Planning and Operations Branch in Washington; Major J. Parmenter, of the Solicitor's Office in Atlanta; and Regional Safety Engineer William F. Moerlins of Birmingham.

BACK WAGES PAID UNDER STATE MINIMUM WAGE LAW TOTAL \$26,521 IN 1962

A total of \$26,521.45 in back wages found due workers under North Carolina's 75-cents-an-hour Minimum Wage Law was paid during the year 1962.

According to the year-end summary from the Division of Standards and Inspections, the back wage payments were made to 689 North Carolina employees by 254 employers.

The payments were made as the result of 10,109 inspections made by Labor Department inspectors during 1962 under the State Minimum Wage Law.

The conference was opened by Commissioner Frank Crane, who welcomed the out-of-state officials to North Carolina. Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline Horton of Raleigh presided. Others on the program included Assistant Federal Representative Julian Parker, and Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lewis P. Sorrell.

Six of the Tar Heel investigators conducted a panel discussion of "Enforcement Needs in N. C. Investigative Districts." Other subjects discussed included "Investigation Programming," "Litigation Programming," "Coordination of State and Federal Investigations," "Safety and Health Inspection," "Defense Mobilization Training," and a workshop on the "1961 Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act."

LABOR DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS CHECK 1,931 FIRMS IN JANUARY

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,931 manufacturing, mercantile and service establishments during January to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations.

The inspected firms employed 191,845 workers.

In 1,230 instances, the inspectors noted conditions detrimental to employee health and safety, or violations of the Labor Laws. Appropriate recommendations were made to correct these violations and improve working conditions.

JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD HIGH FOR MONTH

Nonagricultural employment dropped seasonally by 26,400 in North Carolina during January and at the same time set a record high of 1,246,700 for the month.

January non-farm employment in the State exceeded the year-ago total by 30,900.

Both factory employment, totaling 524,600, and non-manufacturing jobs totaling 722,100, set new records for the month of January.

Factory jobs were 10,200 higher than in January, 1962, while employment in non-manufacturing enterprises exceeded the year-ago figure by 20,700.

Seasonal Changes

The usual after-Christmas slack in merchandising activity caused a drop of 19,400 in retail trade. Construction jobs dropped 1,500 due to seasonal factors. Post office and other Federal employment dipped 500. Service-industry jobs dropped 400, school employment 200, and mining, wholesale trade and State and local government 100 each.

Largely seasonal declines from December job levels in manufacturing industries included 1,700 in tobacco stemmeries, 1,300 in textiles, 800 in apparel, 600 in food products, 200 in electrical machinery, and 100 each in stone, clay and glass products, machinery, ordnance and transportation equipment, cigarettes, and paperboard containers.

These decreases were partly offset by January job gains of 400 in chemicals, 300 in transportation, 200 in furniture, and 100 each in lumber, printing, and communications and public utilities.

Gains Over Year Ago

Tar Heel job gains over the year-ago level were distributed as follows:

Lumber 1,700, furniture 1,700, primary metals 200, fabricated metals 500, machinery 800, ordnance and transportation equipment 100, other durable goods 200, food products 800, textiles 300, apparel 1,500, paper products 100, printing 500, chemicals 1,700, other non-durable goods 800, construction 2,300, transportation 2,100, communications and public utilities 300, wholesale trade 1,100, retail trade 4,200, finance, insurance and real estate 2,100, service industries 2,300, federal government 600, State and local government 2,600, public schools 3,300.

Job declines from year-ago levels included 600 each in tobacco stemmeries and electrical machinery, 200 in stone, clay and glass, and 100 in cigarette factories.

Average hourly earnings of the 524,600 Tar Heel factory workers held firm at \$1.66 in January, same as the revised December average. A drop in the average workweek from 40.8 hours in December to 40.1 hours in January caused weekly earnings to dip \$1.16 to a January average of \$66.57.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	January, 1963	January, 1962
Albemarle	\$ 45,110	\$ 5,950
Asheboro	20,575	209,500
Asheville	1,137,205	256,630
Burlington	184,200	343,067
Chapel Hill	102,300	8,150
Charlotte	6,265,850	5,613,056
Concord	100,812	117,918
Durham	451,879	405,577
Elizabeth City	537,794	92,750
Fayetteville	925,210	332,572
Gastonia	232,800	139,900
Goldsboro	359,745	266,800
Greensboro	2,184,863	1,575,874
Greenville	1,752,567	129,950
Henderson	109,350	46,100
Hickory	111,725	297,204
High Point	422,293	149,024
Jacksonville	6,500	495,500
Kinston	171,064	448,566
Lenoir	46,475	12,500
Lexington	40,150	86,720
Lumberton	100,750	82,500
Monroe	39,000	181,500
New Bern	77,800	77,146
Raleigh	1,860,876	1,438,316
Reidsville	41,500	180,728
Roanoke Rapids	111,800	162,325
Rocky Mount	269,828	105,284
Salisbury	139,950	432,350
Sanford	34,000	82,500
Shelby	44,300	27,100
Statesville	156,350	118,500
Thomasville	53,024	40,075
Wilmington	241,967	54,600
Wilson	140,800	105,965
Winston-Salem	1,908,931	1,023,864
Grand Total	\$20,429,343	\$15,146,061

Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH, 1963

No. 3



HENRY J. PIERCE

STATE NEEDS MORE BRICKMASON, SAYS A. G. C. OFFICIAL

North Carolina is currently not training enough brickmasons to meet the demand, Henry J. Pierce of Charlotte, managing director of Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors, told Tar Heel brick and tile salesmen at the opening session of a two-day industry sales conference, February 7, at Sedgfield Inn, Greensboro.

Pierce said that, probably because of a changing world, brickmasonry apparently is a less attractive occupation than it was 20 years ago—despite the fact that in Charlotte today a good man at the trade can make better than \$3 an hour and can work all the year.

He called for support of a program being sponsored by the AGC branch designed to attract promising young men to the brickmason field. He said AGC will spend thousands of dollars and hundreds of man-hours on construction education this year and every year in the future.

"There is no need, really, for a critical shortage of brickmasons," Pierce said. "The manpower is available, the training facilities are available, and the job openings are there."



VETERAN WAGE-HOUR OFFICIAL HONORED — State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane (right) this month presented the U. S. Department of Labor's certificate of merit and 25-year service pin to Julian E. Parker of Raleigh, who has just completed a quarter-century of service with the federal agency. Parker is Assistant Federal Representative for North Carolina of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. He assists Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline W. Horton in directing the federal agency's staff here and advises in the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act in North Carolina by the State Department of Labor. North Carolina is the only jurisdiction where the federal statute is enforced by a State agency. (Labor Department Photo.)

Bill Would Raise N. C. Minimum Wage To \$1.00

Identical bills have been introduced in both houses of the 1963 General Assembly which would raise the minimum wage required by the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law from 75 cents an hour to \$1.00 an hour.

The measure (H.B. 8) was first introduced in the House on Feb. 7 by Representative J. Henry Hill, Jr. of Catawba County. Joining Rep. Hill in signing the bill were Reps. Rachel Davis of Lenoir, W. A. Forbes of Pitt, Martha Evans of Mecklenburg, and Earl Tate of Caldwell.

An identical bill (S.B. 96) was introduced in the Senate on March 4 by Senators David Clark of Lincoln and Robert Morgan of Cleveland.

Governor Terry Sanford and Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane both have endorsed the measure.

In his Biennial Message to the General Assembly, Governor Sanford said: "The North Carolina Minimum Wage Law is well accepted now, and it appears appro-

(Continued on page 4)

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¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
⁷ Not comparable.
* Less than 0.1% change

REVISED ELEVATOR SAFETY CODE EFFECTIVE APRIL 14, 1963

A newly revised and approved "Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, Moving Walks, Amusement Devices, and Special Equipment" will become effective in North Carolina on April 14.

The new Elevator Safety Code is formulated and published by authority of the N. C. Department of Labor under G.S. 95-11(e). It has also been endorsed and adopted by the N. C. State Building Code Council.

The revised code was formally approved and signed by Governor Terry Sanford and Commissioner Frank Crane on January 14, 1963, to become effective 90 days from that date.

Free copies of the Code may be ordered from Mr. Pryor E. Sugg, Chief Elevator Inspector, N. C. Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh, N. C.

1,846 FIRMS INSPECTED IN MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,846 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during February to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and health and safety regulations. The establishments employed 63,350 workers.

The inspectors noted 982 violations, mostly concerning health and safety, and made appropriate recommendations for their correction. Compliance with similar recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,327 instances.

The month's inspection work also included investigation of 25 complaints, reinspection of 89 establishments, 617 conferences with employers and employees, and investigation of two serious industrial accidents.

BILL WOULD RAISE

(Continued from page 1)

priate to increase the 75-cent minimum set by the 1959 statute to a figure more in keeping with present-day economic realities. I hope you will consider this favorably, and I hope it might be raised to \$1.00.

"This would substantially help the earnings of many thousands of our fellow citizens, and would boost the entire economy."

Commissioner Crane estimates that the measure would affect the earnings of approximately 50,000 Tar Heel workers not covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and that it would add some \$15,000,000 per year to the purchasing power of this group. The 50,000 are employed mostly in retail trade and service industries.

JAN.-FEB. BUILDING 9 PER CENT ABOVE LAST YEAR

Building permits totaling \$35,409,130 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during January and February.

The two-months total was nine per cent higher than the \$32,412,756 reported by the same cities for the first two months of 1962.

Permits totaling \$14,979,787 were issued by the cities during February. The February total was down 13 per cent from the same month last year, but the combined figure for the first two months of this year was up due to an unusually large January figure.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (IN THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES) WINSTON-SALEM AREA

INDUSTRY	FEBRUARY, 1963	JANUARY, 1963	FEBRUARY, 1962
Total Manufacturing	37.5	38.1	38.3
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	9.8	10.0	10.0
Furniture	1.1	1.1	1.0
Metals	1.5	1.5	1.5
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	23.6	24.0	24.3

¹ Includes: Tobacco; Apparel; Lumber; Paper; Printing; Chemicals; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment and Misc. Mfg. Inds.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	February, 1963	February, 1962	1st 2 Mos. 1963	1st 2 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 52,000	\$ 87,548	\$ 97,110	\$ 93,498
Asheboro	23,240	673,350	43,815	882,850
Asheville	822,432	952,584	1,959,637	1,209,214
Burlington	113,900	134,268	298,100	477,335
Chapel Hill	196,900	138,500	299,200	146,650
Charlotte	3,121,912	3,216,857	9,387,762	8,829,913
Concord	117,015	78,650	217,827	196,568
Durham	561,253	1,202,231	1,013,132	1,607,808
Elizabeth City	49,820	41,350	587,614	134,100
Fayetteville	875,195	524,750	1,800,405	857,322
Gastonia	468,250	931,850	701,050	1,071,750
Goldsboro	197,700	287,900	557,445	554,700
Greensboro	1,352,628	1,612,901	3,537,491	3,188,775
Greenville	263,775	341,126	2,016,342	471,076
Henderson	26,300	18,500	135,650	64,600
Hickory	74,900	48,225	186,625	345,429
High Point	331,572	1,095,481	753,865	1,244,505
Jacksonville	30,500	13,000	37,000	508,500
Kinston	258,625	326,320	429,689	774,886
Lenoir	103,366	43,400	149,841	55,900
Lexington	83,445	111,890	123,595	198,610
Lumberton	126,750	240,244	227,500	322,744
Monroe	27,500	143,900	66,500	325,400
New Bern	90,400	86,350	168,200	163,496
Raleigh	2,906,291	1,934,429	4,767,167	3,372,745
Reidsville	39,700	196,545	81,200	377,273
Roanoke Rapids	212,265	76,928	324,065	239,253
Rocky Mount	86,517	349,143	356,345	454,427
Salisbury	513,697	274,125	653,647	706,475
Sanford	9,300	283,000	43,300	365,500
Shelby	25,800	149,300	70,100	176,400
Statesville	613,204	355,400	769,554	473,900
Thomasville	244,040	37,880	297,064	77,955
Wilmington	63,515	93,565	305,482	148,165
Wilson	96,350	210,000	237,150	315,965
Winston-Salem	799,730	955,205	2,708,661	1,979,069
Grand Total	\$14,979,787	\$17,266,695	\$35,409,130	\$32,412,756

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North Carolina

Labor and Industry

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Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL, 1963

No. 4

MORE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH NEEDED, CALDWELL TELLS SAFETY BOARD

"A stepped-up rate of technological and industrial growth is needed to overcome the mounting problem of unemployment," Dr. John Caldwell, Chancellor of N. C. State College, told the Industrial Safety Advisory Board of the N. C. Department of Labor in an address at the Board's spring meeting in Raleigh on April 5th.

"Further industrial growth is basic to the development of the national economy," Dr. Caldwell said. "The same emphasis which has long gone into agricultural research now needs to be placed upon research and development of industrial technology."

Dr. Caldwell gave the principal address at the meeting of the 20-man Safety Advisory Board with officials and inspectors of the Department of Labor. He was introduced by Commissioner Frank Crane, who presided over the meeting.

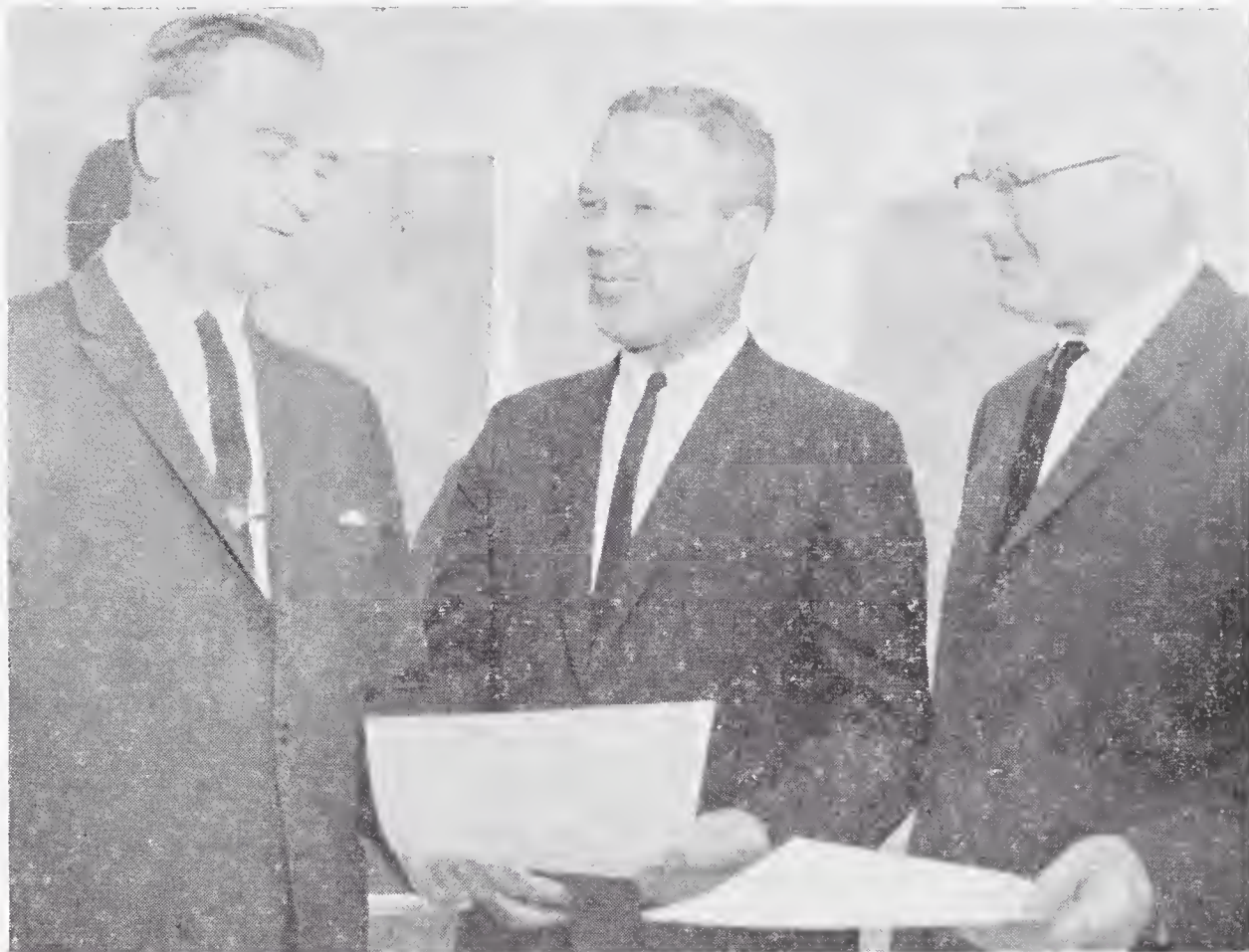
Other speakers included Dr. William Bell, head of the State College Industrial Extension Service, who presented a program on industrial lighting.

Commissioner Crane presented certificates of membership to two new members of the Safety Advisory Board. They are: Martin Quincannon of Winston-Salem, Safety Director for Western Electric Company, and J. J. Plasky of Hallsboro, Safety Director for Georgia-Pacific Lumber Corporation.

Also heard at the meeting were reports of the Board's standing committees on Safety Awards, Safety Education, Industrial Accident Prevention Programs, and Membership.

Citing decreasing enrollments in the field of engineering in U. S. colleges and universities during the past six years, Dr. Caldwell said 37,800 engineers will be graduated this year and only about 32,000 in 1965. National manpower studies have indicated that 81,000 engineers per year are needed to meet the requirements of advancing technology, he pointed out.

"Further development of engineering schools is essential to increasing our rate of industrial growth," he declared. "State College and our Industrial Extension Service are in the vanguard of Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges' plan to make engineering know-how available on the production firing line."



NEW SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS—State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane (left) presented Certificates of Membership on the Labor Department's Industrial Safety Advisory Board at the Board's spring meeting in Raleigh on April 5. The new members are Martin Quincannon (center) of Winston-Salem, Safety Director for Western Electric Company, and J. J. Plasky (right) of Hallsboro, Safety Director for Georgia-Pacific Lumber Corporation. As members of the 20-man Safety Advisory Board, Quincannon and Plasky will meet twice yearly with Labor Department inspection personnel to help plan accident prevention programs for North Carolina industry. (Labor Department Photo.)

Labor Department's Trade Fair Exhibit Depicts Ten Years Of Industrial Growth

"Ten Years of Industrial Growth in North Carolina" was the theme of the Department of Labor's exhibit at the North Carolina International Trade Fair in Charlotte April 27-May 4.

The exhibit featured 20 large bar charts in full color showing the increases in employment which have taken place during the past decade (1953-1962) in many of the State's major and smaller but growing industries.

The employment charts included the Furniture Industry, Stone, Clay and Glass Products, Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electrical Machinery, Food Products, Cigarette Manufacturing, Apparel Industry, Chemicals and Allied Products, Contract Construction, Retail Trade, Finance, In-

surance and Real Estate, and Service Industries.

Other charts depicted Total Nonagricultural Employment, Factory Employment, and Nonmanufacturing Employment gains in the State during the past ten years, and record Tar Heel construction expenditures in the State's 36 largest cities during the past four years.

Also shown in chart form were the record of average hourly and weekly earnings and hours worked in North Carolina manufacturing during the 10-year period.

Two additional color charts depicted the parallel gains in employment in the State's public and private schools, and other edu-

(Continued on page 4)

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR

Editor

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N. C. EMPLOYMENT SETS MARCH RECORD, RISING 21,000 ABOVE YEAR AGO

Non-farm employment set a March record in North Carolina, rising 21,000 above the job total of March, 1962.

The record March total of 1,248,400 people employed in non-agricultural jobs included gains in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment groups.

Factory employment totaling 521,800 last month was up 5,300 from the March, 1962 figure. Non-manufacturing jobs totaling 726,600 were 15,700 higher than a year ago.

Average hourly earnings of the 521,800 factory workers held firm at \$1.66, while weekly earnings climbed \$1.16 to a March average of \$66.90. Weekly earnings increased because of a 0.7-hour rise in the factory workweek to a March average of 40.3 hours.

Total non-farm employment was up 3,800 from the February level, due partly to seasonal gains of 2,200 in construction, 1,400 in retail trade spurred upward by pre-Easter merchandising, 800 in chemicals manufacturing, 600 each in service industries and Federal government agricultural agencies, and 300 in lumbering operations.

Other March job gains over February included general increases of 600 in the textile industry, 300 in apparel manufacturing, 200 each in wholesale trade, communications and public utilities, stone, clay and glass products, and cigarette manufacturing, and 100 each in finance, insurance and real estate and ordinance and transportation equipment.

These increases were partly offset by a purely seasonal drop of 2,900 in tobacco stemmery operations and decreases of 300 in State and local government, 200 each in food products, electrical machinery and mining, and 100 each in printing, transportation and public schools.

MARCH BUILDING UP 2.4 PER CENT IN 36 TAR HEEL CITIES

Building permits totaling \$24,664,370 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during March.

The March building total was 2.4 per cent above the \$24,076,190 reported by the cities in March, 1962.

Permits totaling \$60,073,500 were issued during the first quarter of 1963. The first quarter total was 6.3 per cent higher than the \$56,488,946 in permits reported during the first three months of 1962.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — MARCH, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S											
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S				A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S			
	Current Month 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago		
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	28.1	27.9	27.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.1				\$ 742.4	\$ 72.32	\$ 73.81	41.3	40.4	41.7	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.77
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	.....	.....				68.17	67.32	63.86	40.1	39.6	38.7	1.70	1.65
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....				71.42	71.60	68.03	39.9	40.0	39.1	1.79	1.74
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.4	6.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.6				66.78	66.04	67.55	42.0	41.8	43.3	1.59	1.56
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	+ 4.2	+ 4.2				75.15	74.47	74.48	42.7	42.8	43.3	1.76	1.72
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.5	.....	.....				60.85	60.00	63.66	40.3	40.0	43.6	1.51	1.46
Furniture & Fixtures .....	.9	.9	1.0	.....	- 10.0				87.57	83.42	85.26	41.7	40.3	43.5	2.10	1.96
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	+ 7.7	+ 7.7				79.85	77.98	76.50	42.7	41.7	42.5	1.87	1.80
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.3	2.2	2.2	+ 4.5	+ 4.5				94.37	91.64	77.00	40.5	39.5	47.0	2.33	2.20
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.7	2.6	2.4	+ 12.5	+ 12.5				72.38	66.02	72.71	43.6	40.5	43.8	1.66	1.66
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	+ 4.5	+ 4.5				80.98	80.38	76.78	40.9	40.8	40.2	1.98	1.91
Machinery	3.2	3.2	3.3	.....	.....				82.03	77.79	80.18	43.4	41.6	42.2	1.89	1.90
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.8	4.9	- 2.1	- 4.1				75.00	75.00	75.00	45.0	45.0	45.0	1.50	1.50

[illegible]

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — MARCH, 1963

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		HOURS AND EARNINGS			
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE		AVERAGE	
			WEEKLY EARNINGS	WEEKLY HOURS	HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current	One Year	One	One	One	One

3

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
⁷ Not comparable.
* Less than 0.1% change

REPRINT ON SAFETY PROGRESS AVAILABLE

An eight-page reprint of the article "15 Years of Progress in Accident Prevention" has been received from the printer and is available free to interested persons.

Published in the November-December, 1962 issue of *Safety Standards*, magazine of the Bureau of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor, the illustrated article summarizes the accomplishments in industrial accident prevention which have been made in North Carolina through the cooperation of industry with the Labor Department's safety program.

Several industry-wide safety campaigns, such as those which have been conducted in the foundry and lumber industries, are discussed in detail in the article.

Free copies may be ordered from the Information Service, N. C. Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh, N. C.

2,096 FIRMS INSPECTED DURING MONTH OF MARCH

Labor Department inspectors visited 2,096 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations during March. The establishments employed 78,489 workers.

The inspectors noted 1,222 violations, mostly concerning health and safety, and made appropriate recommendations for their correction. Compliance with similar recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,439 instances.

The month's inspection activity also included investigation of 17 complaints, reinspection of 84 establishments to insure compliance, 651 conferences with employers and employees, and investigation of the causes of five serious industrial accidents.

TRADE FAIR DEPICTS

(Continued from page 1)

cational institutions, and the State's per capita income.

The exhibit also included a large color poster advertising the 1964 edition of the *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms*, which will be published next year. Many copies of the 1960 edition of the *Directory*, together with the accompanying free 1962 *Supplement*, were sold on the spot at the Labor Department exhibit.

Several thousand copies of the newly reprinted bulletin, *Know Your North Carolina Department of Labor*, were distributed free to interested persons. Thousands of copies of a reprint of the illustrated article, *North Carolina Reports: 15 Years of Progress in Accident Prevention* also were distributed. Other handouts included a leaflet reprint of the North Carolina *Minimum Wage Law*; the *Handy Reference Guide* and poster explaining the *Federal Wage and Hour Law*; and other Federal publications dealing with various aspects of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act.

The Labor Department exhibit was viewed by uncounted thousands of persons who came to Charlotte for the Trade Fair.

The color charts shown at the Trade Fair will be available later in 8½ x 11-inch, black and white reproductions, and will be sent free upon request to interested persons. Requests should be directed to the Information Service, N. C. Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh, N. C.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (In Thousands of Employees) Winston-Salem Area

INDUSTRY	*MARCH 1963	FEBRUARY 1963	MARCH 1962
Total Manufacturing	36.5	37.5	37.7
Food & Kindred Products	1.4	1.5	1.5
Textile Mills Products	9.9	9.8	10.0
Furniture	1.1	1.1	1.0
Metals	1.5	1.5	1.6
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	22.6	23.6	23.6

* Preliminary

¹ Includes: Tobacco; Apparel; Lumber; Paper; Printing; Chemicals; Stone, Clay & Glass; Transportation Equipment & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	March 1963	March 1962	1st 3 Mos. 1963	1st 3 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 34,636	\$ 82,988	\$ 131,746	\$ 176,486
Asheboro	71,225	123,100	115,040	1,005,950
Asheville	655,198	629,060	2,614,835	1,838,274
Burlington	471,729	380,308	769,829	857,643
Chapel Hill	456,503	263,399	755,703	410,049
Charlotte	4,102,742	4,477,219	13,490,504	13,307,132
Concord	163,946	145,062	381,773	341,630
Durham	5,492,100	824,801	6,505,232	2,432,609
Elizabeth City	302,439	-0-	890,053	134,100
Fayetteville	1,146,858	491,376	2,947,263	1,348,698
Gastonia	168,450	257,650	869,500	1,329,400
Goldsboro	289,435	459,275	846,880	1,013,975
Greensboro	2,196,690	4,617,356	5,734,181	7,806,131
Greenville	210,500	332,200	2,226,842	803,276
Henderson	90,725	62,300	226,375	126,900
Hickory	130,215	655,080	316,840	1,000,509
High Point	575,976	2,579,269	1,329,841	3,823,774
Jacksonville	162,900	107,500	199,900	616,000
Kinston	182,559	380,440	612,248	1,155,326
Lenoir	67,516	502,580	217,357	558,480
Lexington	140,607	64,781	264,202	263,391
Lumberton	154,500	138,600	382,000	461,344
Monroe	51,500	114,000	118,000	439,400
New Bern	148,800	186,018	317,000	349,514
Raleigh	2,918,334	2,918,284	7,685,501	6,291,029
Reidsville	87,700	134,400	168,900	511,673
Roanoke Rapids	175,191	147,895	499,256	387,148
Rocky Mount	710,801	125,575	1,067,146	580,002
Salisbury	483,773	106,350	1,137,420	812,825
Sanford	65,700	60,000	109,000	425,500
Shelby	72,300	54,250	142,400	230,650
Statesville	107,100	407,000	876,654	880,900
Thomasville	547,470	214,690	844,534	292,645
Wilmington	473,378	143,871	778,860	292,036
Wilson	308,350	577,300	545,500	893,265
Winston-Salem	1,246,524	1,312,213	3,955,185	3,291,282
Grand Total	\$24,664,370	\$24,076,190	\$60,073,500	\$56,488,946

Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY, 1963

No. 5

CHAMPION BRICKLAYER APPRENTICE HONORED AT N. C. TRADE FAIR

CHARLOTTE—The vital role of the craftsman in building the State's expanding industrial economy was emphasized in a special ceremony held here Thursday, May 2, at the North Carolina International Trade Fair.

Governor Terry Sanford presented prizes and trophies to Frank Carpenter, of Norwood, Route 1, North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1962." The Governor also presented an engraved trophy to Liles McSwain, of Albemarle, Route 1, Carpenter's employer, in recognition of McSwain's valuable work as a trainer of bricklayers under the State-sponsored Apprenticeship Training Program.

"This is the first time in history that the bricklaying contest has been won by a Carpenter," quipped Gov. Sanford in presenting the young apprentice a \$200 savings bond donated by Brick and Tile Service, Inc., and the trophy given by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America.

Carpenter took top honors in a field of 30 apprentice contestants at the 9th annual apprentice bricklaying contest held at the State Fair in Raleigh last fall.

He was also presented a "Certificate of Merit" from the North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects. The certificate was presented by Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., of Fayetteville, President of the N. C. Chapter, AIA.

The presentation ceremony was held in front of the N. C. Department of Labor booth in the Charlotte Merchandise Mart. On hand to view the proceedings was State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, Apprenticeship Director C. L. Beddingfield, five members of the North Carolina State Apprenticeship Council, and about 50 representatives of the State, Federal, and private industry agencies which sponsor the annual bricklaying contest.

LABOR LAW INSPECTIONS

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,361 Tar Heel manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during April to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and health and safety regulations. The inspections covered a total of 43,064 employees, and included 20 special investigations made in response to employee complaints.

Labor law violations, mostly concerning safety and health requirements, were noted in 599 instances. Compliance with



APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL HONORED—J. B. Archer of Raleigh (right), State Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, presents State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane a "Certificate of Appreciation" from the federal agency honoring the North Carolina State Apprenticeship Council for a quarter-century of outstanding service to the furtherance of apprenticeship training in North Carolina. The certificate was presented at a meeting of the Apprenticeship Council in Charlotte on May 2. As Chairman of the Council, Commissioner Crane received the certificate in behalf of the entire group. Council members present included C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the N. C. Department of Labor's Division of Apprenticeship Training and Secretary of the State Apprenticeship Council; Charles D. Bates, State Director of Trade and Industrial Education and Vice-Chairman of the Council; Employer Representatives Dwight L. Casey of Charlotte and D. W. Randolph of Canton; and Employee Representatives George J. Bumby of Wilmington and W. L. Causey of Greensboro. (See picture of Council on page 4.) (Labor Department Photo.)

recommendations made during previous inspection visits was noted in 830 instances.

The inspectors also made 105 reinspections during April, held 712 conferences with employers and employees, and investigated eleven serious industrial accidents.

SAFETY AWARDS

Commissioner Frank Crane has presented safety awards to the representatives of nearly 500 firms during the last six weeks, in recognition of their excellent work in accident prevention during the

(Continued on page 4)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR Editor

Vol. XXX May, 1963 No. 5

TAR HEEL JOBS SET RECORD APRIL LEVEL

Nonagricultural employment set an April record in North Carolina, rising 20,700 above the job total of April, 1962.

The total of 1,259,600 people employed in non-farm jobs last month set new April highs in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment.

Factory employment totaling 522,200 last month was up 4,400 from the April, 1962 figure. Non-manufacturing employment totaling 737,400 was 16,300 higher than a year ago.

Average hourly earnings of the 522,200 Tar Heel factory workers stood still at \$1.66, showing no change from the March average. Their weekly earnings dropped 50 cents below the March level to an April average of \$66.23, due to a 0.3-hour decrease in the factory workweek to 39.9 hours.

Total non-farm employment in the State during April was up 11,200 from the March, 1963 level, due largely to seasonal job gains of 4,400 in retail trade, 3,400 in construction, 1,500 in service industries, and 800 each in chemicals manufacturing and food products industries.

Other April job gains over March included 700 in State and local government, 400 in Federal government, 300 each in stone, clay and glass products and finance, insurance and real estate, and about 100 each in transportation, wholesale trade, communications and public utilities, and the apparel, printing, machinery and lumber industries.

These increases were partly offset by a seasonal drop of 1,100 in tobacco stemmeries, by decreases of 500 in seamless hosiery and 300 in full-fashioned hosiery, 200 in paper and allied products, and 100 each in furniture manufacturing, mining, and public school employment.

APRIL BUILDING UP 10 PER CENT IN 36 TAR HEEL CITIES

Building permits totaling \$21,047,824 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during April.

The April building total was 10.3 per cent above the \$19,087,118 reported by the cities in April, 1962.

Permits totaling \$81,121,324 were issued during the first four months of 1963. The four-month total was 7.2 per cent higher than the \$75,649,764 in permits reported during the first four months of 1962.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS — APRIL, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T						H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S											
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Current Month (thous) 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.8	28.0	27.8	-	0.7	-	\$	73.26	\$	74.34	\$	73.04	40.7	41.3	41.5	\$1.80	\$1.76	
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.1	4.1	-	2.4	-		69.70		68.17		64.91	41.0	40.1	39.1	1.70	1.66	
Bakery	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	4.8	-		72.50		71.42		69.13	40.5	39.9	39.5	1.79	1.75	
Textile Mills Products	6.5	6.5	6.4	+ 1.6	.....	.....		64.37		66.52		68.61	41.0	42.1	43.7	1.57	1.57
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	+ 4.2	.....	.....		75.43		75.43		76.39	43.1	43.1	43.9	1.75	1.74
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 4.2	.....	.....		59.70		60.85		64.68	39.8	40.3	44.0	1.50	1.47
Furniture & Fixtures	.8	.9	1.0	-11.1	-20.0	+		77.66		87.57		84.15	37.7	41.7	42.5	2.06	1.98	
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	.....	7.7	+		77.00		79.85		77.76	41.4	42.7	43.2	1.86	1.80
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.2	2.2	2.2	.....	.....	.....		96.23		94.37		.....	41.3	40.5	.....	2.33	2.18
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.7	2.7	2.5	.....	8.0	+		71.50		72.21		69.76	43.6	43.5	42.8	1.64	1.63
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	.....	4.5	+		80.78		81.39		78.76	40.8	40.9	40.6	1.98	1.94
Machinery	3.3	3.2	3.2	+ 3.1		82.75		82.03		78.63	43.1	43.4	42.5	1.92	1.85	
Other Manufacturing Industries	4.6	4.7	4.9	- 2.1	- 6.1	-		

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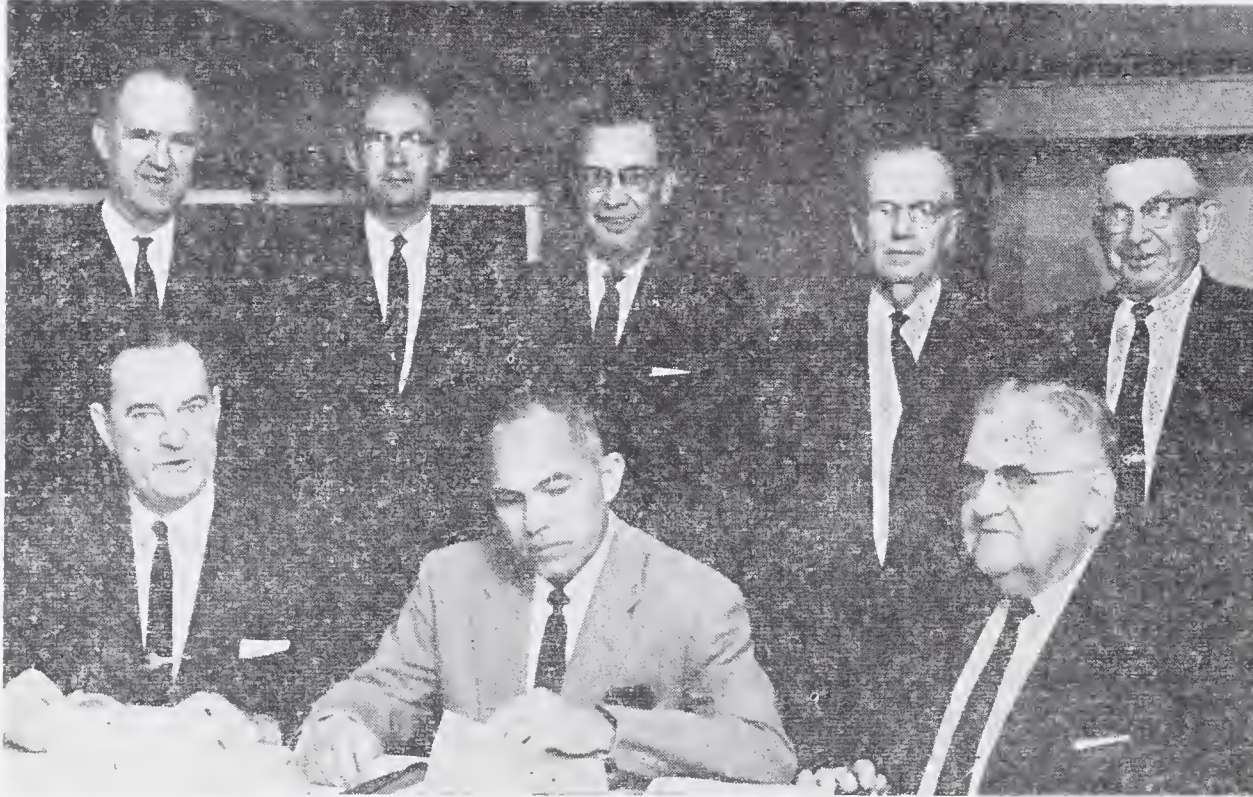
Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
Preliminary.
Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — **APRIL, 1963**
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

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I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T		H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S			
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M		A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S	
	C u r r e n t	O n e M o n t h A g o	O n e M o n t h	O n e Y e a r A g o	O n e M o n t h	O n e Y e a r A g o

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL MEETS IN CHARLOTTE



The State Apprenticeship Council met in Charlotte at the Selwyn Hotel on May 2nd.

Shown in photo at left, Council members and guests present at the meeting were:

Front row, from left: Commissioner Frank Crane, Council Chairman; Miguel Ortega of Caracas, Venezuela, Chief of the Division of Industrial Safety and Hygiene, Venezuela Ministry of Labor, who was visiting the N. C. International Trade Fair in Charlotte as Commissioner Crane's guest; and C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the State Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training.

Back row, from left: Charles D. Bates, State Director of Trade and Industrial Education and Vice-Chairman of the Council; D. W. Randolph of Canton and Dwight L. Casey of Charlotte, employer representatives on the Council; and W. L. Causey of Greensboro and George J. Bumby of Wilmington, employee representatives.

Following the Council meeting, the members attended a special ceremony held at the Trade Fair, at which Governor Terry Sanford presented prizes and trophies to Frank Carpenter of Norwood, Route 1, North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1962."

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (In Thousands of Employees) Winston-Salem Area

INDUSTRIES	*APRIL, 1963	MARCH, 1963	APRIL, 1962
Total Manufacturing	36.3	36.5	37.2
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.4	1.5
Textile Mill Products	9.8	9.9	10.0
Furniture	1.0	1.1	1.0
Metals	1.5	1.5	1.6
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	22.5	22.6	23.1

* Preliminary

¹ Includes: Tobacco; Apparel; Lumber; Paper; Printing; Chemicals; Stone, Clay & Glass; Transportation Equipment & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

SAFETY AWARDS

(Continued from page 1)

year 1962.

Special presentation ceremonies were held in Gastonia, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Burlington, Thomasville, Shelby, Wilson, Concord, High Point, Charlotte and Morganton.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	April 1963	April 1962	1963 1st 4 Mos.	1962 1st 4 Mos.
Albemarle	\$ 35,550	\$ 40,400	\$ 167,296	\$ 216,886
Asheboro	393,650	288,600	508,690	1,294,550
Asheville	488,974	946,961	3,103,809	2,785,235
Burlington	638,310	632,435	1,408,139	1,490,078
Chapel Hill	186,674	225,000	942,377	635,049
Charlotte	3,194,937	2,227,968	16,685,441	15,535,100
Concord	19,208	126,987	400,981	468,617
Durham	847,616	1,083,216	7,352,848	3,515,825
Elizabeth City	41,728	73,700	931,781	207,800
Fayetteville	719,445	1,205,655	3,666,708	2,554,353
Gastonia	825,350	517,600	1,694,850	1,847,000
Goldsboro	457,010	420,900	1,303,890	1,434,875
Greensboro	3,159,869	3,004,363	8,894,050	10,810,494
Greenville	287,900	342,300	2,514,742	1,145,576
Henderson	213,250	170,850	439,625	297,750
Hickory	254,191	108,210	571,031	1,108,719
High Point	1,392,669	375,829	2,722,510	4,199,603
Jacksonville	33,300	626,930	233,200	1,242,930
Kinston	706,326	379,694	1,318,574	1,535,020
Lenoir	53,666	127,746	271,023	686,226
Lexington	147,500	158,411	411,702	421,802
Lumberton	189,700	152,150	571,700	613,494
Monroe	60,000	124,000	178,000	563,400
New Bern	50,240	159,143	367,240	508,657
Raleigh	2,000,946	1,799,474	9,686,447	8,090,503
Reidsville	80,800	86,150	249,700	597,823
Roanoke Rapids	89,026	166,941	588,282	554,089
Rocky Mount	314,145	434,147	1,381,291	1,014,149
Salisbury	153,500	173,400	1,290,920	986,225
Sanford	84,900	15,850	193,900	441,350
Shelby	753,800	189,600	896,200	420,250
Statesville	434,053	218,400	1,310,707	1,099,300
Thomasville	185,045	672,538	1,029,579	965,183
Wilmington	85,879	191,743	864,739	483,779
Wilson	595,805	762,215	1,141,305	1,655,480
Winston-Salem	1,872,862	931,312	5,828,047	4,222,594
Grand Total	\$21,047,824	\$19,087,118	\$81,121,324	\$75,649,764

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE, 1963

No. 6

WESTERN ELECTRIC'S GREENSBORO SHOPS HONORED FOR WORLD SAFETY RECORD

Firm Receives Top Awards From State of North Carolina And National Safety Council

Employees and management of Western Electric Company's Greensboro Shops were hailed on June 18 as the industrial safety champions of the world.

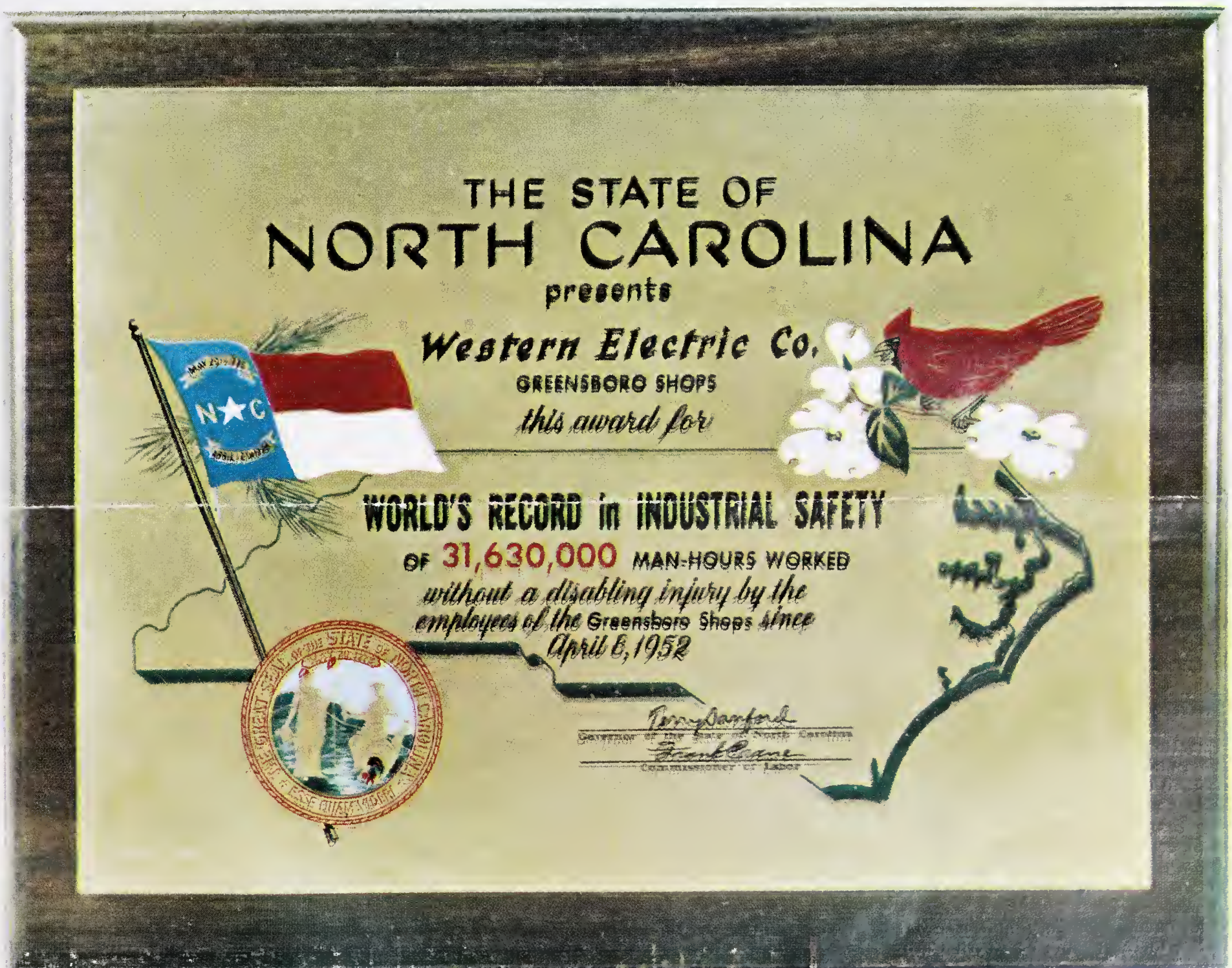
Shown below in full color is the bronze plaque presented to the Greensboro Shops

by Governor Terry Sanford, in recognition of the firm's world safety record of 31,635,093 man-hours without a disabling injury. The record was reached on June 6, setting a new high mark in on-the-job safety for all industry the world over.

The awards ceremonies on June 18 were attended by the highest officials of the Company, the State of North Carolina, and the National Safety Council, as well as by the Greensboro Shops' employees.

Among the visitors who took part in the program commemorating the history-making safety record were Governor Terry Sanford; Western Electric President H. I. Rommes; Vice-Presidents P. R. Brousse, W. E. Burke, and A. P. Clow; Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane; Industrial Commission Chairman J. W. Bean; N. C. Labor Department Safety Director William C. Creel; and President Howard Pyle of the National Safety Council.

(Continued on page 4)



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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR *Editor*

Vol. XXX June, 1963 No. 6

FIRST IN SAFETY

"We were first at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg, last at Appomattox—and now we are first in the world in safety."

Thus colorfully did Commissioner Frank Crane characterize the world record of accident-free manhours set by the Greensboro Shops of Western Electric Company. Commissioner Crane made the remarks at a luncheon held in connection with the Western Electric awards ceremony on June 18 in Greensboro.

The world record of 31,635,093 manhours without a disabling injury is indeed an achievement in which North Carolina can take pride, and one which other Tar Heel industries should strive to emulate.

The pursuit of safety on the job is not a dramatic thing. It requires first the belief, enthusiasm, and operational planning of top management. It requires secondly the transmission of these attitudes of management, through foremen and work supervisors, to all employees. Thirdly, it requires the active and ceaseless cooperation of all employees in their attitudes and working habits. Put all these things together in a spirit of teamwork, and a plant cannot fail to have a good safety program and can hardly fail to roll up a fine record of accidents that *didn't happen*.

That is exactly what the Greensboro Shops of Western Electric Company have accomplished. In the more than eleven years which have passed since April 8, 1952, the approximately 1,300 employees of the Greensboro Shops have worked an average of 24,335 manhours *each* without a disabling injury. This Western Electric world's record therefore belongs to each and every one of the 1,300 employees who made it possible. One slip—one moment's inattentiveness or one carelessly performed action—on the part of just one person, would have spoiled the whole record. The achievement itself is evidence of the highest possible teamwork between management, supervisors and employees.

It is an example, *par excellence*, of the practice of "Safety in Depth."

This is the kind of planning and working for safety that has made it possible for the frequency of disabling injuries in North Carolina manufacturing to be reduced from more than 16 per million man-hours in 1946 to 7.7 during the year 1962.

It is the kind of planning and working for safety that is making North Carolina a better place in which to work and live.

With this issue of *N. C. Labor and Industry*, we salute the Greensboro Shops of Western Electric Company for a magnificent achievement in safety and a great contribution to the people of North Carolina.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS - MAY, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S				
	C u r r e n t		O n e Y e a r A g o		C u r r e n t		O n e Y e a r A g o		A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S		
	Month (thous.)	One Month Ago (thous.)	One Year Ago (thous.)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	
C H A R L O T T E A R E A													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.8	27.8	27.7	+ 2.5	+ 0.4	\$ 76.26	\$ 73.08	\$ 73.46	41.9	40.6	41.5	\$1.82	\$1.77
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	.....	.....	71.99	69.70	64.94	42.1	41.0	39.6	1.71	1.70
Bakery	2.0	2.0	2.1	.....	- 4.8	77.53	72.50	69.37	42.6	40.5	40.1	1.82	1.79
Textile Mills Products	6.4	6.5	6.5	- 1.5	- 1.5	64.06	64.37	66.77	40.8	41.0	42.8	1.57	1.56
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	.....	+ 4.2	75.69	74.99	76.73	43.5	43.1	44.1	1.74	1.74
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.6	.....	-11.5	57.22	59.70	60.59	38.4	39.8	41.5	1.49	1.50
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.8	1.9	.....	-11.1	79.13	71.76	74.50	38.6	34.5	38.8	2.05	2.08
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	.....	+ 7.7	79.95	77.00	79.82	42.3	44.4	44.1	1.89	1.86
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.1	2.2	2.1	- 4.5	.....	96.05	96.23	.....	41.4	41.3	.....	2.32	2.34
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.7	2.7	2.5	.....	+ 8.0	70.52	71.50	70.03	43.0	43.6	42.7	1.64	1.64
Metal Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 4.3	+ 4.3	80.77	80.78	79.58	41.0	40.8	40.6	1.97	1.96
Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.2	.....	+ 3.1	92.86	82.32	82.47	46.2	43.1	44.1	2.01	1.91
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.6	4.8	.....	- 4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.1	43.4	43.9	- 0.7	- 1.8	\$ 66.91	\$ 63.12	\$ 66.08	38.9	36.7	39.1	\$1.72	\$1.69
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	.....	+ 3.6	71.39	71.16	70.34	44.9	44.2	44.8	1.59	1.61
Bakery Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	.....	.....	78.75	77.29	72.48	46.6	45.2	43.4	1.69	1.71
Textile Mill Products	15.8	15.9	16.9	- 0.6	- 6.5	59.84	54.56	58.40	37.4	34.1	37.2	1.60	1.57
Knitting Mills	6.0	6.1	6.8	- 1.6	-11.8	49.69	43.21	49.48	33.8	29.0	34.6	1.47	1.49
Apparel	3.9	4.0	3.7	- 2.5	+ 5.4	53.06	50.04	.....	37.9	36.0	37.8	1.40	1.39
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.) ..	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	63.79	56.74	62.93	43.1	39.4	43.4	1.48	1.45
Furniture	6.5	6.7	6.7	- 3.0	- 3.0	66.39	63.66	65.63	38.6	36.8	39.3	1.72	1.73
HH Furniture	5.6	5.8	5.8	- 3.4	- 3.4	67.06	66.02	64.94	38.1	37.3	38.2	1.76	1.77
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries ..	1.4	1.4	1.3	.....	+ 7.7	85.25	85.31	.....	38.4	38.6	.....	2.22	2.21
Chemicals	1.9	1.4	1.5	+ 7.1	+12.5	87.96	90.94	87.12	42.7	44.8	44.0	2.06	2.03
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	.....	.....	89.58	80.37	66.59	50.9	47.0	39.4	1.76	1.71
Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	.....	.....	73.46	71.23	.....	41.5	40.7	.....	1.77	1.75
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.9	1.9	1.9	.....	.....	88.51	84.77	.....	43.6	42.6	45.9	2.03	1.99
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.3	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
^b Includes: Apparel; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
^c Preliminary.
^d Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — MAY, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		HOURS AND EARNINGS		
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,263.0	1,260.0	1,244.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	\$	68.47	\$	66.07	\$	67.40	5	5	39.8	41.1	\$1.67	5	5	\$1.66	5	5
Manufacturing	521.6	522.4	518.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6		70.55		68.15		68.43	41.0	41.1	41.3	42.5	1.66	41.0	41.1	1.65	41.1	1.64
Durable Goods	146.4	146.3	145.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9		60.49		59.64		60.33	42.5	42.5	42.9	43.4	1.61	42.5	42.5	1.61	42.5	1.61
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.5	31.0	30.4	+ 1.6	+ 3.6		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	1.41	5	5	1.42	5	1.39
Sawmills & Planing Mills	18.9	18.6	18.1	+ 1.6	+ 4.4		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	1.34	5	5	1.34	5	1.33
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.2	6.2	6.4	- 0.2	- 3.1		55.34		55.07		56.53	41.3	41.1	41.3	42.5	1.56	41.3	41.1	1.57	41.3	1.51
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	47.3	47.4	46.6	- 0.2	+ 1.5		65.21		64.21		63.57	41.8	40.9	41.8	42.1	1.56	41.8	40.9	1.57	41.8	1.51
Household Furniture	42.9	43.1	42.3	- 0.5	+ 1.4		65.21		64.53		63.42	41.8	41.1	41.8	42.0	1.56	41.8	41.1	1.57	41.8	1.51
Stone, Clay and Glass	11.0	10.9	11.0	+ 0.9	+ 3.3		75.99		70.81		67.82	44.7	42.4	44.7	43.2	1.70	44.7	42.4	1.67	44.7	1.57
Concrete, Brick, etc.	4.0	4.0	3.8	- 0.8	+ 5.3		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	1.67	5	5	1.67	5	1.57
Primary Metals	2.7	2.8	2.7	- 3.6	- 3.6		84.65		84.25		85.08	41.7	40.9	41.7	41.3	2.06	41.7	40.9	2.06	41.7	2.06
Fabricated Metals	9.3	9.2	8.7	+ 1.1	+ 6.9		88.20		77.16		77.75	44.1	40.4	44.1	41.8	1.86	44.1	40.4	1.91	44.1	1.86
Fab. Structural Metals	4.1	4.0	3.7	+ 2.5	+ 10.8		102.17		85.65		82.13	47.3	42.4	47.3	43.0	2.02	47.3	42.4	2.02	47.3	1.91
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.3	13.5	13.5	- 1.5	- 1.5		78.76		76.82		77.74	44.0	43.4	44.0	45.2	1.72	44.0	43.4	1.77	44.0	1.72
Special Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.9	6.6	- 4.3	- 4.3		78.40		76.46		77	43.8	43.2	43.8	43.2	1.74	43.8	43.2	1.77	43.8	1.74
Electrical Machinery	23.9	24.1	24.8	- 0.8	- 3.6		82.82		80.20		79.98	41.0	40.1	41.0	40.6	1.97	41.0	40.1	2.00	41.0	1.97
Ord. and Transportation Equipment	3.9	3.9	4.0	- 0.5	- 2.5		96.05		90.85		92.86	42.5	40.2	42.5	42.4	2.19	42.5	40.2	2.26	42.5	2.19
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.5	3.5	3.4	- 0.5	+ 2.9		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.26	5	5	2.26	5	2.19
Nondurable Goods	375.2	376.1	373.3	- 0.2	+ 0.5		67.47		65.07		66.99	40.4	39.2	40.4	40.6	1.65	40.4	39.2	1.66	40.4	1.65
Food & Kindred Products	35.0	34.9	34.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.9		62.01		60.68		60.62	41.9	41.0	41.9	42.1	1.44	41.9	41.0	1.48	41.9	1.44
Meat Products	8.4	8.4	8.1	- 0.3	+ 3.7		53.34		49.14		54.23	38.1	35.1	38.1	39.3	1.38	38.1	35.1	1.40	38.1	1.38
Meat Packing	2.5	2.5	2.4	- 0.3	+ 4.2		70.04		71.28		68.16	43.5	43.2	43.5	42.6	1.60	43.5	43.2	1.61	43.5	1.60
Dairy Products	5.6	5.5	5.6	+ 1.8	- 5.3		74.10		75.05		73.46	46.9	47.5	46.9	47.7	1.54	46.9	47.5	1.58	46.9	1.54
Grain Mill Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	- 0.3	- 5.3		61.86		59.62		63.11	44.5	43.2	44.5	45.4	1.39	44.5	43.2	1.38	44.5	1.39
Bakery Products	7.5	7.5	7.5	- 0.3	- 6.5		73.70		71.65		68.64	43.1	41.9	43.1	41.6	1.65	43.1	41.9	1.71	43.1	1.65
Beverage Industries	4.9	4.8	4.6	- 0.3	+ 6.5		62.79		61.18		62.74	48.3	47.8	48.3	49.4	1.27	48.3	47.8	1.28	48.3	1.27
Tobacco	22.8	26.4	25.8	- 2.3	- 2.3		90.23		71.83		85.72	40.1	32.8	40.1	39.5	2.17	40.1	32.8	2.19	40.1	2.17
Cigarettes	18.3	18.4	18.8	- 0.5	- 2.7		97.41		78.18		90.35	41.1	33.7	41.1	39.8	2.27	41.1	33.7	2.32	41.1	2.27
Stemmeries	5.7	6.3	5.3	- 9.5	+ 7.5		66.79		51.43		68.85	36.9	29.9	36.9	38.9	1.77	36.9	29.9	1.81	36.9	1.77
Textiles	223.6	223.7	226.1	- 0.3	- 1.1		65.33		63.36		65.28	40.7	39.6	40.7	40.8	1.60	40.7	39.6	1.61	40.7	1.60
Broadwoven Fabrics	90.1	89.8	89.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.8		71.99		69.55		71.40	42.6	41.4	42.6	42.5	1.68	42.6	41.4	1.69	42.6	1.68
Broadwoven Cotton	55.8	55.8	55.9	- 0.3	- 0.2		70.22		67.73		67.98	41.8	40.8	41.8	41.2	1.65	41.8	40.8	1.66	41.8	1.65
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	30.5	30.3	30.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.7		74.80		72.68		76.64	44.0	42.5	44.0	44.3	1.71	44.0	42.5	1.71	44.0	1.71
Knitting Mills	65.7	66.2	69.3	- 0.8	- 3.2		58.19		56.47		59.37	37.3	36.2	37.3	38.3	1.55	37.3	36.2	1.56	37.3	1.55
Full Fashioned Hosiery	7.6	7.9	8.4	- 3.8	- 9.5		56.42		55.13		58.29	36.4	35.8	36.4	38.6	1.51	36.4	35.8	1.54	36.4	1.51
Seamless Hosiery	46.0	46.3	49.2	- 0.6	- 6.5		57.62		55.93		59.35	36.7	35.4	36.7	37.8	1.57	36.7	35.4	1.58	36.7	1.57
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	12.3	12.3	12.4	- 0.3	- 0.8		70.22		68.97		70.88	41.8	41.3	41.8	42.7	1.66	41.8	41.3	1.67	41.8	1.66
Yarn Mills	46.9	46.6	46.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.1		62.67		60.79		60.53	41.5	40.8	41.5	40.9	1.48	41.5	40.8	1.51	41.5	1.48
Apparel	45.1	44.7	43.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.9		50.38		49.31		50.56	37.6	36.8	37.6	38.3	1.32	37.6	36.8	1.34	37.6	1.32
Men's & Boys' Clothing	16.9	16.9	16.5	- 0.7	- 2.4		47.71		46.44		48.64	36.7	36.0	36.7	38.0	1.28	36.7	36.0	1.29	36.7	1.28
Paper & Allied Products	13.7	13.8	13.8	- 0.7	- 2.2		104.11		103.73		100.85	43.2	43.4	43.2	43.1	2.34	43.2	43.4	2.41	43.2	2.34
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.7	8.7	8.9	- 0.7	- 2.2		114.48		117.48		111.97	43.4	44.5	43.4	43.4	2.58	43.4	44.5	2.65	43.4	2.58
Paperboard Containers	3.6	3.6	3.5	- 0.3	+ 2.9		83.76		76.63		77.23	43.4	41.2	43.4	42.2	1.86	43.4	41.2	1.86	43.4	1.86
Printing	10.4	10.5	10.2	- 1.0	+ 2.0		89.70		87.40		87.23	39.0	38.0	39.0	38.8	2.30	39.0	38.0	2.30	39.0	2.30
Newsprint	5.4	5.4	5.2	- 0.3	+ 3.8		99.70		97.89		96.20	37.2	36.8	37.2	37.0	2.60	37.2	36.8	2.66	37.2	2.60
Chemicals	17.0	17.6	15.7	- 3.4	+ 8.3		83.13		87.04		81.48	42.2	45.1	42.2	42.0	1.94	42.2	45.1	1.93	42.2	1.94
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	10.1	10.1	9.2	- 0.3	+ 9.8		92.82		95.42		89.03	42.0	42.6	42.0	41.8	2.13	42.0	42.6	2.24	42.0	2.13
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.6	4.5	4.3	+ 2.2	+ 7.0		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Nonmanufacturing	741.4	737.6	725.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.1		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Mining	2.8	2.8	3.4	- 2.8	- 17.6		78.09		70.63		82.46	48.5	43.6	48.5	50.9	1.62	48.5	43.6	1.62	48.5	1.62
Non-Metallic Mining	2.8	2.8	2.9	- 0.3	- 3.4		78.09		70.96		82.32	48.5	43.8	48.5	52.1	1.58	48.5	43.8	1.62	48.5	1.58
Contract Construction	70.1	67.2	69.7	+ 4.3	+ 0.6		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	66.5	66.6	65.0	- 0.2	+ 2.3		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Transportation (Except RR)	33.5	33.6	32.5	- 0.3	+ 3.1		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Communications & Pub. Utilities	24.3	24.3	23.6	- 0.3	+ 3.0		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Trade ³	227.2	228.9	223.6	- 0.7	+ 1.6		97.58		95.41		95.30	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.9	2.33	41.0	40.6	2.35	41.0	2.33
Wholesale	59.0	58.4	57.6	- 1.0	+ 2.4		65.51		64.55		63.28	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.8	1.59	39.7	39.6	1.63	39.7	1.59
Retail ³	168.2	170.5	166.0	- 1.3	+ 1.3		84.94		84.77		82.49	42.9	42.6	42.9	42.3	1.95	42.9	42.6	1.98	42.9	1.95
Retail General Merchandise	34.4	36.1	34.4	- 4.7	+ 1.3		57.00		56.45		55.48	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.8	1.43	38.4	38.4	1.47	38.4	1.43
Department Stores	15.3	15.9	14.9	- 3.8	+ 2.7		46.57		46.22		45.87	31.9	32.1	31.9	32.3	1.42	31.9	32.1	1.44	31.9	1.42
Limited Price Variety	7.7	8.6	8.4	- 10.5	- 8.3		29.33		30.80		28.56	28.2	29.9	28.2	28.0	1.02	28.2	29.9	1.04	28.2	1.02
Retail Food Stores	25.4	25.4	24.5	- 0.4	+ 3.7		51.71		52.36		49.93	33.8	34.0	33.8	34.2	1.46	33.8	34.0	1.53	33.8	1.46
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	48.5	48.3	46.6	+ 0.4	+ 4.1		88.24		87.10		89.29	35.8	36.5	35.8	36.5	1.92	35.8	36.5	2.02	35.8	1.92
Service	138.4	137.3	136.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.4		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.2	7.3	8.2	+ 12.3	- 0.4		32.02		31.05		29.60	36.8	34.5	36.8	42.9	1.69	36.8	34.5	1.87	36.8	1.69
Personal Services	25.5	25.4	25.4	+ 0.4	- 0.6		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	2.24	5	5	2.24	5	2.13
Laundries																					



WESTERN ELECTRIC FOLKS DISPLAY AWARDS—Awards from the National Safety Council and the State of North Carolina are proudly shown in front of the Greensboro Shops' billboard. From left to right are: Mrs. Joan Snyder, long-service employee of the Greensboro plant; Mr. H. I. Romnes, President of Western Electric Company; Mr. Neil Jennings, another long-service Greensboro employee; and Mrs. Shirley Eaton, Wenoca Queen.

(Continued from page 1)

Also present were several guests representing the City of Greensboro and Guilford County. These included Guilford County Manager Carl G. Johnson, Mayor David Schenck of Greensboro, President John Harden of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, Executive Editor Miles Wolff of the Greensboro *Daily News*, District Manager Parks D. Hunter of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, City Manager George H. Aull, Jr., of Greensboro, and Colonel J. L. Humston, Commanding Officer of the Burlington Branch, Greensboro Regional Office, of the Birmingham Procurement District.

Members of Western Electric Company's top management in North Carolina who took part in the ceremonies were: Works Manager W. S. Yeager; Asst. Works Manager S. C. Donnelly; Greensboro Shops Superintendent W. O. Conrad; and Accounting Supervisor W. R. Farrell.

Governor Sanford, in presenting the State of North Carolina plaque to Mr. Yeager, said the new world's safety record achieved by the Greensboro Shops employees heightened their fellow citizens' respect for Western Electric Company as a "highly sophisticated industrial operation carried on in a way of which the State can be very proud."

Governor Sanford expressed the hope that Western Electric employees in Greensboro would carry their safety philosophy "as missionaries, to the total community and especially to the highways. People like you," he said, "who know what safety means can do more for safety in your communities than all the laws ever passed."

In presenting the National Safety Council award to Mr. Romnes, NSC President Howard Pyle said that because of the plant's outstanding safety program, "there are two employees here now who would have died of a work accident in the course of the past eleven years, based on the rate of death in all American industry."

"There are an additional 14 of you who would have suffered some permanent impairment—blindness, crippling for life, or the loss of a limb," Pyle said. "It wouldn't

have taken much to destroy this unbroken chain of more than 31 million accident-free manhours. An inattentive moment while working with electric current, a splash of oil left on the floor on which someone might have slipped, a poorly stacked pallet that might have tumbled down on somebody — any of these simple, unfortunately everyday items would have spelled the end of an unbroken chain of safe work hours.

"But the fact is, none of these events occurred, not in the course of eleven years. This is the ultimate tribute that is paid all of you here today and your fellow employees."

Western Electric President H. I. Romnes recalled that a year ago the Greensboro plant won the firm's first President's Safety Award.

"At that time, ten years had passed without a lost-time accident," he said. "Everybody knew a world's record was in the offing. But I'm told it was like the ninth inning of a no-hit game. Nobody mentioned it.

"Now that the record is yours, the suspense is over. But I hope you'll keep on adding to the record you have achieved. You have demonstrated dramatically that thinking about safety and working at it saves a lot of human hurts and heartaches."

"It is my pleasant duty," continued Mr. Romnes, "to accept this award and then pass it on to the people who won it—the men and women of the Greensboro plant. It's an assignment I'm very proud to undertake. Industry needs people who can work well together. The fact that your safety performance, unmatched in the world, was achieved while you were engaged in vital and demanding work testifies to the skill, the purposefulness, and the sense of responsibility that North Carolina people bring to their work. Thus, your accomplishment contributes, not only to your own safety today, not only to the future prospects of this particular plant, but to the future of your community and your State."

In accepting the North Carolina award plaque from Governor Sanford, W. S. Yeager, manager of the Western Electric's North Carolina works, predicted that the employees would continue their unmatched safety record.

"I think we're just going on into infinity," said Yeager. "I don't think we're ever going to stop." He then presented the award to Neil Jennings, senior male employee at the Greensboro Shops.

W. O. Conrad, Superintendent of the Greensboro Shops, presided at the awards ceremony, which was held on the lawn of the plant at Greensboro.

Appropriately inscribed billfolds were given to all employees by S. C. Donnelly, Assistant Manager of the North Carolina Works. The first such award was given to Mrs. Shirley Eaton, Wenoca (Western Electric, North Carolina) Queen.

In addition to the praise and commendations of those who spoke at the ceremonies, plaudits for the Greensboro employees' achievement were received by mail and telegram from several North Carolina Senators and Congressmen, members of the N. C. General Assembly, and many industrial leaders throughout the nation.

In setting the new world safety record on June 6, the Western Electric Plant surpassed the previous record of 31,628,157 accident-free manhours rolled up by the Chattanooga, Tenn., plant of the DuPont Company.

The Western Electric record spanned a period of more than eleven years of operations—since April 8, 1952—without a disabling injury. The Greensboro plant employed an average of 1,300 employees during this 11-year period.

Employees of the Greensboro plant first gained international standing on June 23, 1959, for 19,606,000 consecutive manhours worked without a disabling injury to set a world record for the Electrical Equipment Industry. The record in this category was previously held by the Westinghouse Electric Company's plant in Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY, 1963

No. 7

1962 State Safety Award Winners

774 PLANTS QUALIFY FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATE OF SAFETY ACHIEVEMENT

A total of 774 North Carolina industrial establishments have been awarded the Labor Department's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* in recognition of their outstanding work in preventing disabling injuries on the job during the year 1962.

Commissioner Frank Crane personally presented the awards to representatives of more than 500 of the winning plants in special presentation ceremonies held this past spring in eleven Tar Heel cities. Sponsored locally by Chambers of Commerce, these presentation meetings were attended by well over 1,000 plant officials and guests.

The award-winning plants qualified for the Labor Department safety honors in one of three ways: (1) by having an accident-free record during 1962; (2) by maintaining a lost-time injury rate 75 per cent or more below the State average for their industry; (3) by reducing their lost-time injury frequency rate 40 per cent or more compared with their rate for the previous year.

The following list is the complete roster of award-winning establishments for 1962. Firms honored in special community presentation ceremonies are listed separately under the names of the counties in which the presentations were held. All others are listed alphabetically, according to the number of consecutive years for which they have received the Labor Department award:

First Year Winners

Aberdeen Hosiery Mills, Inc., Aberdeen
Acme-McCrary Corporation
Acme Division, Asheboro
W. R. Adams Construction Co., Hiddenite
Al Hosiery Mill, Hickory
Alexander Motor Co., Inc., Durham
Allen Overall Company, Monroe
Aluminum Company of America
Badin Works, Badin
Arlene Hosiery Mills, Hickory
Asheville Waste Paper Co., Asheville
Austin Knitting Mills, Inc., Albemarle
B & R Frozen Foods, Inc., Wallace
Barger Millwork Company, Statesville
Baxter, Kelly and Faust, Inc., Stoneville
Big Bill Bottling Company, Inc., Reidsville
Blue Ridge Cord Co., Inc., Hendersonville
Broadway Hosiery Mills, Inc., West Asheville

W. A. Brown & Son, Inc., Salisbury
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Franklinton Fabrics, Franklinton
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Henrietta Plant, Henrietta
Burlington Industries, Inc.
St. Pauls Plant, St. Pauls
Cape Hickory Hosiery Mill, Hickory
Caro Craft, Inc., Rocky Mount
Carolina Comfort Furniture, Inc., Hickory
Carolina Power & Light Company, Asheville
R. E. Carpenter & Co., Rutherfordton
Carpenter & Phillips Mica Co., Spruce Pine
Carriker Church Furniture Company, Monroe
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Livestock Market, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Garage, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Durham Service Store, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Cold Storage Department, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Oxford Service Store, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Siler City Service Store, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Nightwatchmen, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Creedmoor Service Store, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Hillsboro Service Store, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Poultry Department, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Feed Mill, Durham
Charmeuse Hosiery Industries, Inc., Asheboro
Chipman LaCrosse Hosiery Mills Co., Inc., East Flat Rock
Chowan Veneer Co., Inc., Edenton
Christian Printing Co., Inc., Durham
Cole Milling Co., Fayetteville
Collins & Aikman Corporation
Plant "E", Ca-Vel
Collins & Aikman Corporation, Siler City
Combo Industries, Inc., Roxboro
Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, Inc., Randleman
The Courier Times, Roxboro
Denny Plywood Co., Inc., Roseboro
Don Juan Manufacturing Corp., Hertford
Durham Coca Cola Bottling Co.
Roxboro Division, Roxboro
Durham Sandwich Co., Durham
E. L. Company, Inc., N. Wilkesboro
Eastern Carolina Feed & Seed Co., Inc., Elizabeth City

Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton
The electric Storage Battery Company
Missile Battery Division, Raleigh
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 2, Erwin
Fayetteville Fabrics, Fayetteville
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Automatic Blanket Mill, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Bedsread Finishing Mill, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Bleachery, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Karastan Spinning Division, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Sheeting Mill, Spray
Filatex Corporation, Waxhaw
Fleetline Industries, Inc., Garland
Fontana Mills Division
James Lees & Sons Company, Robbinsville
Formica Corporation
Panel & Door Plant, Tarboro
M. M. Fowler, Inc., Durham
Franklin Hosiery Company, Franklin
Gem Dandy, Inc., Madison
Gibbs Underwear Company, Lincolnton
Gilliam Furniture, Inc.
Plant No. 2, Statesville
Greene Brothers Furniture Co., Inc., North Wilkesboro
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Hallsboro Particle Board Plant, Hallsboro
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Plymouth Sawmill, Hallsboro
Harriss Commers Chevrolet Co., Inc., Chapel Hill
Henderson FCX Service, Henderson
Hickory Spinners, Inc., Hickory
International Stretch Products
Wilmington Lace Division, Inc., Wilmington
Fredell Finishing Company, Statesville
Jones Distributing Co., Elizabeth City
Kennedy Pottery, Wilkesboro
Kennedy's Wood Products Co., Inc., Clinton
F. R. King Construction Co., Wilmington
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Asheboro Plant, Asheboro
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Central Falls Plant, Central Falls
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Newton Plant, Newton
L and L Manufacturing, Inc., N. Wilkesboro
Laughlin F. F. Hosiery Mills, Inc., Randleman
Lloyds Lingerie, Inc., Madison
Martin Marietta Corporation
Concrete Products Division, Lilesville

(Continued on page 2)

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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR

Editor

Vol. XXX

July, 1963

No. 7

J. M. Mathes Co., Inc., Durham
Model Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Durham
Moffitt Knitting Mills, Inc., Asheboro
Nancy King Textile Co., N. Wilkesboro
Newgard Industries, Inc., Monroe
N. Wilkesboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
N. Wilkesboro
Old Hickory Motors, Inc., Durham
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Ecusta Paper Operations
Endless Belt Department, Pisgah
Forest
Oxford Fabrics Co., Oxford
Parlier Plumbing & Heating Co., Statesville
The Peabody Drug Company, Durham
Phelps Industries, Inc., Skyland
Pifer Industries, Inc., Durham
Pine State Creamery Company
Oxford Plant, Oxford
Press Printing Company, Inc., Albemarle
J. H. Reaben Oil & Supply Co., Inc.,
Hendersonville
Reeves Brothers, Inc.
Grace Plant, Rutherfordton
Reidsville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.,
Reidsville
Rhoney Chair Company, Inc., Hickory
Ricks Laundry & Cleaners, Inc., Edenton
Riegel Paper Corporation
Fairtex Plant, Monroe
Rite-Way Laundry, Durham
Ross Fertilizer Co., Clinton
Rutherford County News, Rutherfordton
A. J. Schneiersen & Son, Inc.
Balfour Plant, Randleman
A. J. Schneiersen & Son, Inc.
Denton Plant, Randleman
Seabrook Blanching Corporation, Edenton
Sherrill Lumber Co., Statesville
Shrink Stayed Fabrics Corp., N.
Wilkesboro
Siler City Manufacturing Company
A Division of Kellwood Company,
Siler City
Smith-Prevost Cleaners, Chapel Hill
Smoky Mountain Fiber Company, Murphy
Southern Cotton Storage, Inc., Monroe
Southern Parts & Electric, Inc., Durham
Spruce Pine Mica Company, Inc., Spruce
Pine
Spurgeon Hosiery Corporation, Lincolnton
Statesville Narrow Fabrics Co., Inc.,
Statesville
Sterling Hosiery Mills, Inc., Spindale
J. P. Steevens & Co., Inc.
Carter Plant, Wallace
Talbert and Talbert Lumber Co., Roxboro
Tie Rite Neckwear Co., Inc., Asheboro
Triangle Electric Motor Co., Inc., Durham
Triangle Motors, Inc., Durham
Tri-Pak Products Co., Inc., Rutherfordton
United Brass Works, Inc., Randleman
Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.
Division of Union Carbide Corporation
Asheboro Plant, Asheboro
Van Raalte, Franklin
Van's One Hour Martinizing, Chapel Hill

The Wallace Enterprise, Wallace
Webster Brick Co., Inc.
Draper Plant No. 5, Draper
Wee-Sox Hosiery Mills, Inc., Randleman
Worth Spinning Company, Stony Point
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Monroe
Yanceyville Auto Sales, Inc., Yanceyville

Second Year Winners

Acme-McCrary Corporation, Asheboro
Ramseur Division
Amcel Propulsion Company
A Division of Celanese Corporation of
America, Asheville
Black Mountain Hosiery Mills, Inc., Black
Mountain
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Ballet Hosiery Co., Wadesboro
Cape Fear Terminal, Wilmington
A. G. Carter, Jr., Whiteville
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Hatchery, Durham
Cheerwine Bottling Company, Salisbury
City Service Laundry, Clinton
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville, N. C.
Forest City
Columbia Mfg. Co., Inc., Ramseur
Cook Machine Co., Clinton
Comty Cleaners, Gatesville
Dillard Paper Company of Wilmington,
Inc., Wilmington
Dixie Dry Cleaners and Laundry, Raleigh
Fabrics Industries, Inc., Monroe
General Equipment Company, Raleigh
Kearfott Division—General Precision,
Aerospace, Black Mountain
Kellogg Cuthrell, Inc., Manteo
Linen White Products Co., Inc., Clinton
Lions Club Industries for the Blind of
W. N. C., Asheville
Lutz Hosiery Co., Inc., Hickory
Larry Milberg & Co., Asheboro
Southern Division
The News Reporter Company, Inc.,
Whiteville
Pacific Mills
A Division of Burlington Industries, Inc.
Hot Springs Plant, Hot Springs
Roy Panther & Co., Lynn
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Spruce Pine,
Inc., Spruce Pine
Pinehurst Textiles, Inc., Asheboro
Leon Register, Inc., Durham
B. C. Remedy Co., Inc., Durham
F. H. Ross & Co., Inc., Raleigh
S & G Concrete Co., Wilmington
S K F Industries, Inc., Asheville
Southeastern Sight and Sound Corporation,
Raleigh
Stanfield Mills, Inc., Stanfield
Tire Sales, Co., Wallace
United States Plywood Corporation
Raleigh Branch, Raleigh
W. H. Weatherly Co., Inc., Elizabeth City,
N. C.
H. B. Williams Sawmill, Stovall

Third Year Winners

Amerotron Company,
Robbins Plant, Robbins
Asheboro Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro
Carolina Roller & Supply Co., Inc.,
Lincolnton
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Main Office, Durham
Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc.
Seed and Farm Supply, Durham
Curlee Machinery Company, Inc., Cary
E. & B. Oil Co. of Wallace, Inc., Wallace
Haywood Electric Membership
Corporation, Waynesville
Hoyle Motor Company, Inc., Lincolnton
Liberty Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Knitting Plant, Liberty

Lincolnton Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
Lincolnton
Pell Paper Box Company, Inc., Elizabeth
City
Rocky Creek Mills, Inc., Turnersburg
Rolling Pin Bakery, Durham
F. S. Royster Guano Co.
Wilmington Plant, Wilmington
Sealtest Foods
Southern Division—Brevard
Sealtest Foods
Southern Division—Bryson City
Southgrand Chevrolet, Inc., Creedmoor
Spruce Pine Hosiery Mill, Inc., Spruce Pine
Sycamore Dairy, Fayetteville
Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., Raleigh

Fourth Year Winners

Ahoskie Meat & Provision Co., Inc., Ahoskie
China Grove Roller Mills, China Grove
J. E. Hanger of North Carolina, Inc.,
Raleigh
McCracken Oil Company, Inc., Henderson
N. C. Products Corporation
Kinston Plant, Kinston
A. J. Schneiersen & Son, Inc.
Siler City, N. C. Plant, Siler City
Sealtest Foods
Southern Division—Asheville
Sides Lumber Co., Inc., Rockwell
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Meter Division, Raleigh

Fifth Year Winners

Carolina Broom Works, Roxboro
Littleton Sales Company, Inc., Littleton
Oxford Laundry - Cleaners, Oxford
Piedmont Electric Membership
Corporation, Hillsboro
Stubbs Veneer Co., Windsor
Variety Wholesalers, Inc., Fuquay Springs
Walker Martin, Inc., Raleigh

Sixth Year Winners

Avalon Hosiery Mill
Knitting Division of Elizabeth City
Hosiery Mills, Elizabeth City
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company,
Inc.
Kinston Plant, Kinston
J-D Mills, Inc., Henderson
Jarrett's Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.,
Lincolnton
M. T. Company, Hendersonville
Meridian Motorcycle Company, Fayetteville
W. B. Oliver & Son, Inc., Pine Level
Parham Motor Company, Henderson
Parkdale Hosiery Mill, Catawba
Phillips Petroleum Company
Marine & Other Terminals Div.
Wilmington, Terminal, Wilmington

Seventh Year Winners

Dare County Ice & Store Co., Manteo
Lowe's Durham Hardware, Inc., Durham
McNeill's Cleaners, Red Springs
Rex Cleaners, Elizabeth City
Rickman Mfg. Co., Inc., Salisbury

Eighth Year Winners

Henry V. Dick & Co. of Raleigh, Inc.,
Raleigh
McCracken Supply Company, Inc., Raleigh
Newton Glove, Inc., Newton

Ninth Year Winners

Richard Grey Hosiery Co., Asheboro
Hickory Handle & Mfg. Co., Conover

Textile Machine Works,
Asheboro Branch, Asheboro
Union Asbestos & Rubber Company
Plant No. 5, Marshville
William Motor Co., Inc., Smithfield

Tenth Year Winners

Smith Novelty Co., Albemarle

Eleventh Year Winners

Acme Cleaners & Shoe Shop, Nashville
Heist-McCain Hosiery Corp., Rockwell
Roseboro Milling Company, Roseboro
A. J. Schneierman & Son, Inc.
Sanford, N. C. Plant, Sanford

Twelfth Year Winners

The Atlantic Refining Company,
Wilmington
Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
Leach Service Cleaners, Littleton
Snipes-Crowell Lumber Co., Inc., Stoneville
Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover

Thirteenth Year Winners

Howell Oil Company, Goldsboro
C. D. Jessup and Company, Claremont

Fourteenth Year Winners

Bonk's Dry Cleaners, Asheboro
Conover Cleaners, Conover
Home Oil Company, Louisburg
New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
Sunshine Laundry & Cleaners, Wilmington

Fifteenth Year Winners

Mobil Oil Company, Wilmington
Shell Oil Company, Wilmington

Group Presentations-1962

Alamance County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Alamance Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington Hosiery Co.
May Hosiery Finishing Co., Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Pioneer Plant, Burlington
City Laundry & Cleaners, Inc., Burlington
Cherokee Flooring Corporation
Yard, Burlington
Copland-Fowler Industries, Inc.,
Burlington
Craftique, Inc., Mebane
Customex Mfg. Co., Inc., Burlington
Dura-Tred Hosiery Mills Co., Inc.,
Burlington
Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Elizabeth - Meade Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Frissell Fabrics Inc., Burlington
Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Inc., Glen Raven
Grace Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Holt Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Knitting Plant, Burlington
Kale Knitting Mills, Inc., Mebane
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Concord Finishing Division, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Main Office, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Pittsboro Seamless Knitting Division,
Burlington
Lindley Hosiery Finishers, Inc., Burlington
J. M. Mathes Company, Inc., Burlington

Nu-Vogue Hosiery Company
(A Division of Kayser-Roth Company,
Inc.), Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Cotton & Blending Dept., Saxapahaw
Sellers Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Dyeing, Winding & Packing, Saxapahaw
Sellers Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Mercerizing Dept., Saxapahaw
Southern Laundry, Inc., Graham
Staley Hosiery Mills, Burlington
Swift Cleaners, Inc., Elon College
Thunderbird Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Travora Textiles, Inc., Graham
Wrightenberry Hosiery Mills, Graham

Second Year Winners

Acme Feed Mills, Inc., Burlington
Alamance Lumber Co., Inc., Burlington
Amedeen Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
B & L Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Grabur Throwing Company, Graham
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Mayfair Knitting Plant, Burlington
Carolina Paper Box Company, Inc.,
Burlington
Cleamore Hosiery Co.,
Moore & Massey Hosiery Co., Inc.,
Burlington
Copeland Converting & Finishing Company,
Burlington
Dixie Hosiery Co., Inc., Graham
Ferrell Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Garrison Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Ivey Hosiery Mill, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Burlington Seamless Knitting Division,
Burlington
Lindy Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.
Burlington Plant, Burlington
Sellers Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Silk Dept., Saxapahaw
Travora Textiles, Inc.
Finishing Plant, Graham
Walnut Textiles, Inc., Burlington

Third Year Winners

Apparel Manufacturing Corp., Mebane
Burlington Hosiery Co.
Interstate Warehouse, Burlington
Cherokee Flooring Corporation
Bondwood Department, Burlington
Duke Power Company
Burlington District, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Transportation Division, Burlington
Lenox Knitting Mill, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Ladies Seamless Division, Burlington
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Burlington,
Burlington
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Sotherland Mills, Inc., Graham

Fourth Year Winners

Childrey Hosiery Mills, Inc., Haw River
Sharpe Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Swink Hosiery Mill, Inc., Haw River

Fifth Year Winners

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Hickory Knitting Division, Burlington
Kayser-Roth Hosiery Company, Inc.
Throwing Division, Burlington
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Sixth Year Winners

Alamance Printing Company, Burlington
Boston Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Burlington
Boston Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Burlington
Lillian and Lee, Inc., Burlington

Sellers Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Service Dept., Saxapahaw

Seventh Year Winners

Burlington Garment Mfg., Inc., Burlington
Foil Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Eighth Year Winners

Apparel, Inc., Mebane
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Waste Department, Burlington
Monarch Processing Co., Inc., Graham
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Ninth Year Winners

Konry Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McNiston Hosiery Mills, Haw River
Major Dye Works, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Men's Half Hose Division, Burlington
Puritan Finishing Mills, Inc., Burlington
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Mebane
Webco Mills, Inc., Burlington

Thirteenth Year Winners

Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Inc., Mebane

Fourteenth Year Winners

Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham

Sixteenth Year Winners

Western Electric Company, Inc.
North Carolina Works
Burlington Shops, Burlington

Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell and Watauga County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Alba-Waldensian, Inc.
Pauline Plant, Valdese
Alba-Waldensian, Inc.
Waldensian Division Box Plant, Valdese
Appalachian Flooring Company, West
Jefferson
Artercraft Press, Inc., Morganton
Blue Ridge Electric Membership
Corporation
Caldwell County Operation, Lenoir
Burke Hosiery Mill, Inc., Hildebran
Burke Lumber Co., Inc., Morganton
J. A. Cline & Sons, Inc., Hildebran
Dixie Container Corporation of North
Carolina, Morganton
Dr. Pepper Bottling Company West
Jefferson, Inc., West Jefferson
Drexel Knitting Mills, Inc., Drexel
Elizabeth James Mills, Inc., Marion
Fairfield Chair Company
Falls Mfg Co., Granite Falls
Hi-Way Mfg. Co., Inc., Drexel
Hudson Cotton Mills Co., Inc.
Machine Shop, Lenoir
International Resistance Company - Boone
Division, Boone
Knox Knitting Company, Inc., Creston
Lenoir Chair Company No. 1, Lenoir
Lenoir Chair Company No. 3, Lenoir
Lenoir Chair Company No. 4, Lenoir
Lenoir News-Topic, Inc., Lenoir
Lenoir Veener Mill, Hildebran
Lindsey Hosiery Mills, Hildebran
McPar Hosiery Mill, Inc., Marion
Martina Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
Midway Lumber and Supply Company,
West Jefferson
Morganton Sheet Metal Co., Morganton
The News Herald, Inc., Morganton
North State Canning Company, Inc., Boone
Oak Flooring Company, Inc., West Jefferson
Old Fort Manufacturing Company, Old
Fort
Orton Hosiery Mill, Valdese

Parker Hosiery Mill, Inc., Old Fort
Parker Tie Company, West Jefferson
Peerless Hosiery Company, Inc., West Jefferson
Pitts Lumber, Inc., Glen Alpine
Robinson Hosiery Mill, Valdese
Shadowline, Incorporated, Boone
The Skyland Post, West Jefferson
Valdese Weavers, Inc., Valdese
Vanhorn Hosiery Mill, Hildebran
Watanga Democrat, Boone
West Jefferson Canning Company, West Jefferson
Western Carolina Hatcheries, Inc., Morganton
Wholesale Builders Supply, Inc., Boone

Second Year Winners

Dave Baer Hosiery Mill, Inc.
J. P. Pous Division, Valdese
Cross Cotton Mills Company, Marion
Estes, Morganton
Francis-Louise Full Fashion Mills, Inc., Valdese
Guy L. Hensley Hosiery Mill, Inc., Marion
Jacquard Mills Co., Morganton
Moore Cotton Mill Co., Inc., Lenoir
Samson Cordage Works, Inc.
Icard Division, Icard

Third Year Winners

The American Thread Company, Marion
Hayes Cotton Mill Co., Inc., Lenoir
Hemlock Manufacturing Company, Inc., Granite Falls
Kraft Foods
Division of National Dairy Products Corp., West Jefferson
National Veneer Company, Lenoir

Fourth Year Winners

Eugene Cross & Company, Marion
Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion

Fifth Year Winners

B & K Hosiery Mill, Hickory

Sixth Year Winners

The McDowell News, Marion
United Rayon Knitting Mills
Div. of United Merchants & Mfgs., Inc., Old Fort

Seventh Year Winners

Kohler and Campbell Inc., Granite Falls

Cabarrus County Award
Winners

First Year Winners

The Bake Shop, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Bleachery, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Paint Department, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Yard Force, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant, Sheet Department, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Street Department, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 5, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 8, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 9, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
Plant 10, Kannapolis
Golden Crust Bakeries, Inc., Kannapolis
Propst Construction Co., Inc., Concord
Shannon Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Plant 8, Concord
Snyder Printing & Lithographing Company, Concord

(Continued on page 6)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS - JUNE, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS				AVERAGE			
	PER CENT OF			CHANGE FROM			WEEKLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY HOURS		HOURLY EARNINGS		HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current			Current			Current		Current		Current		Current	
	Month	One Year	One Year	Month	One Year	One Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year
	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	4	Ago	4	Ago	4	Ago	4	Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.7	27.8	27.8	— 0.4	— 0.4	— 0.4	\$ 76.38	\$ 76.26	\$ 72.28	41.9	41.3	\$1.81	\$1.82	\$1.75
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	—	—	—	73.96	71.31	65.69	41.7	40.3	1.72	1.71	1.63
Bakery	2.0	2.0	2.1	—	—	—	78.57	76.02	69.14	42.0	40.2	1.84	1.81	1.72
Textile Mills Products	6.4	6.4	6.5	—	—	—	67.84	64.94	65.89	41.1	41.7	1.60	1.58	1.58
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	—	—	—	77.43	75.69	78.32	43.5	44.5	1.74	1.74	1.76
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.6	—	—	—	60.70	57.22	56.36	38.4	38.6	1.51	1.49	1.46
Furniture & Fixtures	.9	.8	.9	+12.5	—	—	86.94	79.13	82.32	38.6	42.0	2.08	2.05	1.96
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	78.91	79.95	78.22	42.3	43.7	1.87	1.89	1.79
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.0	2.1	2.0	—	—	—	93.43	96.05	—	41.4	—	2.33	2.32	2.24
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.7	2.7	2.5	—	—	—	70.47	70.52	72.54	43.0	44.5	1.67	1.64	1.63
Metal Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	—	—	—	79.77	81.36	77.97	41.3	40.4	1.96	1.97	1.93
Machinery	3.2	3.3	3.2	—	—	—	91.60	92.86	78.87	46.2	43.1	2.00	2.01	1.83
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.6	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.5	43.1	44.4	+ 0.9	—	— 2.0	\$ 67.94	\$ 67.42	\$ 65.69	39.2	39.1	\$1.72	\$1.72	\$1.68
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	72.70	71.84	73.47	44.9	46.5	1.63	1.60	1.58
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	—	—	—	81.83	77.91	74.42	46.1	44.3	1.73	1.69	1.68
Textile Mill Products	15.8	15.7	17.0	+ 0.6	—	—	61.06	60.16	58.56	37.6	37.3	1.59	1.60	1.57
Knitting Mills	6.1	6.0	6.8	+ 1.7	—	—	52.27	50.76	49.76	34.3	34.8	1.46	1.48	1.43
Apparel	3.9	3.9	3.8	—	—	—	53.34	52.68	—	37.9	39.2	1.40	1.39	—
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	65.70	64.08	60.05	43.3	41.7	1.50	1.48	1.44
Furniture	6.7	6.6	6.7	+ 1.5	—	—	67.42	67.77	63.58	39.2	38.3	1.72	1.72	1.66
HH Furniture	5.8	5.7	5.8	+ 1.8	—	—	67.55	68.82	63.07	39.1	37.1	1.75	1.76	1.70
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1.5	1.4	1.3	+ 7.1	—	—	84.20	86.14	—	42.7	—	2.17	2.22	2.15
Chemicals	1.4	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	91.08	87.96	81.29	40.0	41.9	2.07	2.06	1.94
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	88.73	89.58	71.99	50.9	42.6	1.75	1.76	1.69
Metal Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ 5.3	—	—	72.63	73.46	—	41.5	—	1.75	1.77	1.76
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	—	88.51	88.51	—	43.6	45.4	1.98	2.03	—
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	6.3	6.4	+ 1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA - JUNE, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF			HOURS AND EARNINGS				AVERAGE			
	Current			Current			WEEKLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY HOURS		HOURLY EARNINGS		HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Month			Month			Current		Current		Current		Current	
	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	4	Ago	4	Ago	4	Ago	4	Ago

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	92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Williams Printing Co., Kannapolis
 Wiscasset Mills Company
 No. 2 Carding & Spinning, Albemarle
 Wiscasset Mills Company
 Wiscasset Knitting Department,
 Albemarle
 Wiscasset Mills Company
 Hoover Hosiery Company, Albemarle
 Wright Motor Co., Kannapolis

Second Year Winners

Bill Dove Motor Company, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Cotton Warehouse, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Wash Cloth Dept., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 2, Carding, Kannapolis,
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 4, Shop & Yard, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 7, Spinning, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 7, Weaving, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 8, Weaving, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 9, Spinning, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 10, Spinning, Kannapolis
 Cardell Carter Pontiac - Buick, Inc.,
 Kannapolis
 Concord Motors, Inc., Concord
 Locust Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mt. Pleasant
 E. L. Morrison Lumber Co., Inc., Concord
 Mt. Pleasant Milling Co., Mt. Pleasant
 Nu Tred Tire Service, Concord
 Penn Carol Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mt.
 Pleasant
 Sparks Oldsmobile, Inc., Kannapolis

Third Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 9, Carding, Kannapolis

Fourth Year Winners

Brown Manufacturing Co.,
 Spinning, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 6, Finishing (Put up & Sew),
 Kannapolis
 Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mills, Mt. Pleasant

Fifth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 6, Weaving, Kannapolis

Sixth Year Winners

Brown Manufacturing Co.,
 Carding, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Set Dept., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 4, Cloth Room, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 8, Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
 Roberta Manufacturing Co.,
 Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
 City Pressing Club, Concord
 Southern Latex Corporation, Concord

Seventh Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 5, Carding, Kannapolis
 DeWitt Motor Company, Concord
 Sussex Hosiery Co., Concord

Eighth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 6, Beaming, Kannapolis
 Sunshine Cleaners — Centerview,
 Kannapolis

Ninth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 2, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 2, Weaving, Kannapolis

Tenth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Cutting Dept., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Dye Dept., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Sample Dept., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Sewing Dept., Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Supply Room, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Wrapping & Packing,
 Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 1, Weaving, Cloth & Knitting,
 Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 4, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
 Young Cleaners & Dyers, Concord

Eleventh Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 6, Maintenance, Kannapolis
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 10, Kannapolis,
 Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 11, Spinning, Kannapolis

Twelfth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
 Plant 7, Kannapolis

Cleveland County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Fiber Industries, Inc., Shelby
 McBrayer Motors, Inc., Shelby
 Shelby One Hour Martinizing Cleaners,
 Shelby
 Star Press, Inc., Shelby
 Star Publishing Co., Shelby
 Whiteway Cleaners, Shelby
 Young Motor Sales, Shelby

Second Year Winners

Cline Motors, Shelby
 Lafayette Cleaners, Shelby

Third Year Winners

Fallston Builders Supply Co., Inc., Fallston
 Fiber Glass Division
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Shelby
 Sadie Cotton Mills Co., Inc., Kings
 Mountain
 Spangler & Sons, Inc., Shelby

Fifth Year Winners

Foot Mineral Co.
 Kings Mountain Operations, Kings
 Mountain

Davidson, Davie County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Bills Hosiery Mill, Denton
 Black Lumber Co., Inc., Thomasville
 Blackwelder Mfg. Co., Inc., Mocksville
 Botany Cottons, Inc.
 Jewel Mill Division, Thomasville
 Carolina Lingerie Co., Inc., Mocksville
 Carolina Propane Gas Service Co., Inc.,
 Lexington
 Circle Manufacturing Co., Thomasville
 Colony Craft Furniture Co., Inc., Denton
 Hoover Chair Co., Lexington
 Irving Knitting Mills, Inc., Lexington
 Mid-State Tile Company, Lexington
 Peerless Mattress Co., Lexington
 Piedmont Candy Co., Lexington
 Piedmont Garment Co., Inc., Mocksville
 Plymouth Hosiery Mills, Thomasville

Siceloff Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lexington
 Streetman Novelty Furniture Co.,
 Lexington

Stroupe Mirror Company, Thomasville
 Surratt Hosiery Mills, Denton
 Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.
 Plant T, Thomasville
 United Furniture Corporation, Lexington
 Welco Furniture, Inc., Thomasville
 Yarbrough Hosiery Mill, Lexington

Second Year Winners

The Dispatch Publishing Co.
 Dixie Furniture Company, Inc., Lexington
 Duke Power Company,
 Thomasville Branch, Thomasville
 Miller Tool & Machine Co., Inc., Welcome

Third Year Winners

Monleigh Garment Co., Inc., Mocksville
 G. W. Smith Lumber Co., Lexington

Fourth Year Winners

Erwin Mills, Inc.
 Plant No. 3, Cooleemee
 Hinkle Milling Co., Thomasville
 Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.
 Main Office, Thomasville

Fifth Year Winners

Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
 Thomasville

Eleventh Year Winners

Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.
 Plant E, Thomasville

Thirteenth Year Winners

B. & F. Mfg. Co., Inc., Mocksville
 Welcome Milling Co., Welcome

Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, and Stokes County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Atlantic Bitulithic Company,
 Winston-Salem
 Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
 Winston-Salem Branch, Winston-Salem
 Dixie Concrete Products, Inc.,
 Winston-Salem
 The Duplan Corporation
 Forsyth Division, Winston-Salem
 Goody's Manufacturing Corporation,
 Winston-Salem
 W. E. Graham & Sons Division
 Vulcan Materials Company
 Central Repair Shop, Winston-Salem
 W. E. Graham & Sons Division
 Vulcan Materials Company
 Elkin Quarry, Winston-Salem
 W. E. Graham & Sons Division
 Vulcan Materials Company
 Enka Quarry, Winston-Salem
 W. E. Graham & Sons Division
 Vulcan Materials Company
 Pilot Mountain Quarry, Winston-Salem
 Hanes Hosiery Mills Company,
 Winston-Salem
 Alvis Hole Construction Co., Walnut Cove
 Industries For The Blind, Winston-Salem
 The Proctor-Silex Corporation
 Mount Airy Plant, Mount Airy
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 No. 92-2 Processing, Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 Wood Working Shop, Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 Archer Aluminum Division No. 40,
 Winston-Salem
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 Zone Maintenance, Winston-Salem
 Hugh G. Strickland, Inc., Winston-Salem
 J. A. Vance Co., Winston-Salem

Second Year Winners

W. E. Graham & Sons Division
Vulcan Materials Company
Delivery Department, Winston-Salem
W. E. Graham & Sons Division
Vulcan Materials Company
Greystone Quarry, Winston-Salem
W. E. Graham & Sons Division
Vulcan Materials Company
Piedmont Quarry, Winston-Salem
W. E. Graham & Sons Division
Vulcan Materials Company
Shelton Quarry, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Turkish Department, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Whitaker Park Cigarette Blending,
Winston-Salem
WSJS Radio and Television,
Winston-Salem

Third Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 9 Metal Can, Winston-Salem

Fourth Year Winners

International Minerals & Chemicals
Corporation, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Bonded Warehouse, Winston-Salem
Weaver Fertilizer Co., Winston-Salem

Fifth Year Winners

Isom & Ingram Hosiery Mill, Inc.,
Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Classing Department, Winston-Salem

Sixth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Air Conditioning, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Research Department, Winston-Salem
Wil-Ray Builders, Winston-Salem

Seventh Year Winners

Indera Mills Company, Winston-Salem
Western Electric Company, Inc.
North Carolina Works-Winston-Salem,
Winston-Salem

Eighth Year Winners

Boonville Cleaners & Laundry, Boonville
Wachovia Oil Co., Winston-Salem

Ninth Year Winners

Piedmont Engraving Co., Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 256 SPD, Winston-Salem

Tenth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 60 Processing

Twelfth Year Winners

Superior Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Thirteenth Year Winners

Walnut Cove Hosiery Mill, Walnut Cove

Sixteenth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 8 Stemmer, Winston-Salem

Gaston County Award Winners**First Year Winners**

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company
Rex Division
Plant No. 1, Gastonia
American & Efrid Mills, Inc.
Adrian Plant, Mount Holly
Belmont Throwing Corporation, Belmont
C & W Roller Shop, Inc., Gastonia
Gastonia Electric Co., Inc., Gastonia
Harden Manufacturing Company, Dallas
Howard Brothers Manufacturing Co.,
Gastonia

Pyramid Mills Co., Inc., Bessemer City
A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.,
Ragan Plant, Gastonia
Sunshine Uniform & Linen Service,
Gastonia
Textiles, Incorporated, Gastonia
Wales Manufacturing Company, Inc.,
Gastonia

Second Year Winners

American & Efrid Mills, Inc.
Efrid Plant No. 1, Mount Holly
Carson's Laundry, Gastonia
Gastonia United Oil Co., Inc., Gastonia
G. G. Walker Motor Co., Inc., Gastonia

Third Year Winners

Gastonia Weaving Co., Gastonia

Fourth Year Winners

Homelite
Division of Textron, Inc., Gastonia
Southeastern
Precision Tool & Die, Inc., Gastonia

Sixth Year Winners

Huffman's Laundry & Cleaners, Gastonia
Piedmont Machine Shop, Inc., Gastonia

Seventh Year Winners

Gettys Cleaners, Gastonia

Eleventh Year Winners

American & Efrid Mills, Inc.
Main Office, Mount Holly

Sixteenth Year Winners

Firestone Textiles, Gastonia

Greensboro Award Winners**First Year Winners**

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
Greensboro
Blue Bell, Inc.
Lee Street Plant, Greensboro
Blue Gem Manufacturing Company,
Greensboro
George C. Brown & Company, Inc.,
Greensboro
H. L. Coble Construction Company,
Greensboro
Cone Mills Corp.
Eno Plant, Greensboro
Cone Mills Corp.
Granite Plant, Greensboro
DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.,
Greensboro
Elm Street Weaving Company, Greensboro
Guilford Dairy Co-Operative Association
Thomasville Branch, Greensboro
Guilford Dairy Co-Operative Association
Asheboro Branch, Greensboro
A. J. Hewett, Contractor, Greensboro
McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Inc.,
Greensboro
Mayfair Cafeteria, Inc., Greensboro
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Asheboro Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Burlington Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Davidson Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Eno Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Hickory Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation

Hicone Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Lexington Quarry, Greensboro
Vick Manufacturing Division, Greensboro
Richardson-Merrell, Inc.

Second Year Winners

American Oil Company, Guilford
Cone Mills Corp.
Tabardrey Plant, Greensboro
Dixie Belle Textiles, Inc.
Gibsonville Plant, Gibsonville
Piedmont Blouse Co., Inc., Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Crabtree Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Garysburg Quarry
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Gaston Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Mebane Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Salisbury Shop, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Woodleaf Quarry, Greensboro
Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Greensboro
J. D. Wilkins Company, Greensboro

Third Year Winners

AMP Incorporated
Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
Blue Bell, Inc.
Central Shop, Greensboro
Cameo Hosiery Company, Greensboro
Cone Mills Corp.
Haynes Plant, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Elm City Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Kings Mountain Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Reidsville Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Truck Fleet, Greensboro
Wafco Mills, Inc., Greensboro

Fourth Year Winners

Carolina Loom Reed Co., Inc., Greensboro
Dixie Overall Service, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Belgrade Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Buchanan Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Charlotte Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Goldsboro Quarry, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
Rolesville Quarry, Greensboro

Fifth Year Winners

Lynch Hosiery Mills, Greensboro

Sixth Year Winners

Benbow Reproductions, Inc., Greensboro
Phillips Petroleum Company
Marine & Other Terminals Division
Superior Stone Company Division
Martin Marietta Corporation
McLeansville Quarry, Greensboro

Seventh Year Winners

Carolina Blower Co., Inc., Greensboro
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Greensboro

Eighth Year Winners

American Cleaners, Greensboro
Summit Center Cleaners, Greensboro
Sunset Cleaners & Laundries, Inc.,
Greensboro

Ninth Year Winners

Cone Mills Corp.
Power Plant, Greensboro

Eleventh Year Winners

Western Electric Company, Inc.
N. C. Works— Greensboro

Thirteenth Year Winners

Boren Clay Products Company,
Pleasant Garden

Fourteenth Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Sample Weaving Plant, Greensboro

Fifteenth Year Winners

Peerless Cleaners, Greensboro

High Point Award Winners**First Year Winners**

Adams-Mills Corporation
Mac Panel Company, High Point
Amos Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
The Borden Company
Charlotte Plant, High Point
Crown Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
W. A. Davis Milling Company, Inc.,
High Point
The Englander Company, Inc., High Point
Globe Furniture Company, High Point
Hall Printing Company, High Point
The Lilly Company, High Point
Young's, Inc., High Point

Second Year Winners

Adams-Mills Corporation
Plant Four, High Point
Adams-Mills Corporation
Plant Six, High Point
Anvil Brand, Inc.
Hudson Division, High Point
Burlington Throwing Company, High Point
Tomlinson's of High Point, Inc.
Office, High Point

Third Year Winners

The Borden Company
Asheville Plant, High Point
The Borden Company
Rocky Mount Branch, High Point
Duke Power Company
High Point Branch, High Point
Griffin Upholstery Co., High Point
Heritage Furniture Co.
Quilting-Cushion Division, High Point
White Frames, Inc., High Point

Fourth Year Winners

Henderson & Mooney Mfg. Co., Inc.,
High Point
Heritage Furniture Co.
Trende' Division, High Point

Fifth Year Winners

Adams-Mills Corporation
Plant Seven, High Point
Deluxe Saw and Tool Company, High Point

Sixth Year Winners

Thomas Furniture Co., High Point

**Mecklenburg County Award
Winners****First Year Winner**

Arts Engraving Co., Inc., Charlotte
Arzberger Engravers, Inc., Charlotte
Atlantic Company, Charlotte
W. A. Buening Co., Inc., Charlotte
Carolina Marble & Granite Works, Inc.,
Charlotte
Charlotte Development Laboratories of the
Celanese Fibers Company, Charlotte
Charlotte Machine Company, Charlotte
Fulbright Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Denton Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Sylva Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Hickory Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Rockingham Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Henderson Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Fayetteville Terminal, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Durham Bulk Plant, Charlotte
J. A. Jones Construction Company,
Charlotte
Pet Milk Company
Dairy Division, Charlotte
Ralston Purina Company, Charlotte
Reeves Bros., Inc.
Curon Div. Cornelius
Republic Steel Corporation,
Culvert Plant, Charlotte
Schachner Leather & Belting Company,
Charlotte
Standard Chemical Products, Inc.,
Charlotte
Stately Lady Nitewear, Inc., Charlotte
Western Electric Co., Inc., Charlotte

Second Year Winners

Air Reduction Co., Inc.
Air Reduction Sales Company
Charlotte Oxygen Plant, Charlotte
Arnold, Hoffman & Company, Inc.
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Carolina Metal Products Corp., Charlotte
Cherokee Paper Box Company, Inc.,
Charlotte
Dillard Paper Company of Charlotte, Inc.,
Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Elizabeth City Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Wilmington Terminal, Charlotte
Martin Marietta Corporation
Sinclair & Valentine Division, Charlotte
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Charlotte

Third Year Winners

Johnston Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Richardson Electrical Equipment Co., Inc.,
Charlotte

Fourth Year Winners

Humble Oil & Refining Company
Rocky Mount Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Raleigh Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Phillips Petroleum Company
Marine & Other Terminals Division
Charlotte Terminal, Charlotte
Republic Steel Corporation
Warehouse, Charlotte
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.,
Charlotte
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Charlotte Apparatus Repair Plant,
Charlotte

Fifth Year Winners

Humble Oil & Refining Company
Asheville Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Burlington Bulk Plant, Charlotte

Sixth Year Winners

Davidson College Laundry, Davidson
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Morehead City Terminal, Charlotte

Seventh Year Winners

Barber Manufacturing Company, Charlotte
Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.
Charlotte Division, Charlotte
Humble Oil & Refining Company
Washington Bulk Plant, Charlotte

Eighth Year Winners

Criminger Cabinet Shop, Charlotte

Eleventh Year Winners

Dixie Tag & Label Co., Charlotte
Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Co.
Southern Division, Charlotte

Twelfth Year Winners

Martin Marietta Corp.
Concrete Pipe Division, Charlotte

Thirteenth Year Winners

R. T. Barbee Company, Inc., Charlotte
The Dowd Press, Inc.

Fourteenth Year Winners

Union Carbide Consumer Products Co.,
Charlotte

Sixteenth Year Winners

Charlotte Workshop For The Blind, Inc.,
Charlotte
Linde Company
Div. Union Carbide Corp., Charlotte

Wilson County Award Winners**First Year Winners**

Carolina Laundry & Cleaners, Inc., Wilson
James C. Dempsey, Jr., Inc., Wilson
High's, Inc., Wilson
Linstone, Inc., Wilson
Nutrena Mills, Wilson
Ralston Purina Company
Wilson Plant, Wilson
Sealtest Foods
Wilson Plant, Wilson
Service Laundry Co., Inc., Wilson
Stephenson Millwork Co., Inc., Wilson
Tobacco City Motors, Inc., Wilson
Wilson Veneer Co., Inc., Wilson

Second Year Winners

One Hour Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Wilson
Wilson Broom & Mop Mfg. Co., Inc.,
Wilson

Third Year Winners

Mello Ice Cream Co., Wilson
Sandifer-Batts Pontiac Company, Wilson
The Wilson Daily Times, Inc., Wilson

Fourth Year Winners

Cargill Incorporated, Wilson
Contentnea Guano Company, Wilson
Samson's Inc., Wilson

Seventh Year Winners

One Hour Cleaners, Wilson

Eleventh Year Winners

Wilson Motor Parts

Labor and Industry

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No. 8

SPECIAL WEEK SET TO HONOR OLDER CITIZENS

North Carolina will honor its older citizens during the week of September 15-21, the annual Special Week on Aging.

During this special observance, the health, happiness and welfare of North Carolina's aging citizens will be given special consideration, according to Margaret A. Cheers, executive secretary of the Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging.

North Carolina has more than 300,000 persons 65 years of age and older and this segment of the State's population is increasing rapidly. The total population of the State doubled between 1910 and 1960, while the number of older people increased fourfold during this half-century period. Even more striking is the fact that this age group doubled during the two decades 1940-1960.

Special programs honoring older citizens will be held in many N. C. counties and communities during the week of September 15-21.

INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING SURVEY IS PUBLISHED

"LIGHTING IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY," a booklet summarizing a special survey conducted by the Industrial Extension Service, School of Engineering, N. C. State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, is now available.

Single copies may be obtained free from the Industrial Extension Service. The booklet was compiled by J. R. Ogburn and W. Frank Hodge of the I.E.S. staff in Raleigh.

The booklet summarizes the results of a lighting survey made in 98 Tar Heel manufacturing plants. Specific industries surveyed include textiles, metal working, furniture, food processing, chemicals and plastics, building materials, and battery manufacturing.

Urging wide study and use of the booklet, Commissioner Frank Crane said: "Adequate illumination of work places is one of the main factors in preventing industrial accidents."

5,509 FIRMS CHECKED BY LABOR INSPECTORS

Labor Department inspectors visited 5,509 industrial, mercantile and service-industry establishments during the months of May, June and July. The inspected firms employed 212,333 workers.

The establishments were inspected to determine compliance with the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The inspectors made 2,875 recommendations for correction or improvement of working conditions not conducive to employee health and safety. Compliance with similar recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 2,935 instances.

Other inspection activity during the three months included 1,800 conferences held with employers and workers; 269 reinspections made to insure compliance with the Labor Laws and safety and health regulations; 25 industrial accident investigations; and 98 special investigations made in response to employee complaints.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	July, 1963	July, 1962	1st 7 Mos. 1963	1st 7 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 28,253	\$ 224,517	\$ 422,629	\$ 631,371
Asheboro	60,890	94,770	1,407,110	1,698,020
Asheville	2,385,193	477,923	6,487,771	4,880,936
Burlington	393,190	1,004,807	2,615,139	3,231,910
Chapel Hill	257,179	700,419	2,245,368	1,768,592
Charlotte	4,251,722	2,308,514	29,478,607	24,317,841
Concord	78,400	388,427	797,083	1,063,563
Durham	881,281	966,380	11,136,438	6,242,205
Elizabeth City	136,645	73,600	1,197,116	660,000
Fayetteville	966,348	1,246,615	6,454,079	5,936,571
Gastonia	491,775	423,750	3,143,825	3,669,650
Goldsboro	243,622	172,700	2,234,558	2,634,307
Greensboro	2,172,839	2,266,607	16,113,854	18,754,917
Greenville	202,230	394,700	3,138,424	2,541,477
Henderson	162,296	50,650	796,921	576,100
Hickory	152,395	256,004	1,265,022	1,770,268
High Point	978,648	350,568	5,716,106	6,311,392
Jacksonville	12,000	48,451	815,300	2,152,156
Kinston	97,075	821,856	1,839,929	4,062,062
Lenoir	74,351	95,010	579,829	848,987
Lexington	72,850	100,460	706,783	1,229,523
Lumberton	139,400	22,000	1,020,650	861,394
Monroe	56,500	13,600	278,100	797,400
New Bern	372,040	134,450	871,060	860,807
Raleigh	2,135,314	3,588,500	14,662,566	16,358,890
Reidsville	77,700	31,300	592,932	785,073
Roanoke Rapids	101,877	139,679	1,011,251	1,114,401
Rocky Mount	359,346	238,069	2,921,853	1,841,030
Salisbury	659,291	161,550	2,428,761	1,560,073
Sanford	128,075	46,200	376,250	636,050
Shelby	190,500	74,950	1,253,760	819,990
Statesville	269,281	369,110	2,071,513	1,855,060
Thomasville	51,380	116,950	1,449,821	1,441,523
Wilmington	1,134,211	589,306	2,434,981	1,201,830
Wilson	140,450	971,241	2,479,125	7,284,958
Winston-Salem	1,221,886	1,837,485	9,384,582	8,368,675
GRAND TOTAL	\$21,136,433	\$20,923,518	\$141,829,096	\$140,769,002

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR Editor

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NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT SETS JULY RECORD IN STATE DESPITE SEASONAL DECREASE

Nonagricultural employment registered a new high for the month of July in North Carolina, despite a seasonal decline of 4,700 from the June job figure.

July non-farm employment totaling 1,258,800 in the State was 14,700 higher than in July, 1962.

Factory jobs totaling 522,900 were up 406 from a year ago, while non-manufacturing employment groups showed an over-the-year gain of 14,300.

Average hourly earnings of factory workers held firm at \$1.67. The factory workweek remained unchanged at 41 hours. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing also held firm at \$68.47.

The only significant employment increase from June to July occurred in the construction industry, in which jobs were up 1,500.

Other employment groups showing increases over the month included finance, insurance and real estate—up 400 from the June level, food products, cigarette manufacturing, ordnance and transportation equipment, and communications and public utilities, up 200 each; and lumber, furniture, fabricated metals, machinery, tobacco stemmeries, printing and mining—up 100 each.

These job gains were more than offset by seasonal declines of 2,300 in the textile industry due mostly to summer vacations; 2,200 in public school custodial and maintenance jobs; 800 in federal government, due mostly to seasonal curtailment of agricultural stabilization committee operations; and 100 in State and local government due to adjournment of the General Assembly.

Other decreases included 1,100 in retail trade and 200 in wholesale trade caused by the usual midsummer lull in merchandising; and decreases of 700 in electrical machinery manufacturing, 200 in apparel firms, 200 in chemicals, and 100 in stone, clay and glass products.

CITY BUILDING PERMITS UP 9 PER CENT IN JULY

Building permits totaling \$21,136,433 were issued in 36 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population during July.

The July building figure was one per cent higher than the \$20,923,518 total reported for July, 1962.

The cities issued permits totaling \$141,829,096 during the first seven months of this year—an increase of 0.7 per cent over the \$140,769,002 reported for the same period last year.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGHT POINT AREAS - JULY, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T				H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S												
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S				A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S				
	Current Month (thous) 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.5	27.7	27.4	- 0.7	+ 0.4	\$	75.12	\$	76.62	\$	73.10	41.5	42.1	41.3	\$1.81	\$1.82	\$1.77
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.2	4.2	- 2.4	- 2.4		67.40		74.90		70.73	40.6	43.8	42.1	1.66	1.71	1.68
Bakery	2.0	2.1	2.1	- 4.8	- 4.8		70.49		78.57		76.50	39.6	42.7	42.5	1.78	1.84	1.80
Textile Mills Products	6.1	6.4	6.3	- 4.7	- 3.2		66.46		67.52		66.14	41.8	42.2	41.6	1.59	1.60	1.59
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	+ 4.2		74.91		76.56		78.94	43.3	44.0	44.6	1.73	1.74	1.77
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.3	2.3	-13.0	-13.0		58.82		60.70		56.39	38.7	40.2	38.1	1.52	1.51	1.48
Furniture & Fixtures	.9	.8	.9	+12.5	-		95.03		87.78		86.05	44.2	42.0	42.6	2.15	2.09	2.02
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-		83.47		78.91		75.78	43.7	42.2	42.1	1.91	1.87	1.80
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.1	2.0	1.9	+ 5.0	+10.5		92.57		94.07		7	39.9	40.2	7	2.32	2.34	2.26
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.7	2.7	2.5	-	+ 8.0		67.73		70.47		69.39	40.8	42.2	43.1	1.66	1.67	1.61
Metal Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	+ 4.3		80.75		79.77		77.22	41.2	40.7	39.6	1.96	1.96	1.95
Machinery	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 3.1	+ 6.5		81.22		91.40		79.12	42.3	45.7	43.0	1.92	2.00	1.84
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.5	4.6	4.8	- 2.2	- 6.3		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[illegible]

⁴ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Leather; Rubber; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
⁵ Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
⁶ Preliminary.
⁷ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — JULY, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		HOURS AND EARNINGS		
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
1. Manufacturing industries and construction	100	100	100	100	100
2. Commerce and services	100	100	100	100	100
3. Government	100	100	100	100	100
4. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	100	100	100	100	100
5. Transportation and communication	100	100	100	100	100
6. Health, education, and social services	100	100	100	100	100
7. Arts, sciences, and professional services	100	100	100	100	100
8. Unemployed	100	100	100	100	100
9. Total	100	100	100	100	100

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

[illegible]

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Data Not Available.
⁶ Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.
⁷ Not comparable.
^{*} Less than 0.1% change.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May, 1963	May, 1962	1st 5 Mos. 1963	1st 5 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 189,500	\$ 131,318	\$ 356,796	\$ 348,204
Asheboro	780,450	164,200	1,289,140	1,458,750
Asheville	596,881	428,703	3,700,690	3,213,938
Burlington	478,644	492,945	1,886,783	1,983,023
Chapel Hill	715,550	257,550	1,657,927	892,599
Charlotte	4,316,224	3,952,382	21,001,665	19,487,482
Concord	105,200	103,311	506,181	571,928
Durham	1,015,180	997,280	8,368,028	4,513,105
Elizabeth City	91,575	38,300	1,023,356	246,100
Fayetteville	1,131,730	1,355,176	4,798,438	3,909,529
Gastonia	710,800	575,150	2,405,650	2,422,150
Goldsboro	375,595	435,550	1,679,485	1,870,425
Greensboro	2,737,111	2,676,613	11,631,161	13,487,107
Greenville	306,356	433,400	2,821,098	1,578,976
Henderson	101,500	115,350	541,125	413,100
Hickory	339,821	251,695	910,852	1,360,414
High Point	750,751	921,941	3,473,261	5,121,544
Jacksonville	437,900	241,500	671,100	1,484,430
Kinston	231,450	1,477,509	1,550,024	3,012,529
Lenoir	118,520	36,926	389,543	723,152
Lexington	115,731	551,599	527,433	973,401
Lumberton	171,350	73,400	743,050	686,894
Monroe	10,000	55,000	188,000	618,400
New Bern	98,850	83,250	466,090	591,907
Raleigh	1,317,056	2,395,178	11,003,503	10,485,681
Reidsville	243,232	70,950	492,932	668,773
Roanoke Rapids	145,035	268,781	733,317	822,870
Rocky Mount	211,214	279,823	1,592,505	1,293,972
Salisbury	209,200	274,183	1,500,120	1,260,408
Sanford	14,675	82,400	208,575	523,750
Shelby	64,760	231,790	960,960	652,040
Statesville	220,300	165,650	1,531,007	1,264,950
Thomasville	297,900	312,585	1,327,479	1,277,768
Wilmington	239,280	53,480	1,104,019	537,259
Wilson	336,520	648,829	1,477,825	2,304,309
Winston-Salem	1,129,693	841,354	6,957,740	5,063,948
Grand Total	\$20,355,534	\$21,475,051	\$101,476,858	\$97,124,815

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June, 1963	June, 1962	1st 6 Mos. 1963	1st 6 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 37,580	\$ 58,650	\$ 394,376	\$ 406,854
Asheboro	57,080	144,500	1,346,220	1,603,250
Asheville	401,888	1,189,075	4,102,578	4,403,013
Burlington	335,166	244,080	2,221,949	2,227,103
Chapel Hill	330,262	175,574	1,988,189	1,068,173
Charlotte	4,225,220	2,521,845	25,226,885	22,009,327
Concord	212,502	103,208	718,683	675,136
Durham	1,887,129	762,720	10,255,157	5,275,825
Elizabeth City	37,115	340,300	1,060,471	586,400
Fayetteville	689,293	780,427	5,487,731	4,689,956
Gastonia	246,400	823,750	2,652,050	3,245,900
Goldsboro	311,451	591,182	1,990,936	2,461,607
Greensboro	2,309,854	3,001,203	13,941,015	16,488,310
Greenville	115,096	567,801	2,936,194	2,146,777
Henderson	93,500	112,350	634,625	525,450
Hickory	201,775	153,850	1,112,627	1,514,264
High Point	1,264,197	839,280	4,737,458	5,960,824
Jacksonville	132,200	619,275	803,300	2,103,705
Kinston	192,830	227,677	1,742,854	3,240,206
Lenoir	115,935	30,825	505,478	753,977
Lexington	106,500	155,662	633,933	1,129,063
Lumberton	138,200	152,500	881,250	839,394
Monroe	33,600	43,000	221,600	661,400
New Bern	32,930	134,450	499,020	726,357
Raleigh	1,523,749	2,284,709	12,527,252	12,770,390
Reidsville	22,300	85,000	515,232	753,773
Roanoke Rapids	176,057	151,852	909,374	974,722
Rocky Mount	970,002	308,989	2,562,507	1,602,961
Salisbury	269,350	138,115	1,769,470	1,398,523
Sanford	39,600	66,100	248,175	589,850
Shelby	102,300	93,000	1,063,260	745,040
Statesville	271,225	221,000	1,802,232	1,485,950
Thomasville	70,962	46,805	1,398,441	1,324,573
Wilmington	196,751	75,265	1,300,770	612,524
Wilson	860,850	4,009,408	2,338,675	6,313,717
Winston-Salem	1,204,956	1,467,242	8,162,696	6,531,190
Grand Total	\$19,215,805	\$22,720,669	\$120,692,663	\$119,845,484

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No. 9

GUY WATSON RETIRES



W. GUY WATSON

W. Guy Watson, Supervisor of industrial safety and labor regulations inspections for the Department of Labor for the past 17 years and a Labor Department employee for 28 years, retired from active service on August 30th.

Watson was first employed by the Department as a Factory Inspector on Sept. 1, 1935. At that time, the Department of Labor numbered 27 people, of whom more than half were in the inspection division.

Guy and Mrs. Watson plan to continue living at their home at 5231 Hillsboro Road, Raleigh.

Commissioner Frank Crane was high in praise of the outstanding contribution made by Guy during his more than a quarter-century of service in the Department of Labor and to the employers and employees of North Carolina.

"Guy has been an untiring worker in promoting the health and safety of North Carolina employees and the improvement of working conditions in industry throughout the entire State," Commissioner Crane said. "He will be missed by all of his associates, fellow workers and friends in the Department of Labor."

Labor Department inspectors visited 2,052 Tar Heel industrial, mercantile and service establishments employing 73,800 workers during August. They made 37 complaint investigations, 95 reinspections, investigated four serious accidents, and held 629 conferences with employers and employees. They made recommendations for improvement of health, safety and working conditions in 1,200 instances and noted more than a thousand compliances with similar previous recommendations.

NORTH CAROLINA RANKS 13th IN NATION IN NUMBER OF NONFARM WORKERS

North Carolina, with over 1.2 million workers in 1962, ranks 13th among the states of the Nation in nonfarm employment, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the South. New York leads all states with 6.3 million workers, but has shown a slower rate of employment growth than most other states in recent years.

Between 1939 and 1962, nonagricultural employment in North Carolina increased by 100.9 percent—exceeded by thirteen states, most in the South and West. Arizona led with a 280.3 percent increase, followed by Nevada (255.7 percent), and Florida (254.1 percent). The national average increase was 80.7 percent.

Employment in all major nonfarm industries in North Carolina advanced during the 1939-62 period, but the distribution of workers shifted. Following national trends, goods producing industries (construction, mining, and manufacturing) declined in relative importance as a source of jobs; while service industries (trade; transportation, communications, and public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; miscellaneous service; and government) gained. The goods producing industries, which provided 56.0 percent of all nonfarm jobs in 1939, accounted for only 47.9 percent in 1962. The share of jobs in the service industries rose from 44.0 percent in 1939 to 52.1 percent in 1962.

Earnings of North Carolina factory production workers have trended steadily upward over the past 12 years. Gross average weekly earnings amounted to \$43.34 in 1950, but by 1962 had increased 54 percent to \$66.91. Of the twelve southern states, Texas had the highest average in 1962—\$96.05—almost equal to the national average of \$96.56. There was considerable variation in earnings among the states, primarily reflecting differences in industry composition. Texas, for example, has a concentration of workers in high skill industries such as chemicals, petroleum refining, primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment; while in North Carolina a large percentage of workers is employed in the lower paying textile industry.

These trends and comparisons are drawn from a new Bureau of Labor Statistics' report of employment and earnings. It includes, in addition to data for each state, information for 146 major areas, including Charlotte, Greensboro-High Point, and Winston-Salem.

The report shows that, in Charlotte, nonagricultural employment grew from 84.6 thousand in 1954 to 112.7 thousand in 1962—an increase of nearly 33.2 percent. During the 8-year period, manufacturing employment increased from 22.1 to 27.1 thousand, and gross average weekly earnings of factory production workers advanced from \$52.66 to \$73.46.

From 1954 to 1962, manufacturing employment in the Greensboro-High Point area increased from 38.4 to 44.1 thousand, and in Winston-Salem from 32.5 to 38.7 thousand. During the same period, gross average weekly earnings of factory production workers in the Greensboro-High Point area rose from \$47.73 to \$65.35.

Among major areas, Flint, Michigan, reported the highest average weekly earnings in 1962 (\$135.38) — followed

(Continued on page 4)

VETERAN INSPECTOR DIES



GEORGE W. KING

Labor Department employees were saddened last month by news of the death on August 31 of George W. King of Asheville, veteran Industrial Safety Inspector in the Western District.

King had been employed by the Department of Labor for 26 years prior to his retirement from active service on June 30, 1963. He came with the Department originally in July, 1937.

As Industrial Safety Inspector, George helped to carry the message of accident prevention and better working conditions to many hundreds of industrial plants throughout Western North Carolina.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR Editor

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NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT SETS AUGUST RECORD

Nonagricultural employment climbed to a new high in North Carolina for the month of August.

Mostly seasonal job gains totaling 22,200 in August brought the State's total non-farm employment up to 1,283,000. This was 18,700 higher than in August, 1962.

Factory employment totaling 543,400 in August was up 19,800 from July and was 2,300 higher than a year ago. Non-manufacturing jobs totaling 739,600 were up 2,400 from July and were 16,400 higher than a year ago.

An influx of 14,200 seasonal tobacco stemmery workers, most of whom were employed at the Federal minimum wage of \$1.15 an hour which prevailed in August (the minimum advanced to \$1.25 on Sept. 3) caused average hourly earnings in all the State's manufacturing to drop four cents last month—from \$1.67 in July to \$1.63 in August.

However, the over-all factory workweek was up by 0.5 hours to an August average of 41.3 hours. Weekly earnings in manufacturing averaged \$67.32.

Textile mill employment was up 3,900 over the July level as all divisions of the industry reported better business and general employment gains. The same was true of apparel manufacturing, which reported August job gains of 1,100. Other increases included 600 in electrical machinery, 400 in chemicals and 300 in furniture.

Principal gains over the July job levels in non-manufacturing industries included increases of 1,400 in retail trade, 300 in construction, and 200 each in the transportation and service industries.

AUGUST BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$24,312,304 IN 36 TAR HEEL CITIES

Building permits totaling \$24,312,304 were issued by public officials in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during August.

The August building total was 14.8 per cent higher than the \$21,185,910 reported by the same cities for August, 1962.

The cities reported a total of \$166,141,400 in permits during the first eight months of this year—a 2.6 per cent increase over the \$161,954,912 reported for the same period in 1962.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS - AUGUST, 1963

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT										HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
	One Month Ago					One Month Ago					One Month Ago					One Month Ago				
	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.8	27.4	27.9	1.5	0.4	\$76.20	\$75.12	\$74.16	42.1	41.5	41.9	\$1.81	\$1.81	\$1.77	42.1	41.5	41.9	\$1.81	\$1.81	\$1.77
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	.....	2.4	71.06	70.39	67.64	42.3	41.9	40.5	1.68	1.68	1.67	42.3	41.9	40.5	1.68	1.68	1.67
Bakery	2.0	2.0	2.1	.....	4.8	71.86	72.04	72.98	39.7	39.8	41.0	1.81	1.81	1.78	39.7	39.8	41.0	1.81	1.81	1.78
Textile Mills Products	6.3	6.1	6.5	3.3	.....	66.04	66.78	67.82	41.8	42.0	43.2	1.58	1.58	1.57	41.8	42.0	43.2	1.58	1.58	1.57
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.5	2.4	4.0	3.1	74.22	75.77	78.58	42.9	43.8	44.9	1.73	1.73	1.75	42.9	43.8	44.9	1.73	1.73	1.75
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.0	2.5	10.0	12.0	58.56	58.82	61.89	39.3	38.7	42.1	1.49	1.49	1.47	39.3	38.7	42.1	1.49	1.49	1.47
Furniture & Fixtures	3.9	3.9	1.0	.....	10.0	95.26	95.03	79.00	43.3	44.2	40.1	2.20	2.20	1.97	43.3	44.2	40.1	2.20	2.20	1.97
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	.....	.....	83.22	83.47	79.66	43.8	43.7	44.5	1.90	1.90	1.79	43.8	43.7	44.5	1.90	1.90	1.79
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.1	2.1	1.9	.....	10.5	94.94	93.13	77.7	40.4	39.8	40.4	2.35	2.35	2.27	40.4	39.8	40.4	2.35	2.35	2.27
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.7	12.0	68.88	67.73	71.78	42.0	40.8	43.5	1.64	1.64	1.65	42.0	40.8	43.5	1.64	1.64	1.65
Metal Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	4.2	.....	84.02	80.36	80.54	41.8	41.0	41.3	2.01	2.01	1.95	41.8	41.0	41.3	2.01	2.01	1.95
Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.2	.....	3.1	84.11	81.22	80.35	44.5	42.3	43.2	1.89	1.89	1.86	44.5	42.3	43.2	1.89	1.89	1.86
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.5	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA																				
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.0	43.5	44.6	1.1	1.3	68.28	67.37	65.69	39.7	39.4	39.1	1.72	1.72	1.68	39.7	39.4	39.1	1.72	1.72	1.68
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	71.52	73.09	70.20	44.7	45.4	45.0	1.60	1.60	1.56	44.7	45.4	45.0	1.60	1.60	1.56
Bakery Products	8	8	8	.....	.....	75.68	77.85	79.80	44.0	45.0	45.6	1.72	1.72	1.75	44.0	45.0	45.6	1.72	1.72	1.75
Textile Mill Products	15.9	15.7	16.9	1.3	5.9	59.72	60.26	57.25	37.8	37.9	36.7	1.58	1.58	1.56	37.8	37.9	36.7	1.58	1.58	1.56
Knitting Mills	6.2	6.0	6.8	3.3	8.8	54.91	55.20	52.42	37.1	37.3	36.4	1.48	1.48	1.44	37.1	37.3	36.4	1.48	1.48	1.44
Apparel	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.7	.....	56.82	54.85	52.7	40.3	38.9	38.7	1.41	1.41	1.41	40.3	38.9	38.7	1.41	1.41	1.41
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	9.1	63.79	64.82	64.53	43.1	43.5	43.9	1.48	1.48	1.47	43.1	43.5	43.9	1.48	1.48	1.47
Furniture	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	.....	70.82	68.63	67.13	40.7	39.9	40.2	1.74	1.74	1.67	40.7	39.9	40.2	1.74	1.74	1.67
HH Furniture	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.7	.....	71.20	68.60	66.47	40.0	39.2	39.1	1.78	1.78	1.70	40.0	39.2	39.1	1.78	1.78	1.70
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1.5	1.6	1.4	6.3	7.1	83.37	76.13	77.7	39.7	36.6	7	2.10	2.10	2.09	39.7	36.6	7	2.10	2.10	2.09
Chemicals	1.5	1.5	1.4	.....	7.1	83.40	85.43	85.34	41.7	42.5	43.1	2.00	2.00	1.98	41.7	42.5	43.1	2.00	2.00	1.98
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.0	.....	83.42	85.89	81.46	47.4	48.8	48.2	1.76	1.76	1.69	47.4	48.8	48.2	1.76	1.76	1.69
Metal Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	.....	.....	75.72	75.66	77.7	42.3	41.8	41.6	1.79	1.79	1.70	42.3	41.8	41.6	1.79	1.79	1.70
Machinery (Except Electrical)	3.9	3.9	3.9	.....	.....	86.68	84.00	84.00	42.7	43.3	41.6	2.03	2.03	1.94	42.7	43.3	41.6	2.03	2.03	1.94
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	6.4	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary. Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA - AUGUST, 1963

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT										HOURS AND EARNINGS									
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
	One Month Ago					One Month Ago					One Month Ago					One Month Ago				
	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago	One Year Ago

[illegible]

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.
³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.
⁴ Preliminary.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

N. C. RANKS 13TH IN NATION

(In Thousands of Employees)

(Continued from page 1)

Winston-Salem Area

INDUSTRY	*AUGUST, 1963	JULY, 1963	AUGUST, 1962
Total Manufacturing	37.3	36.7	40.2
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	9.5	9.6	10.0
Furniture	1.1	1.1	1.0
Metals	1.6	1.6	1.5
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	23.6	22.9	26.1

INDUSTRY	JULY, 1963	JUNE, 1963	JULY, 1962
Total Manufacturing	36.6	35.9	38.4
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	9.6	9.3	9.7
Furniture	1.1	1.1	1.0
Metals	1.6	1.5	1.5
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	22.8	22.5	24.7

INDUSTRY	*JUNE, 1963	MAY, 1963	JUNE, 1962
Total Manufacturing	35.9	36.0	37.6
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	9.3	9.7	10.0
Furniture	1.1	1.0	1.0
Metals	1.6	1.6	1.5
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	22.4	22.2	23.6

* Preliminary

¹ Includes: Tobacco; Apparel; Lumber; Paper; Printing; Chemicals; Stone, Clay & Glass; Transportation Equipment & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

closely by Kenosha, Wisconsin (\$132.02), and Detroit (\$130.24). All three areas are centers of auto manufacturing, and the high weekly earnings reflect the long workweek that characterized the industry during the year. At the lower end of the earnings scale were Fall River, Massachusetts (\$64.33), and Greenville, South Carolina (\$65.50)—areas of predominant textile and apparel employment. Southern areas for which highest earnings were reported in 1962 were Birmingham (\$106.13), Houston (\$113.10), and Baton Rouge (\$123.90).

These facts, and many others, are brought out in 670-page report, *Employment and Earnings Statistics for States and Areas, 1939-62*. The bulletin brings together, for the first time, all of the annual averages for employment, hours, and earnings in states and metropolitan areas, prepared by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The volume is available at \$3.50 a copy from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Suite 540, 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30309. Monthly data are published currently by the state agencies and information for each state and area is summarized in another BLS publication, *Employment and Earnings*.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	August, 1963	August, 1962	1st 8 Mos. 1963	1st 8 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 42,725	\$ 94,050	\$ 465,354	\$ 725,421
Asheboro	85,849	45,550	1,492,959	1,743,570
Asheville	1,691,543	483,014	8,179,314	5,363,950
Burlington	434,705	580,755	3,049,844	3,812,665
Chapel Hill	913,616	127,253	3,158,984	1,895,845
Charlotte	5,071,233	5,096,846	34,549,840	29,414,687
Concord	178,351	65,500	975,434	1,129,063
Durham	1,271,325	464,636	12,407,763	6,706,841
Elizabeth City	45,765	58,500	1,242,881	718,500
Fayetteville	518,665	514,885	6,972,744	6,451,456
Gastonia	1,476,450	330,450	4,620,275	4,000,100
Goldensboro	371,475	410,943	2,606,033	3,045,250
Greensboro	3,126,293	4,731,389	19,240,147	23,486,306
Greenville	224,415	357,090	3,362,839	2,898,567
Henderson	162,350	119,577	959,271	695,677
Hickory	161,800	90,054	1,426,822	1,860,322
High Point	401,717	637,913	6,117,823	6,949,305
Jacksonville	310,775	152,513	841,565	2,369,156
Kinston	310,755	152,513	2,150,704	4,214,575
Lenoir	164,298	103,851	744,127	952,838
Lexington	144,150	554,218	850,933	1,783,741
Lumberton	125,500	97,100	1,146,150	958,494
Monroe	154,700	76,500	432,800	873,900
New Bern	38,225	39,686	909,285	900,493
Raleigh	1,795,764	1,005,431	16,458,330	17,364,321
Reidsville	59,500	158,879	652,432	943,952
Roanoke Rap'ds	81,836	230,350	1,093,087	1,344,751
Rocky Mount	290,224	209,872	3,212,077	2,050,902
Salisbury	221,897	667,600	2,650,658	2,227,673
Sanford	67,200	37,700	443,450	673,750
Shelby	207,780	371,750	1,461,540	1,191,740
Statesville	199,145	268,500	2,270,658	2,123,560
Thomasville	257,928	138,515	1,707,749	1,580,038
Wilmington	353,170	110,435	2,788,151	1,312,265
Wilson	277,000	1,659,460	2,756,125	8,944,418
Winston-Salem	3,358,670	878,145	12,743,252	9,246,820
Grand Total	\$24,312,304	\$21,185,910	\$166,141,400	\$161,954,912

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Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER, 1963

No. 10

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT RISES TO ALL-TIME HIGH OF 1,302,000 IN SEPT.

Nonagricultural employment climbed to an all-time high in North Carolina during September.

A total of 1,302,000 Tar Heels were at work in non-farm jobs in September. This was 18,300 higher than the August job total and 15,700 higher than in September, 1962.

Factory employment, totaling 551,200 in the State during September, was up 7,400 from the August level but was 1,800 below the 553,000 total of September, 1962.

Nonmanufacturing jobs, totaling 750,800 in September, were up 10,900 from August and were 17,500 higher than in September, 1962.

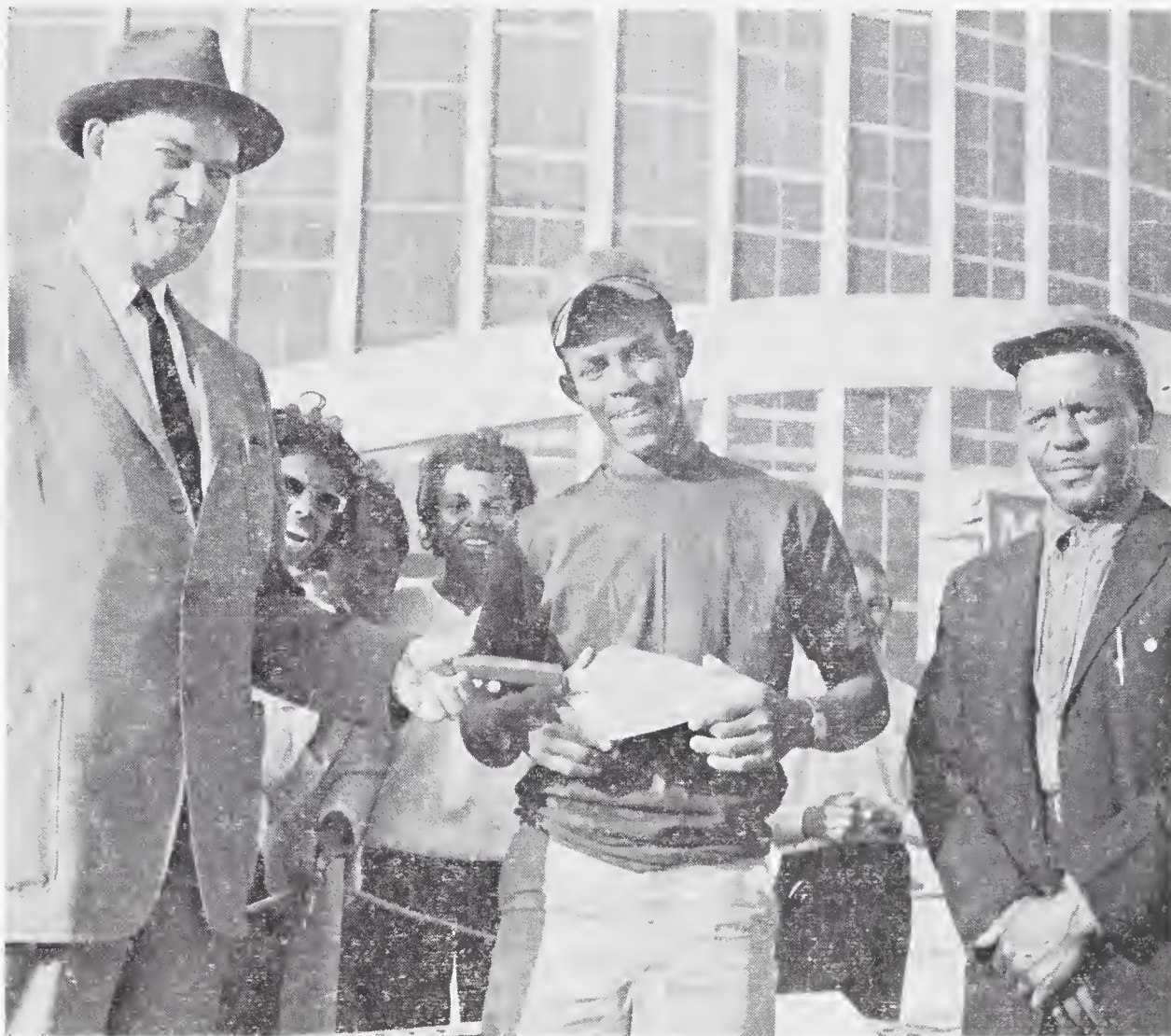
Seasonal job gains totaling 27,200 were responsible for the big September employment increase. These included 15,300 in public schools, 9,100 in tobacco stemmeries, 1,500 in retail trade, 1,000 in transportation, 200 in the lumber industry, and 100 in finance, insurance and real estate.

These increases were partly offset by seasonal and other job decreases totaling 8,800 in thirteen employment groups. September job declines included 3,300 in construction, 1,700 in service industries, 1,200 in State and local government, 600 in federal government, 500 in textiles, 400 in food products, 200 each in cigarettes, apparel, printing, and stone, clay and glass products, and 100 each in mining, wholesale trade and chemicals.

Employment levels held firm during September in furniture, primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical machinery, ordnance and transportation equipment, pulp and paper products, and communications and public utilities. Employment in these groups showed no change from August levels.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 551,200 factory workers advanced two cents to a September average of \$1.68, due almost entirely to the influence upon low-wage industries of the 10-cent hike in the Federal Wage and Hour Law. The federal minimum increased from \$1.15 an hour to \$1.25 an hour on September 3rd.

A September drop of 0.4 hours in the factory workweek brought working hours down to an average of 40.9. Average weekly earnings of factory workers increased 15 cents to \$68.71 in spite of the decreased working hours, due to the increased Federal minimum wage.



APPRENTICE BRICKLAYING CHAMP HONORED—Stephen Thomas Alston, Jr. (center), of Route 1, Warrenton, North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1963," displays gold trowel presented him by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane (left) after Alston took top honors in the 10th annual statewide Apprentice Bricklaying Contest at the State Fair in Raleigh on October 18. Joseph L. Richardson (right), Warrenton masonry contractor, is the bricklaying champ's employer.

Alston, 19, bested 32 other bricklayer apprentices from all over the State in the all-day contest. He has been in training under the State-sponsored Apprenticeship Program for less than one year, and competed in the contest against several apprentices who had been in training for nearly two years.

Second place runner-up in the contest was Tommy Ray Stewart, of Route 1, Catawba, employed by the Group Apprenticeship Committee for the Construction Trades, Catawba County. Third place winner was Charles C. Kerns, of Route 7, Burlington, employed by Richard A. Robertson, Burlington masonry contractor.

Alston will receive a \$200 savings bond prize and both he and Richardson will be awarded engraved trophies at a special presentation ceremony in Charlotte on Nov. 5 sponsored by the Piedmont Construction Apprentice Council. Stewart will receive a \$100 bond prize and Kerns a \$50 bond. Alston also will be awarded a Certificate of Merit from the N. C. Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

In addition to his on-the-job apprenticeship training with Richardson, the 1963 bricklaying champion receives related technical training in classes conducted by W. E. Exum at Hawkins High School in Warrenton.

The contest was judged by a panel of six judges, including E. L. Layton of Charlotte, President of the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America; C. C. McGinnis of Charlotte, Vice-President of McDevitt and Street Company; J. D. Green, Sr., of Raleigh, masonry contractor; Carl Moser of Hickory, masonry contractor; Ed Denbo of Durham, of the firm of Crain and Denbo; and Chadwick N. Heath of Columbia, S. C., executive secretary of Clay Products Service, Inc.

NORTH CAROLINA

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR Editor

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AWARD OF MERIT—Commissioner Frank Crane (right) recently was honored by presentation of the Secretary of Labor's "Award of Merit". Shown as he accepted the award from Federal Wage-Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist, Commissioner Crane was commended "in recognition of his significant and outstanding contribution toward furthering the work of the Department of Labor, to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States." The award was signed July 23 by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

MORE THAN HALF OF ALL TAR HEEL APPRENTICES IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES

Construction trades are the favorites of 58 per cent of all apprentices in training under North Carolina's State-sponsored apprenticeship training program.

Among the total of 2,766 apprentices in active training on June 30, 1963, 1,598 were training to become skilled workmen in the various construction trades.

The 1,598 apprentices training in 23 construction trades on June 30 were distributed as follows:

Electrician 602, carpenter 213, sheet metal worker 166, plumber 163, bricklayer 123, steamfitter 67, asbestos worker 58, heating and air conditioning mechanic 38, pipe fitter 37, plumber and steamfitter 29, floor layer 27, floor covering and acoustical mechanic 16, plasterer 10, lather 9, construction equipment operator 9, glazier 8, painter and paperhanger 7, structural iron worker 6, painter 3, cement mason 3, stone setter 2, stonemason 1, structural steel worker 1.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — SEPTEMBER, 1963

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND EARNINGS					
	PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			WEEKLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY HOURS		HOURLY EARNINGS	
	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago
	(thous)	(thous)	(thous)	4	4	4	4	4	4
INDUSTRY									
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	27.9	27.8	28.0	+ 0.4	— 0.4	41.5	42.0	\$1.83	\$1.81
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	—	—	44.2	42.2	1.74	1.67
Bakery	2.1	2.0	2.1	+ 5.0	—	43.0	40.0	1.87	1.80
Textile Mills Products	6.3	6.3	6.6	—	— 4.5	40.6	41.7	1.61	1.58
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.4	—	—	40.9	43.0	1.71	1.72
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.6	—	— 15.4	39.6	39.3	1.56	1.49
Furniture & Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	—	— 10.0	40.8	43.3	2.10	2.20
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	+ 7.7	—	43.9	43.7	1.89	1.77
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.3	2.1	2.0	+ 9.5	+ 15.0	40.6	40.3	2.31	2.36
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	—	+ 7.7	39.7	42.0	1.64	1.64
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	41.8	42.0	2.01	1.93
Machinery	3.2	3.3	3.2	— 3.0	—	42.7	43.4	1.91	1.85
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.6	4.6	4.9	— 6.1	—	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
CHARLOTTE AREA									
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.4	43.9	44.3	— 1.1	— 2.0	40.2	40.0	\$1.79	\$1.73
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	— 3.3	—	45.8	44.9	1.65	1.59
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	—	—	44.5	44.0	1.74	1.72
Textile Mill Products	15.7	15.7	16.7	—	— 6.0	37.1	38.7	1.61	1.60
Knitting Mills	6.1	6.1	6.7	—	— 9.0	34.9	37.3	1.52	1.48
Apparel	3.8	3.9	3.9	— 2.6	— 2.6	42.5	40.3	1.52	1.41
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.1	1.1	+ 9.1	+ 9.1	43.1	43.5	1.53	1.48
Furniture	6.8	6.8	6.8	—	—	40.6	40.6	1.79	1.75
HH Furniture	5.9	5.9	5.9	—	—	40.0	39.7	1.82	1.77
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1.3	1.5	1.3	— 13.3	—	38.1	39.6	2.23	2.10
Chemicals	1.4	1.5	1.4	— 6.7	—	42.5	41.7	2.04	2.00
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	44.6	47.4	1.75	1.76
Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	—	+ 10.0	44.5	42.0	1.81	1.79
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	41.9	42.0	2.10	2.09
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.4	6.4	— 1.6	— 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA									
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.4	43.9	44.3	— 1.1	— 2.0	40.2	40.0	\$1.79	\$1.73
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	— 3.3	—	45.8	44.9	1.65	1.59
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	—	—	44.5	44.0	1.74	1.72
Textile Mill Products	15.7	15.7	16.7	—	— 6.0	37.1	38.7	1.61	1.60
Knitting Mills	6.1	6.1	6.7	—	— 9.0	34.9	37.3	1.52	1.48
Apparel	3.8	3.9	3.9	— 2.6	— 2.6	42.5	40.3	1.52	1.41
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.1	1.1	+ 9.1	+ 9.1	43.1	43.5	1.53	1.48
Furniture	6.8	6.8	6.8	—	—	40.6	40.6	1.79	1.75
HH Furniture	5.9	5.9	5.9	—	—	40.0	39.7	1.82	1.77
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1.3	1.5	1.3	— 13.3	—	38.1	39.6	2.23	2.10
Chemicals	1.4	1.5	1.4	— 6.7	—	42.5	41.7	2.04	2.00
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.9	—	—	44.6	47.4	1.75	1.76
Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	—	+ 10.0	44.5	42.0	1.81	1.79
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	—	—	41.9	42.0	2.10	2.09
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.3	6.4	6.4	— 1.6	— 1.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

¹Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
²Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
*Data Not Available.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ALL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	Current Month		One Year Ago		Current Month		One Year Ago		Current Month		One Year Ago	
	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	(thous.)	
Manufacturing	1,302.0	1,283.7	1,286.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	\$ 68.71	\$ 68.56	\$ 66.67	\$ 66.51	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.63
Durable Goods	551.2	543.8	553.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	73.44	71.99	69.01	69.01	1.72	1.69	1.62
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	148.6	148.4	146.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	64.63	61.20	59.35	59.35	1.51	1.44	1.39
Sawmills & Planing Mills	31.6	31.4	30.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	5.92	5.80	5.99	5.99	..5	..5	..5
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	19.1	18.9	18.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.8	69.86	68.59	65.03	65.03	1.42	1.35	1.34
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	48.2	48.2	47.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	69.54	68.26	64.87	64.87	1.64	1.61	1.53
Household Furniture	43.7	43.7	43.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	74.82	74.21	70.24	70.24	1.72	1.71	1.60
Stone, Clay and Glass	10.9	11.1	10.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.9	87.15	86.11	86.92	86.92	2.10	2.06	2.05
Concrete, Brick, etc.	4.0	4.1	3.9	+ 2.4	+ 2.6	83.69	86.20	80.94	80.94	1.96	2.00	1.90
Primary Metals	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....	85.24	84.50	85.34	85.34	2.02	2.10	1.98
Fabricated Metals	9.8	9.8	9.1	+ 2.3	+ 13.2	80.26	79.82	77.43	77.43	1.82	1.81	1.74
Fab. Structural Metals	4.3	4.4	3.8	.....	.....	76.79	78.40	80.36	80.36	1.79	1.79	1.74
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.5	13.5	13.9	+ 1.4	+ 3.6	101.56	92.48	96.41	96.41	2.01	2.02	1.96
Special Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.9	.....	.....	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	2.34	2.25	2.29
Electrical Machinery	24.0	24.0	24.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	67.30	67.32	65.69	65.69	1.67	1.65	1.63
Ord. and Transportation Equipment	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 2.7	+ 11.8	65.91	61.72	60.48	60.48	1.54	1.48	1.44
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.8	3.7	3.4	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	58.36	54.21	52.75	52.75	1.47	1.39	1.37
Nondurable Goods	402.6	395.4	406.2	.....	.....	75.24	69.08	70.79	70.79	1.65	1.57	1.62
Food & Kindred Products	36.1	36.5	35.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	76.32	75.05	73.94	73.94	1.60	1.58	1.56
Meat Products	8.4	8.4	8.5	+ 12.5	+ 21.6	69.45	62.34	63.52	63.52	1.50	1.42	1.39
Meat Packing	2.5	2.5	2.5	+ 1.3	.....	76.48	71.23	73.27	73.27	1.75	1.70	1.70
Dairy Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	+ 1.9	+ 6.3	66.31	69.93	62.61	62.61	1.37	1.35	1.27
Grain Mill Products	4.5	4.0	3.7	+ 21.9	+ 9.8	70.45	76.59	72.84	72.84	1.77	1.85	1.69
Bakery Products	7.6	7.7	7.6	+ 1.1	+ 3.7	92.19	97.53	93.26	93.26	2.37	2.35	2.32
Beverage Industries	5.1	5.2	4.8	+ 45.7	+ 13.7	57.11	57.27	60.75	60.75	1.41	1.38	1.35
Tobacco	49.0	40.2	54.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	65.69	65.85	63.12	63.12	1.63	1.61	1.59
Cigarettes	18.3	18.5	19.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	69.80	71.74	68.88	68.88	1.68	1.68	1.68
Stemmeries	29.0	19.9	33.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	66.86	70.56	64.52	64.52	1.68	1.68	1.65
Textiles	225.5	226.0	227.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	76.02	74.97	74.99	74.99	1.72	1.70	1.72
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.2	91.1	84	+ 0.5	+ 6.1	61.60	60.22	57.44	57.44	1.60	1.56	1.54
Broadwoven Cotton	56.4	56.3	55.9	+ 2.8	+ 16.7	60.68	57.53	56.63	56.63	1.56	1.53	1.51
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.1	31.0	30.5	.....	.....	60.32	59.82	56.73	56.73	1.60	1.57	1.55
Knitting Mills	65.7	66.0	70.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	61.56	61.76	59.35	59.35	1.66	1.66	1.66
Full Fashioned Hosiery	7.0	7.2	8.4	+ 2.8	+ 0.8	68.72	67.40	67.89	67.89	1.52	1.51	1.48
Seamless Hosiery	46.4	46.7	49.7	.....	.....	61.56	61.76	59.35	59.35	1.41	1.35	1.33
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	12.3	12.3	12.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	53.72	52.11	50.81	50.81	1.31	1.31	1.28
Yarn Mills	47.6	47.8	46.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	50.23	48.99	47.23	47.23	2.43	2.44	2.35
Apparel	46.6	46.8	44.6	+ 2.8	+ 1.8	107.16	107.85	104.11	104.11	2.70	2.71	2.60
Men's & Boys' Clothing	17.3	17.8	17.0	+ 1.2	+ 2.2	119.07	118.70	114.92	114.92	1.88	1.94	1.84
Paper & Allied Products	13.7	13.7	13.9	+ 2.8	.....	82.16	88.08	82.62	82.62	2.31	2.29	2.29
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.7	8.6	8.9	+ 1.5	+ 5.4	96.56	98.69	95.00	95.00	2.66	2.66	2.61
Paperboard Containers	3.5	3.6	3.7	+ 0.4	+ 4.5	85.28	85.48	83.43	83.43	2.05	2.04	2.02
Printing	10.5	10.7	10.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	92.99	94.33	89.19	89.19	2.23	2.23	2.17
Newspapers	5.4	5.5	5.4	+ 4.2	+ 2.1	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Chemicals	16.6	16.7	15.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.4	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	10.8	10.7	9.8	+ 3.6	+ 2.0	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.6	4.8	4.7	+ 4.4	+ 1.3	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Nonmanufacturing	750.8	739.9	733.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.6	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Mining	2.7	2.8	3.4	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Non-Metallic Mining	2.7	2.8	3.4	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Contract Construction	71.7	75.0	70.8	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	68.7	67.7	65.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Transportation (Except RR)	34.8	33.8	33.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Communications & Pub. Utilities	25.0	25.0	23.8	+ 2.5	+ 3.2	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Trades ³	231.3	229.9	226.7	+ 6.2	+ 1.1	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Wholesale	59.7	59.8	58.1	+ 2.0	+ 4.0	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Retail	171.6	170.1	168.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Retail General Merchandise	37.0	35.8	36.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Department Stores	16.1	15.7	15.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Limited Price Variety	8.6	8.1	8.7	+ 6.2	+ 1.1	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Retail Food Stores	25.8	25.3	24.8	+ 2.0	+ 4.0	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	49.7	49.6	47.7	+ 0.2	+ 4.2	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Service	138.7	140.4	136.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.4	9.3	8.0	+ 9.7	+ 5.0	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Personal Services	25.6	25.6	25.3	.....	+ 1.2	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.4	15.4	15.4	+ 7.7	+ 2.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Government	188.0	174.5	182.9	+ 1.6	+ 3.9	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
Federal	38.0	38.6	37.6	+ 22.5	+ 1.8	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
State & Local Schools	83.4	68.1	80.3	+ 1.8	+ 2.5	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59
State & Local Non-Schools	66.6	67.8	65.0	.....	.....	76.92	77.92	78.73	78.73	1.64	1.62	1.59

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

* Data Not Available.
* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

BUILDING PERMITS TOTAL \$22,669,323 IN SEPTEMBER

Building permits totaling \$22,669,323 were issued in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during September.

The September building total was 3.4% higher than the \$21,915,010 reported by the same cities in September, 1962.

The 36 cities reported a total of \$188,810,723 in permits during the first nine months of 1963. This was 2.7% above the \$183,869,922 reported for the same period last year.

City building totals reported for September, 1963 were: Albemarle \$81,015, Asheboro \$84,200, Asheville \$977,236, Burlington \$280,830, Chapel Hill \$434,780, Charlotte \$4,511,590, Concord \$78,000, Durham \$585,979, Elizabeth City \$1,795,025, Fayetteville \$808,690, Gastonia \$1,045,750, Goldsboro \$352,225, Greensboro \$2,151,193, Greenville \$871,936, Henderson \$155,725, Hickory \$493,100, High Point \$375,446, Jacksonville \$379,300, Kinston \$170,392, Lenoir \$314,900, Lexington \$400,550, Lumberton \$80,800, Monroe \$281,000, New Bern \$342,712, Raleigh \$1,774,437, Reidsville \$191,362, Roanoke Rapids \$178,958, Rocky Mount \$161,637, Salisbury \$94,625, Sanford \$239,909, Shelby \$100,000, Statesville \$156,450, Thomasville \$86,614, Wilmington \$673,491, Wilson \$161,200, Winston-Salem \$1,798,286.

City permits reported for the nine months of 1963 were: Albemarle \$546,369, Asheboro \$1,577,159, Asheville \$9,156,550, Burlington \$3,330,674, Chapel Hill \$3,593,764, Charlotte \$39,061,430, Concord \$1,053,434, Durham \$12,993,742, Elizabeth City \$3,037,906, Fayetteville \$7,781,434, Gastonia \$5,666,025, Goldsboro \$2,958,258, Greensboro \$21,391,320, Greenville \$4,234,775, Henderson \$1,114,996, Hickory \$1,919,922, High Point \$6,493,269, Jacksonville \$1,220,865, Kinston \$2,321,096, Lenoir \$1,059,027, Lexington \$1,251,483, Lumberton \$1,226,950, Monroe \$713,800, New Bern \$1,251,997, Raleigh \$18,232,767, Reidsville \$843,794, Roanoke Rapids \$1,272,045, Rocky Mount \$3,373,714, Salisbury \$2,745,283, Sanford \$683,359, Shelby \$1,561,540, Statesville \$2,427,108, Thomasville \$1,794,363, Wilmington \$3,461,642, Wilson \$2,917,325, Winston-Salem \$14,541,538.

1,835 FIRMS INSPECTED IN MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,835 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during September to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and health and safety regulations. The establishments employed 68,656 workers.

The inspectors noted 1,126 violations, mostly with regard to health and safety conditions, and made appropriate recommendations for their correction. Compliance with similar recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,097 instances.

Boiler Inspections

A total of 4,829 operating certificates were issued to N. C. boilers owners and users during August and September by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau also reviewed 5,447 reports of boiler inspections made by insurance company inspectors, ordered repairs made to faulty boilers in 660 instances, and received notification of completed repairs in 538 instances. The Bureau sent out 5,033 bills for inspection fees and collected \$12,840.80 in fees during the two months.

DISABLING INJURY FREQUENCY RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES — PRELIMINARY, 1962, COMPARED WITH FINAL, 1961 —

Industry	Plants 1962	Manhours 1962	Disabling Injuries 1962	Disabling Injury Frequency Rates 1962	1961
MANUFACTURING					
CHEMICAL:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	24	1,196,607	5	4.1	10.8
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	62	3,149,467	47	14.9	13.4
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	95	13,005,721	51	3.9	3.9
CLAY, CEMENT AND STONE:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	132	5,227,569	128	24.4	18.2
Brick, Tile and Pottery	37	3,617,046	94	25.9	24.5
ELECTRICAL:					
General	41	31,678,614	45	1.4	2.0
FURNITURE:					
Wood, Upholstered	141	19,462,989	201	10.3	10.2
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	216	60,391,474	699	11.5	11.5
IRON AND STEEL:					
Foundries	38	4,712,055	167	35.4	27.3
Machine Manufacturing	46	7,881,859	67	8.5	11.9
Machine Shop	248	11,545,549	151	13.0	12.1
Sheet Metal	107	5,303,106	99	18.6	20.9
Not Elsewhere Classified	147	13,278,291	285	21.4	23.3
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	13	1,702,867	28	16.4	10.8
LUMBER:					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	305	13,265,506	362	27.2	26.2
Millwork	138	4,959,108	67	13.5	14.1
Plywood and Veneer	68	7,633,262	184	24.1	21.1
Miscellaneous Wood Products	100	5,435,687	114	20.9	20.0
MINING:					
Mines	64	1,587,932	95	59.8	71.2
Pits and Quarries	148	3,539,279	105	29.6	27.3
Processing Plants	38	5,114,065	29	5.6	11.6
PAPER:					
Paper and Pulp	15	14,347,177	49	3.4	4.4
Set Up Boxes and Containers	45	4,695,581	48	10.2	8.6
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	210	9,810,999	50	5.0	5.1
TEXTILES:					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	377	162,533,444	986	6.0	5.4
Dyeing and Finishing	95	31,074,237	223	7.1	7.0
Knit Goods	465	91,892,648	332	3.6	4.3
Silk and Synthetic	61	29,370,935	96	3.2	4.2
Wearing Apparel	236	59,534,033	295	4.9	4.2
Woolen Worsted	15	8,162,418	73	8.9	5.6
Not Elsewhere Classified	145	23,660,919	190	8.9	8.9
TOBACCO:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	6	30,384,558	83	2.7	3.8
Leaf Processing	50	18,403,216	135	7.3	8.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING:					
General	323	49,904,273	299	5.9	11.4
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	4,251	757,462,491	5,882	7.7	8.0
NON-MANUFACTURING					
FOOD:					
Baking	96	10,607,234	130	12.2	13.2
Bottling Plant	124	7,694,910	141	18.3	19.2
Canning and Preserving	27	2,262,504	49	21.6	15.2
Dairy Products	82	7,442,557	99	13.3	14.0
Ice and Coal	85	1,444,494	15	10.3	9.0
Meat Packing	139	12,582,525	391	31.0	30.8
Milling, Flour and Feed	167	5,613,856	86	15.3	13.3
SERVICE:					
Dry Cleaning	236	2,943,703	4	1.3	0.6
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	298	13,240,433	53	4.0	2.8
Garage	521	19,944,812	159	7.9	8.0
TRADE:					
Petroleum Products	240	4,005,062	22	5.4	4.2
Wholesale and Retail	376	17,689,406	166	9.3	10.3
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING:					
General	214	9,452,130	124	13.1	16.0
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,605	114,923,626	1,439	12.5	12.2
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	6,856	872,386,117	7,321	8.3	8.7

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the *American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates*, approved 1954 by the American Standards Association.

(2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

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No. 11

PRESSURE RELIEF VALVES WILL PREVENT EXPLOSION OF HOT WATER VESSELS

By S. F. Harrison,
Chief Boiler Inspector

The average person thinks of a hot water tank as a harmless object which, once installed for convenience, may be forgotten for a lifetime.

As for hot water boilers, they are usually considered as a necessary evil if hand fired. The automatically fired type is regarded as a very convenient piece of equipment which, it is hoped, will never break down and — since the word “automatic” appears in the classification—will require no attention or maintenance.

If we could rely completely on the word “automatic” to mean just that, this optimistic hope might be justified; once installed, the so-called automatic unit would never require any further attention on our part. Unfortunately, this is not the case. The lifetime of many of these units—and of persons in their vicinity—has been considerably shortened by such thinking.

If the source of heat gets out of control, and “runs away”, the hot water tank or boiler can, and all too frequently does, explode with a blast of steam which will demolish a good-sized and well built building. The consequences to any persons in the building may be disastrous.

Few people realize the tremendous potential energy stored in high temperature water when the pressure is suddenly released. Water in an open container boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit at sea level. If, however, we make the container tight and the water is under pressure, the boiling point increases as the pressure increases until, at 100 pounds per square inch, the boiling point becomes slightly over 338 degrees Fahrenheit. Sudden release of the pressure to atmospheric pressure releases the excess heat in the water.

For example, a 125-gallon tank containing water heated to 300 degrees Fahrenheit would release about the same amount of energy as that in five pounds of nitroglycerine.

A further example to illustrate the potential hazard is that water heated to temperatures much above the boiling point at atmospheric pressure (212 degrees Fahrenheit) will expand in a tremendous blast of flash steam if the pressure is suddenly released by failure of the tank

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS REACH ALL-TIME HIGH IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING OCTOBER

Both non-farm employment and average weekly earnings of factory workers climbed to an all-time high in North Carolina during October.

1,321,200 Tar Heels were at work in nonagricultural jobs during October — a gain of 900 over the previous record high set in September and 26,000 higher than in October, 1962.

Average weekly earnings in all manufacturing rose to \$70.30. This was the

or boiler. A portion of each cubic foot of water will flash almost instantly into steam with an extremely large volume increase: about 1,700 to 1. No house, building, basement, mill room, or factory is built with walls and roof designed to withstand this pressure.

The *North Carolina Boiler Law* (Rules and Regulations, Sections 5 through 8) requires that every hot water heating boiler or tank shall have at least one officially rated pressure relief valve set to relieve at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler.

Each hot water supply boiler or tank must have at least one officially rated pressure relief valve or pressure-temperature relief valve of the automatic-reseating type set to relieve at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler or tank.

Every self-contained, direct-fired service water heater and unfired hot water supply tank also must be equipped with an officially rated pressure relief valve and/or pressure-temperature relief valve of the automatic-reseating type set to relieve at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the vessel.

Whatever type of officially rated A.S.M.E. and N. B. relief valve is used, it should have sufficient capacity to relieve the maximum heat input of the unit. These rules specify that a relief valve shall not be smaller than ¾-inch, nor larger than 4 and ½-inches standard pipe size. The rules further specify that such valves shall be located on the top of the unit with the spindle vertical and with no shutoff valves between the relief valve and the unit.

(Continued on page 2)

first time earnings of Tar Heel factory workers had ever reached the \$70.00 mark.

Factory employment totaling 557,500 in October, although down 1,100 from the September high, was up 6,200 above the October, 1962 level.

Nonmanufacturing jobs, totaling 763,700 in October, were up 2,000 from September and were 19,800 higher than in October, 1962.

The State's non-farm employment usually reaches its peak during September, due to large seasonal job increases in tobacco stemmeries and public school openings.

That employment reached an even higher level in October this year was due mainly to two factors:

(1) Tobacco stemmery employment usually drops at least 5,000 from September to October. However, the stemmery jobs dropped only 2,000 in the same period this year.

(2) Steady advances have been made in employment in several durable goods industries during the past year, and these advances continued during October.

Industries reporting October job increases included retail trade 2,000, public schools 1,800, and apparel manufacturing 500. Other increases of 200 each were reported by the lumber, furniture, textile and chemical industries, and by finance, insurance and real estate firms. Job gains of about 100 each were reported by fabricated metals, electrical machinery, and two groups of smaller durable and nondurable goods industries.

Partly offsetting these job gains were decreases of 2,000 in tobacco stemmeries, 1,300 in construction, 500 in cigarette manufacturing, 200 in machinery firms, and 100 each in printing, wholesale trade, service industries, and transportation, communications and public utilities.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 557,500 factory workers climbed a penny to an October average of \$1.69. The all-time high average weekly earnings of \$70.30 were due mostly to a 0.8-hour increase in the factory workweek to a 41.6-hour average for October. The previous high for weekly earnings was the \$68.71 average reported for September this year.

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OCTOBER BUILDING UP 10 PER CENT IN 36 TAR HEEL CITIES

Building permits totaling \$25,065,947 were issued in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during October.

The October building total was nearly 10 per cent higher than the \$22,814,944 reported by the same cities in October, 1962.

Permits totaling \$213,876,670 were issued by the cities during the first ten months of 1963. This represented a 3.5 per cent gain over the \$206,684,866 reported during the same period last year.

City building totals for October were: Albemarle \$28,770, Asheboro \$68,975, Asheville \$892,937, Burlington \$646,620, Chapel Hill \$567,675, Charlotte \$7,126,193, Concord \$65,985, Durham \$980,982, Elizabeth City \$51,700, Fayetteville \$1,157,078, Gastonia \$1,156,950, Goldsboro \$496,310, Greensboro, \$2,652,173, Greenville \$310,804, Henderson \$98,311, Hickory \$257,963, High Point \$860,343, Jacksonville \$76,300, Kingston \$163,337, Lenoir \$654,024, Lexington \$200,165, Lumberton \$193,200, Monroe \$526,000, New Bern \$127,294, Raleigh \$2,965,259, Reidsville \$24,850, Roanoke Rapids \$153,972, Rocky Mount \$334,643, Salisbury \$211,300, Sanford \$61,015, Shelby \$87,200, Statesville \$332,771, Thomasville \$139,995, Wilmington \$204,055, Wilson \$148,500, Winston-Salem \$1,042,298.

City totals for the first ten months of this year were: Albemarle \$575,139, Asheville \$1,646,134, Asheville \$10,049,487, Burlington \$3,977,294, Chapel Hill \$4,161,439, Charlotte \$46,187,623, Concord \$1,119,419, Durham \$13,974,724, Elizabeth City \$3,089,606, Fayetteville \$8,938,512, Gastonia \$6,822,975, Goldsboro \$3,454,568, Greensboro \$24,043,493, Greenville \$4,545,579, Henderson \$1,213,307, Hickory \$2,177,885, High Point \$7,353,612, Jacksonville \$1,297,165, Kinston \$2,484,433, Lenoir \$1,713,051, Lexington \$1,451,648, Lumberton \$1,420,150, Monroe \$1,239,800, New Bern \$1,379,291, Raleigh \$21,198,026, Reidsville \$868,644, Roanoke Rapids \$1,426,017, Rocky Mount \$3,708,357, Salisbury \$2,956,583, Sanford \$744,374, Shelby \$1,648,740, Statesville \$2,759,879, Thomasville \$1,934,358, Wilmington \$3,665,697, Wilson \$3,065,825, Winston-Salem \$15,583,836.

PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

(Continued from page 1)

From the foregoing, it should be obvious that it is not only wise but essential to provide such installations with relief devices of adequate capacity to prevent overpressure. Relief valves and safety valves should be tested by hand, under pressure, at least every seven days.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS -- OCTOBER, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

[illegible][illegible]

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — OCTOBER, 1963

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

[illegible]

	\$ 70.30	\$ 68.54	\$	\$ 66.99	41.6	40.8	41.1	\$1.69	\$1.68	\$1.63
Manufacturing	551.3	558.6	149.9	152.2	30.7	18.1	6.5	48.6	44.4	10.9
Durable Goods	17.9	18.1	6.5	48.6	44.4	10.9	3.9	2.8	10.1	9.8
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	30.4	30.7	18.1	6.5	48.6	44.4	10.9	3.9	2.8	10.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	17.9	18.1	6.5	48.6	44.4	10.9	3.9	2.8	10.1	9.8
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	6.5	6.5	48.6	44.4	10.9	3.9	2.8	10.1	9.8	4.1
Furniture & Fin. Lumber Products	49.9	49.7	45.3	11.0	4.0	2.9	10.2	4.5	13.6	6.9
Household Furniture	45.6	45.3	11.0	4.0	2.9	10.2	4.5	13.6	6.9	25.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	11.0	11.0	4.0	2.9	10.2	4.5	13.6	6.9	25.0	5.3
Concrete, Brick, etc.	4.0	4.0	2.9	10.2	4.5	13.6	6.9	25.0	5.3	3.9
Primary Metals	2.9	2.9	10.2	4.5	13.6	6.9	25.0	5.3	3.9	401.8
Fabricated Metals	10.2	10.1	9.8	4.1	2.3	7.1	25.3	5.0	3.4	37.0
Fab. Structural Metals	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.3	7.1	25.3	5.0	3.4	37.0	8.4
Machinery (Except Electrical)	13.6	13.8	7.1	25.3	5.0	3.4	37.0	8.4	2.5	5.6
Special Industrial Machinery	6.9	7.1	25.3	5.0	3.4	37.0	8.4	2.5	5.6	4.1
Electrical Machinery	25.0	24.9	5.3	3.9	401.8	37.0	8.4	2.5	5.6	7.7
Ord. and Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.3	3.9	401.8	37.0	8.4	2.5	5.6	4.1	5.0
Other Durable Goods ¹	3.9	3.8	406.4	37.0	8.4	2.5	5.6	4.1	5.0	44.6
Nondurable Goods	401.8	37.0	8.4	2.5	5.6	4.1	5.0	44.6	17.8	25.2
Food & Kindred Products	37.0	37.0	8.4	2.5	5.6	4.1	5.0	44.6	17.8	25.2
Meat Products	8.4	8.4	2.5	5.6	4.1	5.0	44.6	17.8	25.2	228.2
Meat Packing	2.5	2.5	5.6	4.1	5.0	44.6	17.8	25.2	228.2	91.5
Dairy Products	5.6	5.6	4.1	5.0	44.6	17.8	25.2	228.2	91.5	58.3
Grain Mill Products	4.1	4.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	29.3
Bakery Products	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	67.3
Beverage Industries	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.9
Tobacco	44.6	47.1	18.3	27.2	228.0	91.3	58.3	29.1	67.3	51.9
Cigarettes	17.8	18.3	27.2	228.0	91.3	58.3	29.1	67.3	51.9	12.7
Stemmeries	25.2	27.2	228.0	91.3	58.3	29.1	67.3	51.9	12.7	46.8
Textiles	228.2	228.0	91.3	58.3	29.1	67.3	51.9	12.7	46.8	49.3
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.5	91.3	58.3	29.1	67.3	51.9	12.7	46.8	49.3	18.8
Broadwoven Cotton	58.3	58.3	29.1	67.3	51.9	12.7	46.8	49.3	18.8	22.3
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	29.3	29.1	67.3	51.9	12.7	46.8	49.3	18.8	22.3	13.7
Knitting Mills	67.3	67.3	51.9	12.7	46.8	49.3	18.8	22.3	13.7	8.4
Full Fashioned Hosiery	1.9	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Seamless Hosiery	51.9	51.8	12.7	46.8	49.3	18.8	22.3	13.7	8.4	10.4
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	12.7	12.7	46.8	49.3	18.8	22.3	13.7	8.4	10.4	5.5
Yarn Mills	46.8	46.9	18.8	22.3	13.7	8.4	10.4	5.5	16.9	11.1
Apparel	49.3	48.8	18.7	22.0	13.7	8.4	10.4	5.5	16.9	4.7
Men's & Boys' Clothing	18.8	18.7	22.0	13.7	8.4	10.4	5.5	16.9	4.7	763.7
Women's and Children's Garments	22.3	22.0	13.7	8.4	10.4	5.5	16.9	4.7	763.7	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	13.7	13.7	8.4	10.4	5.5	16.9	4.7	763.7	2.6	2.6
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	8.4	8.4	10.4	5.5	16.9	4.7	763.7	2.6	2.6	72.5
Paperboard Containers	3.7	3.7	10.5	5.4	16.7	11.0	4.6	761.7	2.6	68.7
Printing	10.4	10.5	5.4	16.7	11.0	4.6	761.7	2.6	68.7	35.5
Newspapers	5.5	5.4	16.7	11.0	4.6	761.7	2.6	68.7	35.5	24.7
Chemicals	16.9	16.7	11.0	4.6	761.7	2.6	68.7	35.5	24.7	239.5
Plastics & Synthetic Materials	11.1	11.0	4.6	761.7	2.6	68.7	35.5	24.7	239.5	61.0
Other Nondurable Goods ²	4.7	4.6	761.7	2.6	68.7	35.5	24.7	239.5	61.0	178.5
Nonmanufacturing	763.7	761.7	2.6	68.7	35.5	24.7	239.5	61.0	178.5	39.6
Mining	2.6	2.6	68.7	35.5	24.7	239.5	61.0	178.5	39.6	17.5
Non-Metallic Mining	2.6	2.6	68.7	35.5	24.7	239.5	61.0	178.5	39.6	9.1
Contract Construction	72.5	73.8	35.5	24.7	239.5	61.0	178.5	39.6	9.1	26.4
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	68.7	68.8	35.3	23.7	237.6	61.1	176.5	38.8	17.3	50.2
Transportation (Except RR)	35.5	35.3	23.7	237.6	61.1	176.5	38.8	17.3	50.2	140.9
Communications & Pub. Utilities	24.7	24.9	237.6	61.1	176.5	38.8	17.3	50.2	140.9	8.1
Trade ³	239.5	237.6	61.1	176.5	38.8	17.3	50.2	140.9	8.1	25.9
Wholesale	61.0	61.1	176.5	38.8	17.3	50.2	140.9	8.1	25.9	15.6
Retail ³	178.5	176.5	38.8	17.3	50.2	140.9	8.1	25.9	15.6	189.3
Retail General Merchandise	39.6	38.8	17.3	50.2	140.9	8.1	25.9	15.6	189.3	37.8
Department Stores	17.5	17.3	50.2	140.9	8.1	25.9	15.6	189.3	37.8	85.1
Limited Price Variety	9.1	9.0	25.3	4.3	90.11	89.52	87.97	5.5	5.5	66.4
Retail Food Stores	26.4	26.0	4.3	90.11	89.52	87.97	5.5	5.5	66.4	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁶	50.2	50.0	4.3	90.11	89.52	87.97	5.5	5.5	66.4	
Service	140.9	141.0	137.7	8.1	25.7	15.5	187.9	38.0	83.3	
Hotels & Rooming Houses	8.1	8.6	25.7	15.5	187.9	38.0	83.3			
Personal Services	25.9	25.7	15.5	187.9	38.0	83.3				
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.6	15.5	187.9	38.0	83.3					
Government	189.3	187.9	38.0	83.3						
Federal	37.8	38.0								
State & Local Schools	85.1	83.3								
State & Local Non-Schools	66.4	66.6								

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.² Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.⁴ Preliminary.

* Data Not Available.

* Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

* Not comparable.

* Less than 0.1% change.

2,130 FIRMS INSPECTED IN MONTH OF OCTOBER

Labor Department inspectors visited 2,130 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during October to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations. The establishments employed 91,726 workers.

The inspectors noted 1,233 violations, mostly concerning health and safety, and made appropriate recommendations for their correction. Compliance with similar recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 1,125 instances.

The month's inspection activity also included investigation of 21 complaints, re-inspection of 63 establishments to insure compliance, 676 conferences with employers and employees, and investigation of the causes of eleven serious industrial accidents.

DISABLING INJURIES DROP 3.7 PER CENT DURING 1962

The rate of disabling injuries in North Carolina manufacturing plants dropped 3.7 per cent during 1962, according to the preliminary report published in this bulletin last month.

The report, compiled by Labor Department Safety Improvement Officer William C. Creel, shows that workers in Tar Heel manufacturing plants experienced 7.7 disabling injuries per million manhours of exposure during 1962, compared with eight in the year 1961.

The report is based upon accident data gathered by Labor Department inspectors from 4,251 manufacturing plants. The plants reported a total of 5,882 disabling injuries experienced in the course of 757,462,491 manhours during the year 1962. The report is subject to correction when complete data for the year are received.

MOCK MEDIATION SESSION STAGED AT CHAPEL HILL

FMCS Director Is Speaker

"Mediation in Action"—a mock labor-management bargaining session—was the featured attraction at a meeting of the North Carolina Arbitration Panel on December 7th at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

William E. Simkin of Washington, D. C., Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, delivered the principal address prior to the mock mediation. Simkin spoke on "The Role of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service." He was introduced by North Carolina Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane. Frank T. deVyver, Vice-Provost of Duke University and a member of the Arbitration Panel, presided.

The Honorable William Fred Ponder, South Carolina Commissioner of Labor, was a special guest and participant in the meeting.

Participants in the mock mediation included FMCS Region 3 Director William S. Pierce of Atlanta, Ga., and five of his staff members: D. Yates Heafner of Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Pierce of New Orleans, La.; and James E. Kelly, Robert P. Baker and Leland Dean, all of Atlanta, Ga.

The session was attended by N. C. Arbitration Panel members; representatives of the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration, N. C. Department of Labor; UNC law students and faculty members; and other interested individuals.

The public meeting was held to demonstrate the usefulness of mediation procedures as a practical means of settling differences between labor and management.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In Thousands of Employees)
Winston-Salem Area

INDUSTRY	*OCTOBER, 1963	SEPTEMBER, 1963	OCTOBER, 1962
Total Manufacturing	38.5	38.1	40.3
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	9.6	9.6	10.1
Furniture	1.0	1.0	1.0
Metals	1.6	1.6	1.5
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	24.8	24.4	26.2

* Preliminary

¹ Includes: Tobacco; Apparel; Lumber; Paper; Printing; Chemicals; Stone, Clay & Glass; Transportation Equipment & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	October, 1963	October, 1962	1st 10 Mos. 1963	1st 10 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 28,770	\$ 171,409	\$ 575,139	\$ 968,750
Asheboro	68,975	108,275	1,646,134	1,922,392
Asheville	892,937	1,284,051	10,049,487	7,173,024
Burlington	646,620	478,164	3,977,294	4,504,292
Chapel Hill	567,675	438,100	4,161,439	2,512,495
Charlotte	7,126,193	3,166,517	46,187,623	35,026,278
Concord	65,985	100,660	1,119,419	1,362,023
Durham	980,982	1,406,743	13,974,724	10,559,882
Elizabeth City	51,700	121,340	3,089,606	879,240
Fayetteville	1,157,078	686,900	8,938,512	7,629,673
Gastonia	1,156,950	576,550	6,822,975	5,133,500
Goldsboro	496,310	336,392	3,454,568	3,684,740
Greensboro	2,652,173	2,534,342	24,043,493	27,313,612
Greenville	310,804	538,950	4,545,579	3,609,517
Henderson	98,311	65,910	1,213,307	796,037
Hickory	257,963	323,300	2,177,885	2,598,192
High Point	860,343	1,289,329	7,353,612	8,710,790
Jacksonville	76,300	203,000	1,297,165	2,890,556
Kinston	163,337	229,479	2,484,433	4,628,213
Lenoir	654,024	75,134	1,713,051	1,141,220
Lexington	200,165	66,768	1,451,648	2,143,211
Lumberton	193,200	323,500	1,420,150	1,361,594
Monroe	526,000	27,300	1,239,800	1,008,200
New Bern	127,294	68,950	1,379,291	1,045,251
Raleigh	2,965,259	2,851,861	21,198,026	23,459,739
Reidsville	24,850	78,550	868,644	1,093,434
Roanoke Rapids	153,972	158,978	1,426,017	1,905,873
Rocky Mount	334,643	266,243	3,708,357	2,596,630
Salisbury	211,300	145,725	2,956,583	2,556,398
Sanford	61,015	180,000	744,374	1,010,300
Shelby	87,200	97,312	1,648,740	1,340,727
Statesville	332,771	168,203	2,759,879	2,445,271
Thomasville	139,995	116,450	1,934,358	1,876,253
Wilmington	204,055	162,156	3,665,697	1,546,596
Wilson	148,500	612,775	3,065,825	11,266,533
Winston-Salem	1,042,298	3,355,628	15,583,836	16,984,430
Grand Total	\$25,065,947	\$22,814,944	\$213,876,670	\$206,684,866

North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, Commissioner

Vol. XXX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER, 1963

No. 12

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS SEASONAL DROP OF 4,500 IN MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Nonagricultural employment dropped seasonally by 4,500 in North Carolina during November.

The job decline was normal for this time of the year as employment usually drops off in tobacco stemmeries, construction, service industries, transportation and food processing.

1,317,700 people were at work in non-farm jobs in November. This was 32,300 more than were employed in November of last year.

Factory employment totaling 552,700 in November was down 5,300 from October but was 11,600 higher than a year ago.

Non-manufacturing jobs, totaling 765,000 last month were up 800 from October and increased 20,700 over a year ago.

From October to November, seasonal employment decreases included 6,200 in tobacco stemmeries, 1,200 in construction, 1,000 in service industries, 400 in food products, and 300 in transportation. Other November decreases included 400 in State and local government, 400 in ordinance and transportation equipment industries, 200 in mining, and 100 each in newspapers and finance, insurance and real estate firms.

November's seasonal job declines were counterbalanced to some extent by seasonal increases of 2,800 in retail trade and 600 in wholesale trade. Other November employment gains included 1,000 in the textile industry, 300 in furniture factories, 200 each in the lumber industry and communications and public utilities, and 100 each in machinery, apparel manufacturing, and paper products. Public school jobs increased by 300 and Federal government by 100.

Hourly earnings of the State's 552,700 factory workers climbed three cents to a November average of \$1.72. The factory workweek held firm at 41.4 hours. Average weekly earnings climbed to an all-time high of \$71.21 due to the increased hourly average.

The higher hourly earnings were caused by a significant number of wage increases reported throughout the textile industry.

Average hourly earnings in the textile industry as a whole were up three cents from the October level, climbing to \$1.67 in November.

Earnings of 92,400 workers employed in broadwoven fabrics were up 5 cents to \$1.75. Dyeing and finishing plants employing 12,900 reported a 4-cent increase, raising the average to \$1.72. Yarn mills employing 46,700 workers were up two cents to \$1.55.

N. C. MINIMUM WAGE ADVANCED TO 85¢ AN HOUR ON JANUARY 1, 1964

Wages of an estimated 25,000 of North Carolina's lowest paid workers were increased on January 1, 1964, when 85 cents an hour became the legal minimum in North Carolina.

The 10-cent hike in the State's Minimum Wage Law was enacted by the 1963 General Assembly.

As originally passed by the 1959 General Assembly, the law required a 75-cent hourly minimum. The 75-cent rate has been in effect for the last four years: 1960-1963.

The statute applies to establishments employing four or more covered workers in any pay period. The Attorney General

has ruled that only non-exempt workers may be counted in establishing coverage.

The law, as further amended by the 1963 General Assembly, specifies that a "husband, wife, son, daughter or parent of the employer shall not be enumerated in determining the number of persons employed."

Principal effect of the 85-cent minimum will be upon wages of employees in retail and service establishments not covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law. These include the smaller department and variety stores, clothing, hardware and grocery stores, laundries, hotels, motels, restaurants, and many other types of retail and service businesses.

In all instances where duplicate coverage exists under both the State and Federal wage laws, the higher Federal standard applies.

For some 700,000 North Carolinians employed in businesses engaged in interstate commerce or producing goods for interstate commerce, the Federal minimum wage is now \$1.25 an hour. For another substantial group of employees working in large retail, service and construction enterprises of an interstate character, the present Federal minimum is \$1.00 an hour.

Exempted from the law are establishments having less than four covered employees; Federal, State and local government employees; farm workers; domestic servants in private homes; hospital and nursing home employees; voluntary workers for educational, charitable, religious or nonprofit organizations; newsboys; shoe shine boys; golf caddies; bowling alley pin boys; baby sitters; ushers, doormen, concession attendants and cashiers in theatres; traveling salesmen; outside salesmen on commission; part-time student workers attending school or college; persons under 21 employed by their father or mother; persons receiving tips or gratuities as the principal part of their wages; persons confined in penal, corrective or mental institutions; boys' and girls' summer camp employees; all persons under 16 years of age; all persons 65 years of age or older; and part-time or piece-rate employees in the seafood or fishing industry.

EMPLOYMENT & BUILDING CLIMB TO NEW HIGHS IN STATE DURING YEAR 1963

Forthcoming statistics on employment and building construction will show that North Carolina set new records in both of these fields during the year 1963.

Preliminary employment reports and building estimates for the month of December will not be available until late in January. However, the trend of both has been firmly established by other reports for the first eleven months of 1963.

Final employment reports for the year are expected to show that the State's monthly average of nonagricultural employment increased in the neighborhood of 32,000 during 1963. Of this total increase, about 9,000 occurred in manufacturing plants and some 23,000 in non-manufacturing employment.

Final building reports for the year are expected to show that the State's 36 cities of more than 10,000 population set a new record in construction during 1963, with a probable gain of about 2½ per cent over the 1962 total. This will be the fifth consecutive year in which Tar Heel city building has outstripped the record of the preceding year.

NORTH CAROLINA

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FRANK CRANE

Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR

Editor

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NOVEMBER BUILDING UP 34% IN 36 TAR HEEL CITIES

Building permits totaling \$19,574,461 were issued in 36 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during November.

The November building total was 34 per cent higher than the \$14,569,692 reported by the same cities in November, 1962.

Permits totaling \$233,451,131 were issued by the cities during the first eleven months of 1963. This represented a 5.5 per cent gain over the \$221,254,558 reported during the same period last year.

City building totals for November were: Albemarle \$48,600, Asheboro \$19,950, Asheville \$622,362, Burlington \$402,727, Chapel Hill \$558,546, Charlotte \$3,537,467, Concord \$109,910, Durham \$616,860, Elizabeth City \$38,000, Fayetteville \$1,021,843, Gastonia \$295,050, Goldsboro \$500,900, Greensboro \$2,693,703, Greenville \$150,400, Henderson \$122,100, Hickory \$299,265, High Point \$442,048, Jacksonville \$815,966, Kinston \$299,950, Lenoir \$23,600, Lexington \$98,974, Lumberton \$95,100, Monroe \$41,500, New Bern \$750,500, Raleigh \$2,942,819, Reidsville \$43,835, Roanoke Rapids \$155,266, Rocky Mount \$103,565, Salisbury \$171,550, Sanford 56,075, Shelby \$91,425, Statesville \$180,000, Thomasville \$38,950, Wilmington \$72,750, Wilson \$734,448, Winston-Salem \$1,378,457.

City totals for the first eleven months of 1963 were: Albemarle \$623,739, Asheville \$1,666,084, Asheville \$10,671,849, Burlington \$4,380,021, Chapel Hill \$4,719,985, Charlotte \$49,725,090, Concord \$1,229,329, Durham \$14,591,584, Elizabeth City \$3,127,606, Fayetteville \$9,960,355, Gastonia \$7,118,025, Goldsboro \$3,955,468, Greensboro \$26,737,196, Greenville \$4,695,979, Henderson \$1,335,407, Hickory \$2,477,150, High Point \$7,795,660, Jacksonville \$2,113,131, Kinston \$2,784,383, Lenoir \$1,736,651, Lexington \$1,550,622, Lumberton \$1,515,250, Monroe \$1,281,300, New Bern \$2,129,791, Raleigh \$24,140,845, Reidsville \$912,479, Roanoke Rapids \$1,581,283, Rocky Mount \$3,811,922, Salisbury \$3,128,133, Sanford \$800,449, Shelby \$1,740,165, Statesville \$2,939,879, Thomasville \$1,973,308, Wilmington \$3,738,447, Wilson \$3,800,273, Winston-Salem \$16,962,293.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—NOVEMBER, 1963
(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y	T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T					H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S											
	P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M					A V E R A G E W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S				A V E R A G E W E E K L Y H O U R S				A V E R A G E H O U R L Y E A R N I N G S			
	Current Month (thous) 4	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month 4	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
C H A R L O T T E A R E A																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	28.0	28.0	28.2	.....	- 0.7	\$ 77.89	\$ 75.89	\$ 74.64	42.1	41.7	41.7	\$1.85	\$1.82	\$1.79		
Food & Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	.....	+ 2.4	69.53	75.60	71.57	40.9	43.7	42.1	1.70	1.73	1.70		
Bakery	2.1	2.1	2.1	.....	.....	73.53	79.55	79.17	40.4	43.0	43.5	1.82	1.85	1.82	
Textile Mills Products	6.1	6.2	6.6	.....	- 1.6	71.18	67.04	67.73	43.4	41.9	42.6	1.64	1.60	1.59		
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.5	.....	- 4.0	80.18	71.72	75.86	44.3	41.7	43.1	1.81	1.72	1.76		
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.6	.....	-15.4	65.30	66.30	62.73	42.4	42.5	42.1	1.54	1.56	1.49		
Furniture & Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	.....	-10.0	85.70	85.70	79.18	41.2	41.4	39.2	2.08	2.07	2.02		
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	- 7.1	87.04	84.29	82.99	45.1	43.9	45.6	1.93	1.92	1.82		
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.4	2.3	2.2	.....	+ 4.3	97.86	96.76	.....7	42.0	41.0	.....7	2.33	2.36	2.29
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.9	2.9	2.6	.....	+11.5	65.77	65.77	66.82	40.6	40.6	41.5	1.62	1.62	1.61		
Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	.....	.....	83.85	81.80	82.54	40.9	40.9	41.9	2.05	2.00	1.97	
Machinery	3.2	3.2	3.0	.....	+ 6.7	88.88	79.46	79.55	44.0	41.6	43.0	2.02	1.91	1.85		
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	4.7	4.7	5.0	.....	- 6.0	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5
G R E E N S B O R O - H I G H P O I N T A R E A																	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.7	43.6	43.9	+ 0.2	- 0.5	\$ 71.33	\$ 69.13	\$ 65.74	40.3	39.5	38.9	\$1.77	\$1.75	\$1.69			
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	.....	+ 3.4	72.32	72.44	68.30	44.1	43.9	43.5	1.64	1.65	1.57		
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	.....	.....	75.34	77.68	72.11	43.3	44.9	43.7	1.74	1.73	1.65	
Textile Mill Products	15.8	15.8	16.4	.....	- 3.7	64.19	61.18	58.14	38.9	38.0	36.8	1.65	1.61	1.58		
Knitting Mills	6.1	6.1	6.4	.....	- 4.7	56.54	53.00	53.58	37.2	35.1	36.7	1.52	1.51	1.46		
Apparel	3.8	3.8	3.9	.....	- 2.6	57.53	56.47	.....7	38.1	37.9	37.8	1.51	1.49	.....7
Lumber & Wood Products (Except Furn.)	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	67.47	67.30	62.62	44.1	43.7	42.6	1.53	1.54	1.47		
Furniture	6.9	6.8	6.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	77.29	73.63	67.54	42.7	41.6	40.2	1.81	1.77	1.68			
HH Furniture	5.9	5.9	5.9	.....	.....	78.26	73.98	66.64	42.3	41.1	39.2	1.85	1.80	1.70	
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	86.11	86.55	.....7	39.5	39.7	.....7	2.18	2.18	2.14
Chemicals	1.4	1.4	1.4	.....	.....	91.29	85.90	83.60	44.1	41.7	41.8	2.07	2.06	2.00	
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	.9	.9	.8	.....	+12.5	83.87	83.04	76.84	48.2	48.0	45.2	1.74	1.73	1.70		
Metal Products	2.1	2.2	2.1	.....	- 4.5	73.04	72.39	.....7	41.5	40.9	.....7	1.76	1.77	1.72
Machinery (Except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	93.01	92.00	.....7	44.5	43.6	41.7	2.09	2.11	.....7
Other Manufacturing Industries ²	6.4	6.3	6.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5	.....5

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Rubber; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
² Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Rubber; Leather; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
³ Preliminary.
⁴ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — NOVEMBER, 1963

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

I N D U S T R Y		T O T A L E M P L O Y M E N T		H O U R S A N D E A R N I N G S			
		P E R C E N T O F C H A N G E F R O M		A V E R A G E		A V E R A G E	
				W E E K L Y E A R N I N G S		W E E K L Y H O U R S	
				One	One	One	One
Current	One Month	One Year	One	One	One	One	One

[illegible]

Includes: Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

*Includes: Leather and Leather Products, Rubber Products, and Petroleum Products.

³ Excludes: Earnings in Eating and Drinking Places.

Preliminary.

⁶ Data Not Available.

• Reflects Earnings in Insurance Companies Only.

† Not comparable.

- Less than 0.1% change.

1,718 FIRMS INSPECTED IN MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Labor Department inspectors visited 1,718 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during November to check for compliance with the Labor Laws and the health and safety regulations. The establishments employed 68,547 workers.

The inspectors noted 1,065 violations, mostly concerning health and safety, and made appropriate recommendations for their correction. Compliance with similar recommendations made during previous inspections was noted in 898 instances.

The month's inspection activity also included investigation of 24 complaints, re-inspection of 48 establishments to insure compliance with the Labor Laws and safety and health regulations, 592 conferences with employers and employees, and investigation of the causes of two serious industrial accidents.

APPRENTICESHIP ARTICLE REPRINT NOW AVAILABLE

"Trade Goes to College," a reprint of an illustrated article which appeared in the December, 1963 issue of the *Carolina Co-operator*, is now available free of charge to interested persons.

The article summarizes the program of Apprenticeship Training which is carried on in thousands of shops, plants and construction enterprises throughout the State under supervision of the State Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training.

The article answers such questions as: "What is apprenticeship?" "What are the trades in which a high school graduate may become an apprentice?" "How much does the apprenticeship program cost the high school graduate?" "How does the

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FORMER MEMBER OF N. C. ARBITRATION BOARD DIES

Dr. Maurice T. VanHecke of Chapel Hill, 71, Kenan Professor of Law at the University of North Carolina and a former member of the North Carolina Arbitration Board, died Thursday night, December 5, of a heart attack. Dr. VanHecke had planned to retire after this academic year.

Dr. VanHecke was one of the original organizers of the North Carolina Arbitration Board in 1946 and 1947. He served as an arbitrator member of the Board for some twelve years prior to resigning as a member due to the pressure of other duties. He was also a long term member of the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

The 1963 edition of the *North Carolina Law Review*, which was dedicated to Dr. VanHecke, had this to say in praise of his achievements:

"The sum of his influence is not to be found in any classroom lectures, on any printed page, or under any of the hats he has worn. It is rather to be found in his whole career, personal as well as professional. It lies in substantial part in the warmth and depth of his friendship, in the aid and encouragement he has so freely tendered to colleagues, and in his fidelity to high aspirations."

(Continued from center col.)

apprenticeship training program work?" "What do the apprenticeable trades offer to the high school graduate?" "Where can the graduate obtain additional information about the apprentice training program?"

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Winston-Salem Area
(In Thousands of Employees)

INDUSTRY	*NOVEMBER, 1963	OCTOBER, 1963	NOVEMBER, 1962
Total Manufacturing	39.0	39.0	40.1
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.6	10.1
Furniture	1.0	1.0	1.0
Metals	1.6	1.6	1.5
All Other Mfg. Inds. ¹	25.2	25.3	26.0

* Preliminary

¹ Includes: Tobacco; Apparel; Lumber; Paper; Printing; Chemicals; Stone, Clay & Glass; Transportation Equipment & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN THIRTY-SIX NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	November, 1963	November, 1962	1st 11 Mos. 1963	1st 11 Mos. 1962
Albemarle	\$ 48,600	\$ 57,009	\$ 623,739	\$ 1,025,759
Asheboro	19,950	45,300	1,666,084	1,967,692
Asheville	622,362	354,518	10,671,849	7,527,542
Burlington	402,727	238,375	4,380,021	4,742,667
Chapel Hill	558,546	5,250	4,719,985	2,517,745
Charlotte	3,537,467	1,455,188	49,725,090	36,481,466
Concord	109,910	179,046	1,229,329	1,541,069
Durham	616,860	299,615	14,591,584	10,859,497
Elizabeth City	38,000	129,000	3,127,606	1,008,240
Fayetteville	1,021,843	687,330	9,960,355	8,317,003
Gastonia	295,050	452,750	7,118,025	5,586,250
Goldsboro	500,900	573,550	3,955,468	4,258,290
Greensboro	2,693,703	2,991,944	26,737,196	30,305,556
Greenville	150,400	315,600	4,695,979	3,925,117
Henderson	122,100	81,250	1,335,407	877,287
Hickory	299,265	541,500	2,477,150	3,139,692
High Point	442,048	812,550	7,795,660	9,523,340
Jacksonville	815,966	172,500	2,113,131	3,063,056
Kinston	299,950	260,516	2,784,383	4,888,729
Lenoir	23,600	37,735	1,736,651	1,178,955
Lexington	98,974	44,345	1,550,622	2,187,556
Lumberton	95,100	62,250	1,515,250	1,423,844
Monroe	41,500	64,000	1,281,300	1,072,200
New Bern	750,500	84,100	2,129,791	1,129,351
Raleigh	2,942,819	1,821,636	24,140,845	25,281,375
Reidsville	43,835	23,950	912,479	1,117,384
Roanoke Rapids	155,266	113,450	1,581,283	2,019,323
Rocky Mount	103,565	199,254	3,811,922	2,795,884
Salisbury	171,550	107,125	3,128,133	2,663,523
Sanford	56,075	90,500	800,449	1,100,800
Shelby	91,425	98,500	1,740,165	1,439,227
Statesville	180,000	135,940	2,939,879	2,581,211
Thomasville	38,950	319,242	1,973,308	2,195,495
Wilmington	72,750	52,274	3,738,447	1,598,870
Wilson	734,448	171,000	3,800,273	11,437,533
Winston-Salem	1,378,457	1,491,600	16,962,293	18,476,030
Grand Total	\$19,574,461	\$14,569,692	\$233,451,131	\$221,254,558

